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VOL. IV.

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BY HIS MOST GRATEFUL,

AND OBLIGED SERVANTS,

THE EDITORS.

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THE time has at length returned when the EDITORS of the ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA muſt addreſs the Public. Upon ſuch an occaſion, when all the formalities of language are neceſſary to engage attention, they feel themſelves more than commonly affected to declare, that in this capacity, they now ſpeak to them for the laſt time, and this taſk being once accompliſhed, they lay down their office, and ſhall addreſs them no more!—After a declaration ſo oppoſite to that prefixed to their preceding volume, many will no doubt be ſurpriſed and many more be diſappointed. With thoſe who are diſappointed, they join their own regret; and to thoſe who are ſurpriſed, they ſhall explain their reaſon. From the commencement of the undertaking, the Editors have indefatigably laboured to exalt their work to the firſt ſtandard of eſtimation. Whatever could be reaped by diligence, or be gained by coſt, whatever could promote ſcience and literature, they ſpared no pains to procure: they ſuppoſed themſelves devoted to the cauſe of learning, and their labours were unfelt in the diſcharge of their duty. But occurrences which muſt always be expected in the preſent ſtate of human viciſſitude, have lately happened, which have defeated at once both their purſuit and deſign: Some of their aſſociates have been diſperſed to remote diſtances, and ſome have entered into profeſſions which exclude all opportunities of ſimilar literary diſquiſitions; in-

duced by theſe circumſtances, they relinquiſh their taſk, which, however it may inſure favour when properly conducted, muſt always produce contempt by a falſe and awkward appearance.

If they might be permitted to take a retroſpect of their own work, they would, perhaps, point out more original matter, and more entire publications than have yet appeared through the medium of any periodical undertaking. A conſiderable part of their work they have devoted to the antiquities of their country, to the developement of times that are paſt, and of grandeur that is now forgotten. They flatter themſelves that they have facilitated a path through the intricacies of mathematics, and accounted for ſome of the wonders of creation in the PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

The eſſays of timid genius have met with their encouragement and ſupport, and the engravings of the firſt artiſts have been procured for their illuſtration and embelliſhment.

More than this they might ſay without the imputation of vanity, but opinion ſeldom waits the deciſions of juſtice, and he who is determined to cenſure will not eaſily be induced to commend. Whatever may be the temper of the world, they ſhall not ſhrink at its ſentence, being conſcious of the rectitude of their own intentions, and content with the recompenſe of ſelf-approbation. They have laboured to deſerve the good wiſhes of mankind, and they ſhall always look with pleaſure to that portion of their time which has been ſtudiouſly employed in the cultivation of ſcience, the propagation of truth, and the diffuſion of knowledge, through the medium of the ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA.

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—— Thomas White, Cork.
—— Joſeph Whitefield, Newcaſtle on Tyne.
—— William Wilſon, Dame-ſtreet, Dublin.
Meſſrs. Wild and Altheer, Utrecht.

W.B. delin. Clayton sculp.

Ballyssin

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR JULY 1794.

A Deſcription of Ballyſin, the Seat of the Honourable William Weſley Pole, Eſq; illuſtrated with a View of the ſame; and ſome Account of the Pole Family.

BALLYFIN, ſituated in the barony of Maryborough and Queen's county, was originally part of the demeſne lands of the O'Mores, chieftains of Leix, on which was an extenſive road, whoſe ſcite is at this day called O'More's foreſt. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth this eſtate was granted to Patrick Croſbie, eſq; in reward for his ſervices, in defeating the ſchemes and plots of the O'Mores; but his great grandſon, Sir John Croſbie, bart. having eſpouſed the royal cauſe of Charles I. he was attainted by the parliament; and the ſaid attainder never having been reverſed on the reſtoration, the king became entitled to his great eſtate in 1663; of which Ballyſin was granted to Periam Pole, eſq; brother to Sir John and ſecond ſon of Sir William Pole of Shute in Devonſhire. His ſon, William Pole, eſq; pulled down the caſtle erected by the Croſbies, and built a more modern houſe on its ſcite; but which was deſtroyed by fire, and rebuilt by his ſon, and compoſes the north wing of the preſent edifice. He married Anne, daughter of Henry Colley, eſq; of the noble family of Mornington, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters, and died in October 1704. He was ſucceeded by Periam his eldeſt ſon, who died unmarried the 24th of April 1748, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother, William Pole, eſq; who on the 13th of Auguſt the ſame year, married Lady Sarah Moore, the only daughter of Edward the fifth earl of Drogheda; and was ſoon after created a member of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council in Ireland, and a governor of the Queen's county. He much improved his ſeat of Ballyſin, by planting wood, ſinking a lake before the houſe, forming extenſive gardens and hot-houſes, erecting an elegant and commodious ſquare of offices, and in 1778 built the eaſtern front, conſiſting of a hall, dining room, drawing room, library and other apartments, beſides ſeveral bed chambers; and commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of the diſtant country. But this and principal part of the edifice was never perfectly finiſhed, for its patron, Lady Sarah, died in 1780, and Mr. Pole in December

ber 1781[a], both univerſally and juſtly much lamented by all ranks of people; being the parents of their tenants, the protectors of the poor, the ſteady and affectionate friends of their domeſtics, and whoſe urbanity and hoſpitality endeared them to all thoſe of whatever rank who had the honour and pleaſure of their acquaintance. Mr. Pole dying without iſſue, and being the laſt repreſentative of his family in Ireland, left his eſtate by will to his third couſin by his mother, the honourable William Weſley, younger brother to the preſent and ſecond ſon of the late earl of Mornington, who aſſumed the name and arms of Pole, and on the 17th of May 1784 married Catherine Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the honourable John Forbes, admiral of his majeſty's fleet, and uncle to George earl of Granard.

Ballyſin, which ſignifies an habitation on a riſing ground, was a name given to this place by its firſt inhabitant, John Croſbie, biſhop of Ardfert, who was well ſkilled in the Iriſh tongue. Of its preſent ſtate, if inhabited, from its pleaſant ſituation, agreeable walks and receſſes in the wood which ſkirts the lake, ample gardens, extenſive demeſne and deer-park, commodious offices and elegant apartments, Ballyſin might juſtly be conſidered the moſt elegant country ſeat in that part of the kingdom.

THE SGEALD.

NO. V.

(Continued from Vol. III. Page 428.)

THE maſculine and feminine mind, though in a number of inſtances ſimilar, and when joined form an agreeable harmony; yet have qualities diſtinct and ſeparate that cannot be blended without deſtroying, or at leaſt materially injuring, the characteriſtic features of each. In forming therefore the youthful mind of either ſex, care ought to be taken to preſerve diſtinct that line which nature has pointed out as the proper bounds of each. To the maſculine mind appertain ſtrength of thought, ſoundneſs of judgment, firmneſs and activity; to the feminine, elegance, tenderneſs and flexibility. When a due and proper ſhade of each is thrown on the other, it ſoftens the general diſtinguiſhing features, and either ſtrengthens the one, or poliſhes and refines the other; but when too much blended, the mixture produces a compound, which has an uncouth and diſagreeable effect on the varied ſcene of human life. A man therefore intirely educated by women, or a woman by men, however valuable their original characters, receive a bias in their general manner of thinking and acting, ſeldom advantageous to themſelves or pleaſing to ſociety. Yet from an elegance and tenderneſs of mind joined to inexperience in the affairs of the world, there are few women endowed with a good and improved underſtanding, but think themſelves fully competent to direct the education of their ſons; and if they have the misfortune to be left in a ſtate of widowhood, inſiſt on the rights of mothers, in having the intire management of them in their own hands. A ſenſible writer however juſtly obſerves, that a young gentleman of his lady mother's making is a man at twelve, and a boy all his life after; ſhe puffs him up with pride and conceit, which not only prevents him from being well received in the world, but in a great meaſure precludes every ſpecies of uſeful knowledge.

Madranus was the ſon of a gentleman in the weſt of Ireland of ſome landed property, but he had the misfortune at the tender age of five years, with an infant ſiſter, to loſe his father. They were therefore left to the care of their mother, a lady of about thirty-ſix years of age, and whoſe tenderneſs and affection for her children were not the only amiable features in her diſpoſition, ſhe

NOTE.

[a] Here it is neceſſary to notice an error in Archdall's edition of Lodge's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 69, where it is aſſerted that Lady Sarah and Mr. Pole died in 1778.

ſhe was ſenſible and of an upright mind. Though both her children might divide her affectionate cares, the ſon appeared the darling of her heart. In a very early period of his exiſtence ſhe had formed a plan for his education, which in her opinion would render him one of the moſt accompliſhed of his age. Private tutors (for public ſchools were conſidered as ſeminaries of vice) were therefore engaged to inſtruct him in the modern and dead languages, and at ten years of age he had made conſiderable progreſs therein; as alſo dancing and ſome other little accompliſhments which women in general are fond of. He was in particular expert in rehearſing ſpeeches and ſcenes of plays, and alſo had got by heart the names and ſituation of all the countries in the world. Theſe, with a polite attention to the ladies, eſpecially the elder ones, and a perfect knowledge of the etiquette of the drawing room, made him be conſidered by his female acquaintance as a wonderful and accompliſhed child; and though men of ſenſe and experience ſaw diſtinctly the wrong turn his mind was taking, his mother was extremely delighted with the idea of the figure her darling ſon would one day make in the polite and learned world. At the age of fifteen he entered the college of Dublin, and having a good memory, went through the courſe with ſome degree of credit, though with little advantage to himſelf: for his mind not being accuſtomed to deep reflection or ſolidity of thought, any impreſſion made thereon could not be laſting. Faſhionable acquirements principally attracted his attention. Muſic, dancing, fencing and riding the great horſe filled up the vacant hours that could be ſpared from dreſs, parties and aſſemblies. Being from his infancy more accuſtomed to the company of women than men, he principally affected the ſociety of the former, by which aſſociation he attained a taſte and paſſion for dreſs equal to the moſt faſhionable female. His hair was not only always in the dernier gout, but frequently dreſſed five or ſix times a day; his complexion was improved by the aſſiſtance of art, and his fingers and ears ornamented with jewels. Theſe with two watches, two ſwords, an elegant diamond buckle and hat-band, in conjunction with his other accompliſhments, rendered him the firſt-rank fribble of the day, meriting in every reſpect of the word, the honourable and faſhionable appellation of the—tippy. Whatever might be the private thoughts of his female companions reſpecting his frivolarity, they found him a convenient and neceſſary appendage to their parties; though it was not unfrequent for them to ſhew to each other a Madranus as they would ſhew an ape. Oeconomy had never debaſed his mind, every thought relative to that ſubject was conſidered by him incompatible with the idea of a gentleman; above looking into his own affairs or keeping his money, he conſidered gold coin no better than counters which were put looſe in his breeches pocket, but ſilver never had that honour, the ſervant being ordered to throw a handful of that metal every morning into the pocket of his coat. This careleſſneſs in pecuniary matters ſoon rendered his expenditure much beyond his income, his friends were alarmed, and his fond mother too late ſaw with grief and aſtoniſhment the error of her plan. He was, notwithſtanding all his errors and faults of education, generous, humane, good-natured, and endowed with a ſufficient degree of ambition to wiſh to ſhine in ſome reputable department of ſociety, but wanted ſteadineſs and application to attain it. Being at length thought adviſeable to apply to the ſtudy of the law, he departed for the temple, and ſoon arrived at the metropolis of the Britiſh empire.

But the dry courſe of reading neceſſary for the attainment of legal knowledge, was ill adapted to the mind of Madranus; it was a drudgery to which he could by no means ſubmit; his time was therefore ſpent in the uſual rounds of pleaſure and diſſipation, of which he found ſufficient variety in that great mart of virtue, folly and vice. Ignorant of the ways and characters of men, he became frequently the dupe of the artful and deſigning, and his paſſion for the

company of the fair ſex led him into the acquaintance of demi-reps and female fortune hunters, whilſt a taſte for play, which began now to ſhew itſelf, introduced him to ſome of the firſt-rate gameſters, and conſequently what is called the politeſt company. The conſiderable and conſtant expenſe attendant on ſuch a courſe of life, required a ſupply of money which his property and friends were unable to furniſh, and an ill run at play to a large amount, obliged him to have recourſe to a jewiſh broker, who at near 30 per cent. diſcount, advanced the ſums required, on the ſecurity of his landed property, until the whole was conſumed under an heavy mortgage. Madranus now ſaw himſelf in a ſtrange country abſolutely not worth a ſhilling, beſides a perſonal debt which he had no means left to diſcharge. In addition to his misfortunes, ſometime before the final cloſe of the mortgage, he had formed a connection with a lady, who paſſed for a young widow with a large dower, but who in reality was one of thoſe demi-reps, who ſubſiſt on the credulity of their admirers. This lady, finding the ſources of her nominal huſband exhauſted, in order to rid herſelf of an incumbrance now of no manner of utility to her, cauſed him to be arreſted by one of his creditors; but being armed at the time of his caption, he drew a piſtol as he was conducted to priſon, and ſhot the conſtable who had executed the writ. Then making his eſcape, fled towards the ſouthern coaſts, and arrived at Portſmouth during the embarkation of ſome regiments for America, into one of which he entered as a private ſoldier, and immediately ſet ſail for that continent.

His wretched mother being informed of his courſe of life, and the ſtate to which he had reduced himſelf, ſhortly died of grief, and having no very near relations living, was little enquired after by the others. During the ſervice of three campaigns in America, he had required conſiderable reputation and advancement from his orderly, and gallant behaviour, and being known to have been in the rank of a gentleman, the commanders had ſome intention of procuring him a commiſſion; but being one day on guard, he was diſcovered by the officer who relieved him, and who had formerly known him in London, and was acquainted with the circumſtance of the murder of the conſtable. Fearing to ſuffer the penalties of the law, he deſerted to the American army, with whom he acted ſomewhat more than a year; but wearied with carrying arms againſt his country, fled on board one of the Britiſh tranſports, in which, as a common ſailor, he wrought his paſſage to England. On his arrival in Great Britain he ſet out immediately for the northern parts of the iſland, where for ſome years he ſubſiſted under the character of a ſtrolling player; but the conſtant dread of being diſcovered, and the wretchedneſs of his condition, made ſuch an impreſſion on his mind as brought on a deep and fixed melancholy, under which he laboured for ſome time, and at laſt put a period to his exiſtence by poiſon at an inn in one of the midland counties, where he was found dead one morning in his bed, with the following written paper lying in a chair by him:

"Reader, whoever thou art, have "the humanity to commit to the earth "the remains of a wretched ſtranger "loaded with woe and miſery. His "crimes were at firſt venal; but alas, "he had no father to conſult and direct "his unexperienced ſteps in the paths "of a depraved and corrupt world; "expoſed from his infancy to the baneful influence of intereſted flattery and "the inexperienced direction of too "fond a mother, he became a ſacrifice "to the inefficacy of female tuition, and "now covered with crimes, guilt, and "in the laſt ſtage of wretchedneſs, he "has no other aſylum than the ſilent "grave."

Thus periſhed the unfortunate Madranus, who, if a proper method had been taken in his education, might have been a comfort to his family and relatives, and an ornament to ſociety. But numerous are the dire effects of, and misfortunes ariſing from, an improper bias given to the minds of men through the

the inability and inexperience of female direction.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

A Method of taking Views, Landſkips and other Drawings, by means of a convex Mirror.

THE ſmall pocket mirrors, ſold by moſt of the opticians, are well adapted to anſwer every purpoſe of a ſmall camera-obſcura; as the objects of nature are not only beautifully reflected from them, but by proper management may, with the greateſt eaſe and expedition, be traced thereon. For this purpoſe, procure ſome thin and tranſparent wove paper, and bruſh it over with the oil of turpentine, or, which is much better, roſin diſſolved in the ſpirits of wine and turpentine, taking care to let it dry between each time of bruſhing. When it is perfectly tranſparent ſo as to reſemble glaſs or tranſparent horn, cut a piece of the ſize and form of the mirror, and the objects reflected therefrom will be painted on the ſurface of the paper, and therefore may eaſily be traced with a black lead pencil, by any perſon but little ſkilled in drawing, in their true and juſt proportion, and by a perſon expert in painting in miniature, coloured on the ſpot, ſo as to repreſent nature in her true form and colours. Not only landſcapes and views of buildings, but plants and other ſubjects of natural hiſtory, and even portraits may be taken in this manner. The convex mirror, thus prepared, is the moſt ſimple and convenient inſtrument perhaps yet invented for travelling gentlemen who have a taſte for, and ſome knowledge in the art of drawing, as they may by this means expeditiouſly and correctly take drawings of every thing worth notice in their travels. Theſe mirrors may be fitted up in ſmall pocket porte-feuilles of a ſmall octavo ſize, containing beſides places for the drawings, pencils, bruſhes and all the ſeveral colours neceſſary for finiſhing the pictures.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

An Account of the Norwegian Coloniza-tion of Ireland—Tranſlated from the Icelandic of the M. S. of Landna-maboc.

(Continued from Vol. III. P. 267.)

THE ſon of Ketills Flatneſs[a] and Ingvilldar daughter of Ketills Verdurs, lord of Ringariki, was called Beörn, who remained on the inheritance whilſt Ketill went to the Hebrides, which he held by tribute from king Harold Harfagra[b]. But Beörn, the king's ſon, expelled him, and took poſſeſſion of his fief. Beörn then went to ſea, and wiſhing to remain abroad, became a chriſtian, and took the ſirname of Ketills, and thence called Beörn the eaſterling. He married Giaflaugu daughter of Kiallak and ſiſter of Bianar-hinns Sterka. Beörn the eaſterling went to Iceland, and occupied the land between Hraunsfeardar and Stafar, and lived at Bearnarhofn in Borgarhollti, and had Selfer unto Selia.

Oleifer hinn Hvite[c], called king of the pirates, was the ſon of Ingialldsſon of king Helga[d], ſon of Olaf, ſon of Gudraudar, ſon of Halfdanar Hvitbeins[e], king of Upplandia[f]. Oleifer hinn Hvite went on piratical expeditions towards the weſt; went to Dublin in Ireland and diſpoſſeſſed the Dublineers, and became their king. He took up with Audar ennar Diupaudgo[g] daughter of Hetills Flatneſs; their ſon was called Thorſtein Rauder. Oleifer fell in battle in Ireland, and Audur and Thorſtein went to the Hebrides, where Thorſtein took up with Thuridar daugh-

NOTES.

[a] Ketills Flatnoſe.
[b] Harold the fairhaired.
[c] Oleifer the white.
[d] Helga or Helſinga in Sweden.
[e] Halfdana whitefoot.
[f] Upplandia in Sweden.
[g] Audur the deep diviner.

ter

ter of Eyvindur Auſtmanns, ſiſter of Helgahins Magra, from whom ſeveral children were born. Their ſon was called Olafer Feilan, their daughters were Gro and Olof, Oſk and Thorhilldur, Thorgerdur and Vigdis. Thorſtein was made chief of the pirates, and aſſociated with and ſupported Sigurd Rika[h], ſon of Eyſteins Glumru, earl of Cathneſs and Suderland, Roſs and Mereſy, and more than half Scotland[i]. There Thorſtein was made king, but the Scots oppoſing him, he fell in battle. Audur was appointed in the place of Thorſteins in Cathneſs, and conſtructed privately ſhips of burden in a wood, which being ready ſhe departed for the Orknies, and took away Gro the daughter of Thorſtein Rauds[k], mother of Grelader and wife of Thorfinner Hauſakliufer. After that Audur departed for Iceland, having with her the ſhips and crew. A man called Koller, the ſon of Vedra Grim, ſon of the lord of Aſa, much honoured Audur, and lived familiarly with her. Koller married Thorgerdi daughter of Thorſtein Raud. The ward of Audur was called Erper, and was the ſon of Meilduns earl of Scotland, who fell in battle againſt earl Sigurd the potent. The mother of Erper was Mirgiol daughter of Gliomals an Iriſh king. Earl Sigurd took them captive, and held them in bondage. Mirgiol was maid to the wife of the earl, and performed her buſineſs faithfully, being ſkilful in ſeveral arts, and nurſed the child of the counteſs whilſt ſhe lay in. Afterwards Audur took her, and gave her her freedom, on condition of her ſerving Thuridi the wife of Thorſtein Rauds, as the counteſs. Then Mirgiol and her ſon Erper went to Iceland with Audur, who ſtopt firſt at Færeya[l], and took away Olof daughter of Thorſtein Rauds. They then came to Gotuſkeggear and thence to Iceland, and approaching Viharkeid they were ſhipwrecked. Then they went from Kialarneſt to Helga Biolu, her brother, who divided for them his houſe; but this being thought mean and diſgraceful, they went farther weſt in Breidalfiord to her brother Bearnar, whoſe hoſpitality and the generoſity of his wife Veglymdi, her ſiſter, received her and all her men. Some time after Audur left her houſe in Breidafeord to Dagverd inlet ſouth of Breidafeörd, which is now called Dagverdarnes. Then they dwelt in Eyarſund, at the cape of which Audur loſt her comb, from whence the place was called Kambsnes[m]. Audur had all Dalalönd between the inlets from Dagverdarnes to Skraumlaup. She lived at Kvammi with Aurridaaros, called Audartopter. She made confeſſión at Kroſsholm, and there erected a Croſs, at which ſhe was baptized and received the Chriſtian religion. From her example in ſucceeding times, the greater part of the religious rites were performed on hills, where the ſepulchres were, from a belief that the ſouls of the dead reſided therein. Thus Thorder Geller lived there in the ſame manner as formerly in his life-time[n]. The ward of Scotch Audar was called Hundi; ſhe gave him Hundadal where he lived.

NOTES.

[h] Sigurd the powerful.

[i] Sigurd was king of the Orkneys and was ſlain in 1014.

[k] Thorſtein the red.

[l] The Fero iſlands—This happened about the year 890.

[m] Combs Cape.

[n] There are ſeveral Raths, Tumuli and Pillar-ſtones in Ireland, on which croſſes are cut and others erected, which ſhews this cuſtom was general throughout the northern parts of Europe, on the eſtabliſhment of the chriſtian faith. Here it may be obſerved that moſt of the northerns bore the name of Thor. Thor was their pagan divinity of thunder, ſtorms and weather; it might be expected therefore that the people would adopt the name and put themſelves under the protection of the governor of thoſe elements to which they were daily expoſed.

Erper

Erper the ſon of Earl Melduns, of whom mention has been made, and for whoſe freedom Audur delivered up Saudafellſland, it is he from whom the Erplingars come. One of the ſons of Erper was called Ormer, another Gunnbeörn the father of Ornoru, who married Kolbein the ſon of Thordar. The third was Aſgeir the father of Thororru, who married Sumarlidi the ſon of Harrp. The daughter of Erper was Halldio, who married Alfer of Dolum. Dufnal was alſo a ſon of Erper, father of Thorkells and uncle of Hiallta and Beinis. Skati was likewiſe a ſon of Erper, father of Thodar and uncle of Giſla and Thorgerdar.

Keller occupied all Laxardel and as far as Haukadalſar; he was called Dalakoller[o], and married Thorgerdi daughter of Thorſteins Rauds. Their children were Hoſkullder and Gro, who married Veleifer hinn gamli;[p] and Thorkatla who married Thorgeir Godi[q]. Hoſkullder married Jorunni the daughter of Bearnar, from Biarnarfirdi. Tholeiker was their ſon; he married Thoridi daughter of Arnbearnar, Slettubearnar's ſon; their ſon was Bolli. Hoſkullder took away Melkorku[r] daughter of Mirkiartans[s] an Iriſh king; their ſons were Olafer Pa, and Helgi.

Ulfer hinn Skialgi, ſon of Hogna ens Hvita[t], occupied all Reykeanes between Thorſkaſeader and Hafrafells; he married Beorgo daughter of Eyvindar Auſtmanns[u] and ſiſter of Helga enn Magra, their ſon was Atli enn Raudi[x], who married Thorbeörgo ſiſter of Steinolfs ens Laga[y]; their ſon was Mar of Reykholm, who married Thorkötlu daughter of Hergils Knappraſs; their ſon was Ari, who A. D. 1041 went a voyage to Whiteman's-land, called Summer and great Ireland, which lies in the weſtern ſea near good Wineland, and which is reckoned ſix days ſailing weſt from Ireland. Then Ari neither having bread nor proviſions, ſettled, and was there baptized. From this, firſt returned Rafn of Limerick, who had been long ſettled at Limerick in Ireland, where was Thorkell Gutis ſon, with Iceland men, who were ſent there by Thorfinn[z] earl of the Orknies, who had heard of the expedition of Ari to Whiteman's-land, and not having proviſions, had made there a ſettlement[a].

Höfdathorder

NOTES.

[o] Koller of the vallies.

[p] Veleifer the ancient.

[q] Thorgeir the judge.

[r] Or Mol Corker, viz. lady Cork.

[s] Or Mc. Carthy, who was Iriſh chief or king of Cork, comprehending the preſent counties of Cork and Kerry.

[t] Hogna the white.

[u] Eyvindar the eaſterling.

[x] Atli the red.

[y] Steinelfs of the lake.

[z] Thonſinn was the ſon of Sigurd, made earl of Orkney in 1028.

[a] Whiteman's-land from being called ſummer and great Ireland is evidently Newfoundland in North America; it was near Wineland, a ſettlement formed by the Norwegians ſome little time before in Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the river St. Laurence. (Forſter's Voyages.) It is ſaid to be ſix days ſailing weſt from Ireland; the light Norwegian barks with a fair wind would make 8 or 9 knots an hour, which in 6 days or 144 hours is 1296 miles, greater than the diſtance from Ireland and Newfoundland. It alſo appears from the text, that before Rafn the Limericker returned, Thorkell had been ſent there with ſome Icelandmen by the earl of Orkney; and from Forſter's Voyages the Orkneymen frequently made trips to America. Indeed we may reaſonably conclude, that the Norwegian fiſhermen, frequenting the great weſtern fiſhing bank, muſt have fallen in with the banks of Newfoundland, and conſequently that iſland. Dr. Forſter makes Thorfinn an Icelander, which indeed he might, and earl of Orkney at the ſame time; he went to Wineland, and moſt probably diſpatched Thorkell to Whiteman's-land, on hearing Ari was there. It doth not appear why this iſland was called Whiteman's-land, unleſs from the

ſettlement

Höfdathorder married Fridgerde daughter of Thoris Hymo and Fridgerdar daughter of Kiarvals[b] an Iriſh king. Hofdathordar's wife had nineteen children. Beörn was their ſon; he married the daughter of Refs from Barde, and their children were, Armor, Kellingaref and Thurdis the mother of Orms, father of Thordifar, the mother of Betolfs, the father of Thordiſar, the mother of Helgo, the mother of Godnyar, and mother of Sturluſon.

A man called Beörn was celebrated in Gothland, and was the ſon of Rolfs from Ani; he married Hlif daughter of Ingiallds, ſon of king Froda. Old Starkader was their poet, and their ſon was called Eyvinder[c].

Eyvinder took afterwards from Ireland Rafortu daughter of Kiarvals an Iriſh king, who being delivered of a boy in the Hebrides, he was left there to be nurſed. Eyvinder was called an Auſtman, as he came eaſt from Sweden,

NOTES.

ſettlement of the Norwegians. The Orkney fiſhermen, as appears by the account of Nicolo Zeno, viſited this country about the year 1380, and found there the Norwegian ſettlement. Thus was the American continent diſcovered by the northerns 500 years before the time of Columbus.

As the inhabitants of the Orknies were concerned in theſe early diſcoveries, it may not be improper to explain a paſſage in the relation of Zeno, who lived with the earl of Orkney in 1380, whom he calls Zichmni, and ſays he lived in Zealand. This Zealand Dr. Forſter cannot make out, and has various conjectures relative thereto. That learned writer therefore will not be diſpleaſed to be informed, that the iſland of Yell or Yelland was formerly written Zealand or Zealland; the Z in the Orkney language being pronounced like Y in Engliſh.

[b] Kiarvals ſeems to be the ſame as the Iriſh Eirgal. Gal or Gall in Iriſh being the ſame as Vals in Icelandic.

[c] Eyvinder ſignifies the egg-finder.

over the weſtern ſea. Two winters after they (viz. Eyvinder and Rafortu) came to the iſlands to ſee the little boy, and he was fair to look on, but thin, and ſeemingly in a conſumption, whence they called him Helga hinn Magra[d], and he was afterwards nurſed in Ireland.

Beörn died at his relation Ondott's, and Grimer[e] the king took all his property, by reaſon he was an alien, and his ſon beyond ſeas. Ondott, however held them for Thrande his ſiſter's ſon[f]. Helga was brought up in Ireland; he married Thorunnar Hyrno, daughter of Ketells Flatneſs of the Hebrides, and Ingvilldar daughter of Ketels Vedurs of Ringarike. Helge hinn Magre went to Iceland with his beloved and his children.

Thorſteinn Legger ſon of Bearnar Blatannar went from the Hebrides to Iceland, and occupied all the land from North Cape to the ſnowy mountains in Loni, and he lived in Bodvarſhollti three winters. Afterwards he ſold the land and returned to the Hebrides.

Regnvallder earl of Mæri, ſon of Eyſteins Glumru, ſon of Ivars earl of Upplendia[g], ſon of Halfdanar the ancient, married Ragnkillder daughter of Rolfs Nefio; their ſon was Ivar, who went to Hebrides with king Haralld Harfagra. The other was Gaungo

NOTES.

[d] Or Helga the thin.

[e] Or Gurm or Gormo, king of Denmark in 920.

[f] By the northern laws we ſee that aliens could not inherit, and their property, both landed and perſonal, went to the king, unleſs their lawful heirs were natural born ſubjects, and reſided in the realm. Eyvinder was a natural-born Swediſh ſubject, but being beyond ſeas was deemed an outlander or foreigner, and his ſon was not in the king's dominions. The ſame law exiſted in England, Scotland, Normandy and other countries inhabited by the northern people.

[g] In Sweden.

Rolfer,

Rolfer[h], who conquered Normandy, and from whom came earl Rudu and the kings of England. The third was Thorer earl of Heigiandi, who married Alofo Arbot daughter of king Haralld Harfagar[i], and their daughter was Borgliot mother of earl Hakonar ens Rika[k].

(To be continued.)

MUJNOON: OR, THE DISTRACTED LOVER.

A PERSIAN TALE.

In imitation of JOUINI.

By Capt. WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.

From the Aſiatic Miſcellany, printed in Quarto at Calcutta, 1785.

TURNING one morning the eaſtern corner of the grand ſtreet which leads to the moſque of Ruſheed[a], my attention was on a ſudden engaged by a youth whom I beheld in an attitude expreſſive at once of the moſt poignant grief, and the moſt earneſt devotion; his hands were claſped together and raiſed before his breaſt, which panted as if agitated by ſome violent emotion of the ſoul; the ſtrained ſinews and ſwoln muſcles of his extended arms, which were diſcernible through a muſlin veil of moſt delicate texture, indicated their union to be eager, if not convulſive. His head, which was negligently covered by a looſe but beautiful embroidered turban, inclined ſo far backward as to occaſion a ſuffuſion of blood over his woe-fraught countenance, that contributed greatly to heighten its expreſſion. His eyes ſeemed immoveably fixed on the over-hanging firmament; his lips had a quick but quivering motion; his left leg, the knee of which was conſiderably projected, ſupported with difficulty his tottering frame; it ſhook tremblingly, and threatened to ſink beneath its unequal weight, no part of which was borne by his right leg, that being ſtretched behind him to its utmoſt length, and the point of his raiſed foot ſcarcely touching the ground. To prevent his fall, I caught him in my arms ere he was aware of my approach. The ſuddenneſs of the action overpowering his already flitting ſenſes, he fainted; upon which, ſpreading my upper robe on the earth, I laid him gently down, and ſeated myſelf at his head. After I had chafed his temples ſome time, he began to breathe, and gradually recovered. At firſt his large black eyes ſpoke a ſoul labouring with reſentment, but preſently their fierceneſs ſubſided into a ſettled languor. It was not till now that I perceived his viſage thin, and his body emaciated; his ſwoln features and ſurcharged veins, having, while the paroxiſm of agony continued, produced a different but illuſive appearance. A deep-heaved ſigh, accompanied by an attempt to pronounce the name of Allah, which, however, died away on his lips ere he had quite articulated the firſt ſyllable, I conſidered as my cue for addreſſing the healing words of comfort to his wounded mind: "God is merciful "as mighty," ſaid I, in a ſoothing tone, "nor abandons even the ſinner "who putteth his truſt in him."— "More ſinned againſt than ſinning," faintly returned the youth, his head drooping upon his breaſt, and his pallid lips ceaſing to move.

I again ſupported him: his ſufferings wrung my heart, and the tears of ſympathy for a moment obſcured my ſight. Seeing me affected, he ſeemed to ſummon all the power of ſpeech to his aid,

B while

NOTES.

[h] Or Rolfer the traveller; he was alſo called Rollo, and was the anceſtor of William the Conqueror.

[i] Or Hakonar the powerful.

[k] King of Norway in 900.

[a] The ſcene of this ſtory is laid in Bagdad.

while his gliſtening eyes declared his grateful pleaſure. "HOLY SHAIKH, "beloved of God and his Prophet, "generous old man! may the decline "of your life be happy." "It cannot "be ſo," replied I, with an air manifeſting my deep concern at his condition, "unleſs you enable me, by de-"claring the ſource of your misfor-"tunes, to apply a remedy to them." "They are irremediable," returned the youth, heaving a ſigh from his heart, which, at the inſtant, I had almoſt imagined to have iſſued from my own. "My ſon," ſaid I, in gentle accent, "it were not fit that grief ſhould lead "you to impiety or deſpair." "But "it will lead me to my grave," interrupted the youth, with a ſolemn look and ſteady tone.

Diſcovering from the manner in which he delivered theſe laſt words, that the progreſs of his diſtemper was not to be checked by the application of moral or religious reaſoning, I determined to try what effect the language of nature and of ſympathy would produce. "Alas," ſaid I, "how it is to be lamented that "ſo ſenſible and ſo valuable a heart "ſhould be pierced by the malignant "ſhaft of ſorrow! Surely, the calamity "muſt be of an uncommon complexion, "whoſe cure is linked to the grave" "Such is that under which I ſink," replied the youth, with a ſigh deeper than the former. Here making a motion to riſe, I aſſiſted him in the attempt, and requeſted his permiſſion to attend him home. "You are not prepared to ac-"company me," he returned with a myſterious look. "Prayer cannot," I replied, "be more efficacious or more "acceptable to God, than a chearful "diſcharge of the offices of humanity; "I was going to the moſque, but in-"ſtead of proceeding thither, I will, if "you forbid not, conduct you to your "habitation."

With the ſame myſterious look, the amiable woe-conſumed youth rejoined, "Our God forbid it." Then taking the other ſide of the ſtreet, he purſued his way; but turning after he had gone a few paces, and ſeeing me ſtill ſtanding where he had left me, he waved his hand, intimating by that motion (which he performed with an inexpreſſible grace) a deſire that I would not follow or obſerve him. I obeyed, and proceeded to the holy moſque of Ruſheed, ruminating as I went along on the diſtreſs of the unhappy youth, in whoſe behalf I offered up to Allah and his prophet my moſt fervent and ſincere prayers.

The next morning I recognized this child of wretchedneſs in the very ſame ſpot, notwithſtanding both his attitude and appearance were conſiderably changed. On his head he wore a cloſe cap of the fineſt linen of Damaſcus, the edge of which, terminating above his ears, was richly and curiouſly embroidered. His veſt, made of the coſtlieſt ſtuff, hung looſely upon him; from his neck was ſuſpended a ſtring of the choiceſt flowers of the ſeaſon, which reached below his breaſt. His drawers were of the rareſt and moſt valuable ſilk of Cairo; and his ſhoes were of cloth of gold. In his right hand he held an apple, blooming as the cheek of a Circaſſian damſel, to which ever and anon he would ſmell. His eyes ſparkled, his countenance ſhone bright, he tripped along like a playful fawn, and he waved his head with ſuch a feminine, yet majeſtic grace, as almoſt to incline me to imagine I had miſtaken his ſex. "Praiſed be God," ſaid I to myſelf, "my prayers have not 'been ineffectual;" but, alas! I was deceived. Making up to this ſon of calamity, I ſaluted him with an air expreſſive at once of curioſity and of joy; I felicitated him on the happy change in his appearance; "the worm of ſorrow," ſaid I, "ſhall no longer prey on the "heart of my youthful friend." He dropped his arms; he hung down his head; he preſently raiſed it again; he folded his arms over his breaſt, for a moment he viewed me ſteadfaſtly; he appeared confuſed; he looked behind him, but in the ſame inſtant turned again towards me; again his head dropped on his boſom. I was affected to a degree I had never till now experienced. I could

could scarce find utterance for a single word of condolence. "Alas," said I, with difficulty, "on the first view of "you just now, I indulged the pleasing "belief that you were happier now than "when I last saw you." He observed me eagerly, with a mixture of joy and surprise: I thought he did not recollect me, and reminded him of our meeting the preceding day. He smiled—bowed—and plucking a daffodil from his garland, presented it to me with an air of affection blended with respect. Methought I discovered in this action the signs of hopeless or disappointed love. I asked him whence he had got that beautiful flower, but with no other view than to engage him in discourse.

"I plucked it," said he, "in spite "of the vigilance of the jealous gar-"dener. Ah! cruel gardener! you "have bound your flower-garden with "a hedge of thorny bushes, with the "wounds of which I am covered. See "—look at my heart—does it not bleed "in a thousand places?—I received all "these wounds in struggling amidst the "briars which surround the garden that "my soul delighted in: Like the night-"ingale, I am fond of the rose; nor is "that sweetest flower of Irem[b] averse "to my tender love. But the mercileſs "gardener denies me admittance. He "was once indulgent to my innocent "passion; but a stranger came, saw my "favourite rose, and being enamoured "with it, has offered a high price for "it in jewels and in gold. The mer-"cenary gardener is allured by the pe-"cuniary bait: Oh! base—oh sordid "gardener! had I the wealth of Kar-"ron[c], it should be thine. But I "would not buy of thee my darling "rose: Ah! that were to insult the "empress of my heart; the riches of "the world would weigh light as a "feather placed in the scale with the "charms of my beloved. I will go "seek the nightingale in the solitary "grove, and I will be his companion in "mourning and affliction, for we both "sink under the oppression of the same "ruthless tyrant."

In this wild rambling manner did the unhappy youth disclose to me the source of his deep distress; my cheeks were bedewed with tears; I felt myself strongly interested in his fate, and though I despaired of being able to relieve him, yet I resolved to leave nothing unattempted to that end With this view I entreated him to tell me whether my intercession with the gardener of whom he complained would be too late, were I immediately to solicit him in his behalf? "I possess," said I, "some au-"thority and considerable influence in "this city; they shall both be employed "in their greatest extent to obtain for "you the object of your desire. Say "then, dear youth, who are you, and "how is the unfeeling unjust wretch "named, who, after encouraging, has "not scrupled to reject the pure and "lawful passion with which you are in-"spired?"

With a despondent look he replied, "Heaven reward you, oh generous "stranger, for your benevolent inten-"tions in my favour, and with Heaven, "oh pardon any indecorum I may have "been guilty of towards you; I fear "I may have acted or spoken with an "extravagance bordering on insanity; "for, alas! so poignant is my sorrow, "so heavy the load of misery which "presses upon my soul, that no ordinary "mode of lamentation is suited to my "feelings—no rational or coherent lan-"guage equal to their expression."

"To a person," I returned, "pos-"sessing the least sensibility, the apolo-"gy you have offered must be unneces-"sary; it has distressed, not satisfied "me. A bleeding heart not uncom-"monly occasions a disordered head, "and any extravagance of deportment, "any irregularity of manners proceed-"ing from so uncontroulable a cause, "can never offend either the severity of

NOTES.

[b] A fabulous garden or bower, celebrated by the Oriental writers.

[c] Supposed to be the korah of scripture.

" religion or the auſterity of morals. " Tell me then, I again conjure you, " unhappy youth, tell me——."

" Alas, noble minded and generous " ſir," interrupted he, " it were uſeleſs " to inform you who I am, or who the " author of my miſery is. I am a " wretch whoſe ſufferings will admit of " no alleviation—whoſe diſorder is in- " curable—whoſe grief muſt ſpeedily " terminate his exiſtence. No influ- " ence, no power can reſtore to me " what I have irrecoverably loſt. I " have loſt, oh, ye monarchs of the " earth! a jewel far richer than any " that adorns your crowns; I would " not exchange even the deſpair that " conſumes me for the empire of Jum [d]. " How light and contemptible is the " pleaſure derived from dominion, com- " pared to the agonizing grief of a fa- " voured, though ſucceſsleſs lover! My " miſtreſs ſtill approves of my paſſion, " though force and tyranny have con- " ſtrained our inclination. Her heart " is mine, though her perſon is my " rival's. Ah! what have I ſaid? juſt " heaven can it be ſo, and wilt not thou " avenge my wrongs? My wrongs cry " aloud for vengeance; I will arm this " hand with death; I will array myſelf " in terror, and I will make the joy of " my enemies cloſe with the life of the " injured and miſerable Mujnoon [e].

Pronouncing theſe laſt words with vehemence, he paſſed on regardleſs of my entreaty that he would ſtop. His eyes ſeemed inflamed with rage, and every feature was marked with the violent agitation of his ſoul. I ſhould in vain have endeavoured to overtake him; he flew like one of the fleet courſers of Arabia, and was in a moment inviſible.

I now remembered to have heard of the thwarted loves of Mujnoon and Zenaib [f]. Tamai [g], father of the damſel had long encouraged their mutual attachment: but a lord of the caliph's court, named Aghyar [h], being captivated with the charms of Zenaib, demanded her in marriage. The ambitious father, proud of the alliance with a noble of the firſt degree, had not heſitated to yield his conſent. He had not ſcrupled to violate the ſacred engagement by which he had agreed to the union of the lovers. Vain were the tears and entreaties of the beauteous Zenaib. fruitleſs were the complaints, and as fruitleſs the threats of the wretched Mujnoon. Ineffectual attempts had been made by ſome of the relations of the unhappy youth to obtain the interpoſition of the caliph in his behalf; but every avenue to the royal favour had been induſtriouſly cloſed by the friends of Aghyar, whoſe influence was extenſive, and his intereſt powerful. The hour was now arrived that had been fixed for the celebration of the inauſpicious nuptials of the ungenerous Aghyar, and the lovely but ill-fated Zenaib. Not a ray of hope remained to illume the gloomy deſpairing ſoul of the unfortunate Mujnoon. Alas! how much to be pitied! how little to be relieved!

The following morning I again encountered this child of woe in the ſame ſpot. He had in his right hand the ſame apple I had ſeen the preceding day; it was then blooming and fragrant, but it was now faded and dry. From his neck was ſuſpended the ſame garland of variegated flowers; it was then freſh and delightful to the eye, but it was now withered and offenſive. He was attended by a young ſlave, in whoſe countenance was expreſſed the deepeſt affliction; a tear ſtood in either of his eyes, while he earneſtly beſought his drooping maſter to return home. " I

NOTES.

[d] An ancient king of Perſia.

[e] Mujnoon ſignifies the diſtracted: This, as well as the former ſpeech of Mujnoon, are imitations of the Perſian ode.

NOTES.

[f] Zenaib may be rendered, the beautiful.

[g] Tamai ſignifies the covetous or ambitious.

[h] Aghyar means a rival.

" am

" am going thither, Mukbool," replied Mujnoon, in a faint and broken accent, at the same time languidly raising his head. Observing me, he eagerly added, " Yes, oh holy and aged friend! " yes—I am going home."

" Where, dear unhappy youth," I interrupted, " where lieth your home?" Raising with difficulty his right hand, he pointed with the fore-finger of it to the firmament; with his hand he raised his eyes; " that," said he, in a faultering tone, " is the home whither I am " repairing: thence did I come, thi- " ther shall I presently return." His head fell again upon his bosom; the tears, which till now had stood in the eyes of Mukbool, no longer kept their place, they bedewed his cheeks and were followed by a ceaseless stream. Never did I before experience such anguish of soul; I knew not in what terms to address the unfortunate youth. A moral or religious strain would have been absurdity and impertinence; grief and pity were not to be adequately expressed by language. I mingled my tears with those of the tender-hearted Mukbool, and with him was silent in my sorrow. The knees of Mujnoon sinking beneath him, the faithful Mukbool attempted to support his beloved master; but his assistance was in vain; Mujnoon fell to the ground—he fell—never more to rise. With him fell the faded garland and withered apple—striking emblems of his hopeless condition! Resting on our knees at each side of him, Mukbool and I together supported him in a sitting posture. The honest slave thanked me for my aid by a look that needed no comment. The eyes of the hopeless Mujnoon were now become fixed; a cold dew had overspread his ample forehead; his pulse was imperceptible; the hand of death was visibly upon him.

" Mukbool," said the ill-fated youth, in a low and distinct voice, " my suf- " ferings are at an end." Turning to me, he added, with a look of woe that made an impression on my mind never to be effaced, " Reverend father, pray for " the soul of the unfortunate Mujnoon; " and, ah! pray too for the lasting " felicity of my adorable Zenaib."

He had scarcely pronounced the last syllable of his mistress's name, when his soul took its flight in a sigh that issued from the bottom of his heart. " Inex- " orable Tâmai," exclaimed the susceptible Mukbool, in a gust of passion and affection, " cruel and ungenerous " Aghyar," cried I in the same bitterness of grief and indignation. " Dear, " amiable and much-wronged youth," murmurs the tender Mukbool, his tears and sighs choaking his voice.

" Hapless, inconsolable Zenaib," added I, bathing the cheeks of her cold pale lover with the drops that trickled from my eyes. Mukbool procuring a bier, the corpse was conveyed to the late habitation of his master. The friends of the deceased assembling, his remains were conducted to, and deposited in, the vault of the family, with the ceremonies ordained by our holy law.

The beauteous Zenaib, learning the fate of her beloved Mujnoon, survived him only two days. Her nuptials with the base-minded Aghyar had been celebrated, but her persevering affliction had barred all approach to her person. The fordid Tâmai shortly followed his daughter, the disappointment of his selfish and ambitious views breaking his heart.

The story of Zenaib and Mujnoon reaching the ears of the caliph, the cruelty and injustice of Aghyar was punished by a sentence of perpetual disgrace, under which he found life insupportable. He died—lamented by none.

A CONTRAST.

POMPILIUS and PUSILLUS (for thus their acquaintance distinguished them) were neighbours in the country, and generally companions in town. Their situation in life, their family and fortune, were nearly similar, and they were about the same age; but in their persons, their turn of mind, their behaviour, and their general œconomy, they were

were very different. Pompilius was a jolly, round-faced man, of an intrepid air and unbashful countenance. Pusillus was a slender, thin-faced little man, of a timid and diffident appearance. The one gave you some idea of Falstaff: the other of Simon Shadow, Falstaff's recruit. In Pompilius all was lofty, bold, and magnificent: in Pusillus every thing was the reverse. The former, in his dress, his equipage, and manner of life, appeared rather above his fortune: the latter, not from a sordid, but from an unassuming temper, was almost in the other extreme. Pompilius rode a stately steed, and was always attended by a servant. Pusillus scampered about on a little Welch poney, with a crupper to his saddle, studying convenience rather than show. "Send my servant hither!" was Pompilius's language on all occasions. "Pray did you see *our man* Pe-"ter?" was Pusillus's less imperious manner of expressing himself.

Pompilius called every one, even much his superiors, with great familiarity by their Christian names, Jack or Harry: Pusillus never spoke to his shoemaker, or his taylor, without the addition of Mr. Such a one! I must beg you not to disappoint me.

At an ordinary or any publick meeting, Pompilius took his place as near the upper end of the room as he could do with any degree of modesty or propriety, while Pusillus was lost in the crowd at the bottom of the table, often unnoticed by any of his acquaintance. Pompilius, even among strangers, would rally Pusillus, and shew his wit at the expence of his friend, who would frequently have made ample reprisals, but was checked by delicacy, or an extreme diffidence and want of spirit.

In town, when walking the streets, Pompilius made not only the ladies, but porters with their burthens, give him the way; while Pusillus gave the wall to cinder-wenches and chimney-sweepers.

"Come, Pusillus, said his friend, you shall go with me to the bank, to receive my dividend:" it was to no purpose to plead, that he was engaged at the other end of the town: Pompilius seizes him by the button, and baffles all resistance.

At the coffee-house Pompilius bullies the waiters, who instantaneously attend, and he has the choice of the papers: Pusillus is forced to call twice or thrice before he can get his coffee, or any paper at all.

Pompilius dictates to the company, in literature or politicks, with oracular solemnity. "What is your opinion of the last new play?" said a gentleman to Pompilius. "Why, it has some merit, replied he: but the characters are not sufficiently discriminated." Pompilius had not read the play, but this was precisely the judgment which his friend Pusillus had given of it that very morning.

An article of intelligence, which the former said he had received from the *best authority*, the latter, without contradicting him, knew to be no more than a vague *report* of the day.

Pompilius frequently uttered, with great parade, the most obvious remarks as his own discovery. Pusillus often said good things, but with so little emphasis and with so negligent an air, that none but nice observers took notice of them. For, as Shenstone says, "It is necessary to lay *some stress* yourself on what you intend should be remarked by others; yet Pompilius, as I have observed, often retailed his friend's remarks as his own.

"Well, sir," said Sir Stephen Stately, to Pusillus, "I have disposed of my son at last, by the advice, and on an excellent plan of your neighbour Pompilius;" which, by the way, was the very same plan repeatedly proposed to Sir Stephen by Pusillus; though not being earnestly enforced, was entirely unattended to by him: who, pompous and empty himself, disregarded every thing which did not come recommended in a manner consonant to his own sublime ideas.

In short, Pusillus, though not insensible of his own superiority, yet, for want of a proper spirit, continually surrendered his own opinions to those of his friend Pompilius; on which account the

the latter was esteemed, by superficial observers, a man of great sense and profound erudition; while Pusillus was reckoned a poor ignorant and weak man, by those who had not half his sense or learning: nay, what was of more serious consequence, he once had like to have suffered through a culpable lenity to a poacher, who had robbed his fish-pond, of which he had the strongest evidence; but being unwilling, on account of his family, to prosecute him, a rascally attorney advised the fellow to prosecute Pusillus for defamation; he then, however, exerted himself, and punished the thief as he deserved.

After all, Pompilius gained no more than a forced external respect from the judicious, or from strangers; while Pusillus was really loved and esteemed by the discerning few, who intimately knew him: for though, by too tamely resigning his real consequence, the latter (with courage enough on important occasions) was often treated with inattention and neglect; yet the former, by assuming more than he had a right to, though possessed of good-nature and many good qualities, was frequently pronounced "a confounded impudent fellow!"

THE GLEANER.

(*Continued from Vol. III. Page* 351.)

NO. VII.

"——— *gives to airy nothings*
"*A local habitation, and a name.*"
SHAKESPEARE.

"*Volet hæc sub luce videri.*"
HOR.

TO THE GLEANER.

SIR,

Plymouth[a], *Jan.* 3*d*, 1794.

APPREHENDING my own memoirs, and some facts concerning my nation to be sufficiently curious, and but little known, I sit down for the purpose of making you acquainted with both; and thereby assisting you to *lay hold on the ears of the public*, which, as a Gleaner, I conceive it your task to do. My father's name was Theobald, or Theophilus, I presume: I for my part have never heard him called any thing but The[b]: He was a harmless sort of person; but far from select in his acquaintance, being cap in-hand with every creature he met; and so unsteady withal, as to be by turns The friend—The foe—The admirer—The calumniator[c] of any person, or of any measure. *Some* particular and lasting attachments, indeed, he had to a few eminent actresses[d] and opera girls[d], for example;—and, bad indeed, as my poor father was, he was yet less indiscriminate than mamma, who would take up with any trash, and was, in fact, no better than a ———[e]. She was the eldest of five sisters, all remarkable for their vocal talents. I am the first-born of this marriage, and have one brother[f], with whom I am not upon terms.—Indeed, since our very childhood we have kept aloof[g]. (I am certain you must have heard of us, for in most polite circles we make the topic of discourse[h].) One cause of our coolness to each other may be—that, notwithstanding the evidence which could be adduced of my eldership, my brother asserts roundly, that he was the first born[i]. He says, that whenever the conversation relates to

NOTES.

[a] The signature explains the date.

[b] The article THE.

[c] *The* is prefixed to various words,

[d] *The* Siddons: *The* Mara, &c.

[e] The article A, which is used still more indiscriminately than The.

[f] *That.*

[g] Allusion to the separation and distinction of *This* and *That.*

[h] It is not uncommon to talk of *this* and *that.*

[i] This is a question fit for Mr. Harris to decide on.

things

things past[k], it is always to him that the company apply; which he urges (plausibly) is a concession that he has lived longer in the world than me; but such presumptions are refuted by proof positive to the contrary. Indeed, that brother of mine has always been discontented and litigious, ever quarrelling with his family and usurping their rights, and was, a few years ago, at law with two relatives[l], (for example) as you probably knew yourself; for the pleadings are set forth at large by your predecessor, the *Spectator*[m]. We have also two sisters[n], who lead a strange here-and-there vagabond sort of life. One of them has always been my brother's favourite, the other mine; and we are seen frequently in their company in many parts of England[o]. Another of our family, called Susy[p], lives in France; where, poor soul! she is common, they tell me, to half the nation[q]. And, talking of France, I cannot forbear noticing an odd circumstance, which is this;—that the French find an insurmountable difficulty in pronouncing the names of our family[r], with the exception of my mother's name[s], which they enounce fully and articulately. My brother and I inherit ex parte paternâ and maternâ, that inclination towards a general acquaintance[t], which I have already noticed; and, to say the truth, share the world between us[v]. I have often however observed my acquaintance to cut me, and long to be introduced to the intimacy of my brother[w], with whose reserved and distant manners they are taken; and this disposition is particularly remarkable in children and women.

We two possess the faculty of discrimination in a great degree[x]: insomuch that all cases, wherein there is a necessity for distinctions, are referred to us; yet, to be seen frequently in our company is disgraceful for the most part[y]. One great man indeed there was, who shewed a uniform attachment to our family. I mean your countryman the late Mr. Mossop, the actor—who has been known to neglect a large company[z] in order to pay us the more particular attention. It seems usually not difficult to know my brother and me asunder; yet let one man be with me, and my brother pass us at a distance, with another in his company, each of these associates would (if the subject became a question for discussion) insist that he had been in my company, and not my brother's[a]. It has been said that we resemble, in some respects, those renowned brethren Castor and Pollux. But perhaps I disgust you by dwelling on the trivial memoirs of our family; I shall therefore hasten to particulars concerning our nation[b] at large.

We are a great people: and, like your countrymen the Wild-Irish, all wing'd[c]. Though now dispersed and scattered through the earth, still are

NOTES.

[k] We naturally denominate the thing present *This*, and the thing past *That*.

[l] *Who* and *which*.

[m] Vol. 1st.

[n] The adverbs *Here* and *There*; which are nearly allied to *This* and *That*.

[o] *This*, *here* man went to *that*, *there* house.

[p] Or *Ceuxci*; French for these.

[q] A nation may be grossly divided into ceuxci and ceuxla; these and those.

[r] *Dat* ver true, *Dis* garçon say.

[s] They pronounce A fuller than we do.

[t] [v] See notes [c] and [q].

[w] O si angulus *ille*, &c.

[x] *This* and *That* used commonly in marking distinctions.

[y] This fellow; that wretch.

[z] He was remarkable for laying emphasis on particles and inconsiderable words.

[a] Allusion to mere relative nature of the words, whatever you are upon being *This*; and the distant object *That*.

[b] Words comprising all languages.

[c] Επεα πτεροεντα.

we

we descended from one common stock[d], to which we all by certain family resemblances can be traced. Yet how the race has been preserved may seem extraordinary, when you hear that at one period we had no men[e] amongst us; (puppes indeed we had) and indeed if it were not for a merchant of the name of Cadmus, we might to this hour, like true females, "have *no* "*character*[f] at all."——Before his time we had made some noise it is true, but nothing of an appearance, till he cloathed and introduced us to the public eye. We have still, indeed, a tendency to ramble forth in *dishabille*, though our gambols having been attended with inconvenience, were considerably checked in the chaste and punctilious reign of the second Charles[g]. Before I quit this topic of dress, let me just remark, that in no country are our clothes made so clumsily[h] as in France; and that in China[i] our wardrobe is immense.

As to that tribe of us which abides in England[k], we came hither about the time of Hengist[l], and many years ago fell under the Norman[m] power. During the time of duke William, and for some reigns after, we continued in great abjectness and disrepute[n], never obtaining admission to the court, or keeping any good company. At present you will believe our situation is much improved, when I inform you that we assist at all meetings of parliament and deliberations of council; at settling of treaties, and prosecution of suits; though, in memory of our former meanness, we are prohibited from being present when the king exercises his legislative functions[o].

Yet, though treated with such contumely in this instance, we are not without an armed force for the vindication of our honour. So long ago as the reign of Richard the IId, a martinet[p] of those days—put us into a state of requisition, and raised and disciplined troops of the line amongst us. He was followed by a succession of able generals, insomuch that we are now as completely trained as Prussian Battalions, and our stately march is universally admired. Let me add, for the honour of our tribe, that we never serve with spirit for hire; and that the greatest harmony prevails amongst our troops. We are of various dimensions; and I, for example, must confess myself short of stature. Ne longum faciam—I shall hasten to conclude. In truth, I have assembled such a crowd of my own people, that I am ashamed. To oppress you with such a multitude suits but ill with the opinion I hold of your good sense; for verbum sapienti. Adieu then, Mr. Gleaner, receive graciously my bons môts, and assure yourself of my good word.

Your humble servant,

THIS.

NOTES.

[d] The parent language.

[e] Nomen, a Latin word.

[f] Cadmus first invented letters.

[g] Statute of frauds, requiring contracts to be reduced to writing.

[h] The pronunciation and orthography of the French have little mutual connection.

[i] Where there is no alphabet, but each word has its appropriate character.

[k] The English language.

[l] Allusion to its Saxon derivation.

[m] *Norma* loquendi. See Horace.

[n] Under the Norman race of kings the English tongue was in disrepute; the records and judicial proceedings were in Norman French: and the great men affected to use that tongue, (indeed to most it was the native one.)

AN ARRANGEMENT[q].

AN old logician had a daughter;
The ten predicaments he taught her;

NOTES.

[o] Le Roi le veut. Le Roi s'avisera.

[p] Chaucer.

[q] Supplemental to those of Mr. Harris.

On crufty fyllogifms, and ale,
They made, each morn, their frugal meal;
(In place of chocolate or high teas;)
And dined, moft part, on a forites.
He feared of youth the boiling feafon,
And dofed with antidotick reafon.
Lo! now the logic courfe compleated,
And girlifhnefs (he thinks) defeated:
Thinks—to each fop's advance fhe'll fay no;
Firm, as a fyllogifm of Zeno.—
While circumftances as I've told you, were,
Mifs was addrefs'd by an old foldier:
Grey—polifh'd, —weather-beaten—bald,
By valour dignified—and mawl'd.
You guefs what follow'd—for a wager?
You're right enough: negatur *Major*.
Lo!--fcarce nineteen—a dafhing fellow
Told her he loved her, (when half mellow;)
Mifs liked him better than a whiner;
And 'twas not now—negatur *Minor*.
In vain her adverfe father toil'd;
At his own weapons—he was foil'd.
" Oppofe me not: you will repent it:
" Firft, *omne animal* (mind) *fentit*.
" Then, to excite my partiality,
" The man, you know, 's man of *qua-*
" *lity*[b]:
" His *fortune*[c] very far from fmall:
" His perfon vigorous and *tall*[d]:
" His every *attitude*[e]—how graceful!
" His *dreff*[f] of elegance, and eafe full:
" In all *he does*[g], there's fo much fafhion,
" Say—can you marvel at my *paffion*[h]?
" One premife lacks[i];—but my pure
" flame
" Afks of me but an enthymeme:
" (Unlike your neighbour Euclid's
" daughter,
" Whom every fpark is dangling a'ter;
" With whom, fame fays, each poftu-
" latum
" Is, on the very fpot, a datum:)
" In fhort, dear Sir, 'tis vain to cry no:
" The mode that I prefer 's feftino.
" Say to your girl at once, conceditur;
" And let the youth fhe loves be wedd-
" ed t' her."
She faid, papa retired in much confufion;
And Logiftilla drew the bright concluſion.

* * *

NOTES.

[b] Qualitas.
[c] Subftantia.
[d] Quantitas.
[e] Situs.
[f] Habitus.
[g] Actio.
[h] Paffio.
[i] Alluding to the minority of her lover. But here the young lady is fophiftical. She argues as if her father wifhed to marry both her fuitors.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

AS you have been fo good as to take notice of the efforts of that excellent inftitution, The Affociation for promoting the Practice of Religion and Virtue, in fome former numbers of the Anthologia Hibernica, I now take the liberty of incloſing you a copy of their plan for annual examinations each year of the different charitable feminaries in this metropolis, and fhall in future communicate to you any important meafure they may engage in, for effecting their noble objects.

As the hitherto adopted meafures of the Affociation are fully explained in the excellent difcourfe delivered before them the 25th of laft April, in St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Richard Graves, B. D. F. T. C. D. you will be fo kind as to refer the numerous and refpectable readers of the Anthologia Hibernica to that fermon, which was publifhed laft week by Mr. Watfon, Capel-ftreet, for perfect information on that fubject.

I am, &c. &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

Affociation

Association for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the Practice of Virtue and Religion.

RESOLVED, that the examinations in the principles of the Christian religion of the select children from the several parochial charity schools in this city, shall be held before this Association at St. Werburgh's church, on the last Monday in April 1795; and that examinations in the principles of the Christian religion, of the select children from all the other charitable seminaries in this city and its vicinity, shall be held on the first, second and third Wednesdays in May 1795; and that like examinations shall be annually held, of which the public shall always receive timely notice.

RESOLVED, that an examination in the principles of the Christian religion shall be held before this Association in St. Mary's church, on the first Wednesday in June 1795, of all such persons under the age of seventeen years, as in the examinations therein of children from the charitable seminaries, held before them in the April and May of that year, shall have obtained first premiums or certificates.

RESOLVED, that the candidates shall be divided into two classes; one of boys, the other of girls.

RESOLVED, that a premium of five guineas shall be adjudged to the best answerer in each class, and that their names, the names of the schools where they are educated, and of the masters and mistresses of said schools, shall be published.

RESOLVED, that the names of the three best answerers in each class shall be registered by the secretaries of the Association.

RESOLVED, that the Association shall recommend the two persons adjudged premiums to the governors of the seminaries where they are educated, as worthy of their peculiar attention.

RESOLVED, that such of the successful candidates as shall be apprenticed, shall, at the expiration of their apprenticeships, (provided they have during them behaved well) receive their premiums of five guineas each; and that such of them as shall go into life without having been apprenticed, and shall, at the expiration of five years, produce to the Association a satisfactory Certificate of good conduct for said five years, shall receive said premium; but that in case of their misbehaviour or death, the Association shall give said premiums to the next best answerers, under the same provisoes.

Signed by order,

W. WATSON, } Secretaries.
JOHN SKEYS, }

AURORA:

OR,

THE APPARITION.

HAVING lately had a very sober party, to cards and supper, at my country-house, I got early to bed, before one o'clock: I slept soundly for some hours; but when I awoke, to my astonishment, I beheld a female figure, modestly clad in a light robe, with a mild, serene countenance, who moving from towards the window, came and stood at the feet of my bed. I was going to speak, and express my surprize, when she prevented me, and thus began:

"Do not be alarmed, sir; though I am now a stranger to you, as you have not seen me since you were a school-boy, yet I was well-known to your good father and mother, with whom I was upon the most intimate footing. I breakfasted with them every day in the week, and sometimes dined with them; and was a peculiar favourite with your excellent mother. I now come daily into your village, and am well-known to the farmers and poor people, to whom I am a true friend; and they

always rejoice to see me, as I put them in a way to get their livelihood, and by a wholesome elixir, with which I supply them gratis, and by my consolatory and cheerful conversation, keep them in health and spirits. Nay, the very birds of the air seem to know me, and express their joy at my approach." Astonishment kept me silent, and she proceeded in her harangue:

"I should have introduced myself to you (however unwelcome) out of regard to your father and mother, but am now excluded, I find, by the express orders of your near friend, this pretended widow, in her sable weeds forsooth, (Mrs Hecatissa Midnight, I think they call her) to whom you are of late so unaccountably attached; and who, it seems has a particular dislike to me, as she slips away whenever I happen to appear, being conscious that I outshine and eclipse her: and knows also that I was a friend to your family, and must be concerned to see her encourage you in revelling, gaming, and every thing that is bad. And indeed, sir, if you do not disengage yourself from her inchantments, she will be the ruin of your health, your fortune, and your reputation. All decent people are astonished at your infatuation, (for I will speak my mind now I have got admittance) since, in spite of her silver crescent, which she wears, I suppose as an emblem of her chastity, it is well-known she has been kept by half the members of the house of commons and of the gambling clubs, nay, has walked the streets and been prostituted to hackney-coachmen, pickpockets and street robbers. And here you have brought her into the country, to seduce your sober neighbours, who formerly paid me great attention: but now there is not a gentleman in the parish, except the vicar, who shews me the least regard, and I only see him once or twice a week, as he rides out with the 'squire's huntsman; for as to the squire himself, whom I used frequently to visit, and who was always glad to see me, he now follows your example, and curses me if ever I am seen at his door."

I was here again beginning to make apologies; and to pacify her, made her a compliment on her beauty; but she proceeded.

"I am not come to court you, sir; yet, as I can never get sight of you, and have nobody to speak in my favour, indignation forces me to violate the rules of decorum, and to say, that I think myself much superior in beauty, sprightliness, and every virtuous quality, to this harridan, whom you are so fond of; and have had more compliments paid me (even by the best poets of the age) without any other ornaments than a few wild flowers, than she ever had in her jewels and spangles, which glitter about her autumnal countenance, and which (by the way) she has only borrowed, if not pilfered, from an illustrious friend of mine;* which, however, she never appears in but clandestinely, being ashamed to wear them in his presence or in mine.

"In short, sir, if I could once detach you from this Ethiopian queen, (as Dr. Young calls her by way of sneer) I have the vanity to think that my charms, such as they are, would make a proper impression on your heart, and you would be unwilling to pass a single day without seeing me; and I will venture to say you would receive more pleasure, as well as improvement, from the company to which I could introduce you, than from your present connection. I am a particular acquaintance and friend of those celebrated and accomplished young ladies whom you used to talk of when you came from school, called, as an honourable distinction, The Nine Sisters‡; who, though no great fortunes, are as much courted and caressed as any

NOTES.

* The sun.

‡ Aurora Musis Amica.

young

young women in the kingdom of their humble rank and retired way of life.

"I muſt confeſs, indeed, that I am much leſs in vogue amongſt people in high life than I was formerly; and am ſeldom ſeen at the court-end of the town, except by the Marchioneſs of B—, the Counteſs of C—, Mrs M—, and a few more ladies of ſuperior ſenſe, and of a literary turn. Nay, I am ſorry to ſay, that of late I meet with but little reſpect even in the city, except by ſome of the loweſt and moſt induſtrious of the inhabitants; ſo that I now ſpend moſt of my time amongſt the honeſt laborious peaſants in the country, who, I hope for their own ſake as well as that of the community, will continue to regard me."

I liſtened with attention to her diſcourſe; and, notwithſtanding the few ſallies of reſentment, which only added ſpirit to her features, I was charmed with the character of native ſweetneſs which appeared in her countenance; and having now recollected ſomething of her perſon, I ſaid, with ſome confuſion, "that I was ſorry I had ſo long been deprived of her viſits, and ſhould be happy to renew my acquaintance; and added, that I now remembered having often ſeen her in my youth, and that my mother uſed to call her, her dear Aurora; but having unhappily got acquainted with the widow Hecatiſſa in town, I owned ſhe had engroſſed too much of my time and attention; that for the future, however, I hoped to ſee her often, and would take effectual care to have her admitted, whenever ſhe would condeſcend to honour me with her viſits."

I was going on, when a glow of ſplendour, like the riſing of the ſun, ſhone around her, and flaſhed in my face, and ſhe vaniſhed from my ſight.

I drew my curtains more cloſely round me, turned from the window, went to ſleep again, till noon, and have not ſeen the fair Aurora ſince.

ON HEREDITARY TITLES.

Εγκώμιον Νωθέτικον.

THE natural equality of mankind, whether real or imaginary, and the great inequality of their condition in ſociety, has been the ſubject of complaint and of ſurpriſe, to ſuperficial obſervers, in all ages of the world. That one man ſhould abound in wealth, and riot at eaſe in all the luxuries of life, whilſt others, with equal merit perhaps, are doomed to earn a ſcanty ſubſiſtence by conſtant labour, has been thought to impeach the goodneſs, and even the juſtice of Providence.

In like manner, the unequal ranks, and eſpecially the *hereditary honours*, which have ſubſiſted in moſt civilized nations, have been deemed liable to the ſame objections. That a ſet of men, by the merit of their anceſtors, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by pompous *titles* and peculiar *privileges*, and claim the homage of thoſe who are their ſuperiors perhaps in virtue, ſenſe, or learning, has appeared equally unjuſt and abſurd.

A little reflection, however, will ſoon clear up theſe difficulties; and ſhew the neceſſity in the one inſtance, and, *I truſt*, the expediency at leaſt in the other, that it ſhould be ſo. Not to mention, in the former caſe, the various talents and capacities with which men are born; the induſtry, ſobriety and frugality of ſome men compared with the idleneſs, intemperance, and extravagance of others, ſufficiently account for the affluence of the former, and for the unavoidable indigence of the latter. And what a man acquires by his labour, or ſaves by his œconomy, (and perhaps by denying himſelf many enjoyments to which he was entitled) he has certainly a right to *bequeath* to his deſcendants.

For a ſimilar reaſon, if a man, by his extraordinary exertions, by his courage or

or his wife conduct, and perhaps by sacrificing his *health*, his *ease*, and the *common* enjoyments of life, has eminently served his country, and, as a reward for such transcendent merit, has been honoured with an illustrious title; it would certainly be the highest injustice, as well as a discouragement to the like exertions in others, to deprive his *family* of those honours, for *whose* sake alone perhaps he accepted of so unsubstantial a recompence.*

In the case of an hereditary fortune, indeed, we too often see the heir squander away, in vice and extravagance, the fruits of his father's industry and frugality: and if he prefers a life of poverty and shame to one of credit and affluence: it is his own affair; he is his own master; and who has a right to controul him?

The same is applicable, it should seem, to hereditary titles. If the descendant, by his worthless conduct, is determined to disgrace his noble ancestors, he renders himself doubly wicked and contemptible; both by swerving from such bright examples, and by his profligacy exhibiting so shameful a contrast to their patriotick virtues. Yet there does not seem to exist any power competent, in an *equitable view*, to deprive *another generation* of those honours of which they may be more worthy, and even be excited, by their very titles, to act nobly and retrieve the credit of their family.

" Yes; the National Assembly, in a neighbouring country, has not only done thus, but has abolished all distinctions of this kind for ever." Nay, to secure their *liberty*, so little regard has been shewn to *property* of any kind, that they have deprived the very provinces of the names which they have so long enjoyed; and instead of Dauphiny and Languedoc, which convey to the imagination of a foreigner the romantick ideas of vine-clad hills and beautiful forests, we hear of nothing but arithmetical divisions, districts, sections, and municipalities, which convey no idea at all.*

Every Englishman must rejoice, that twenty millions of his fellow-creatures are emancipated from a system of despotism, which was become absolutely intolerable; and must honour that Assembly which abolished lettres de cachet, established juries, and the like: and, if they are sincere in their pacifick professions, " of no longer making war for conquest," and as a proof of it would demolish their fortifications at Cherburgh, as they have done the Bastile, all Europe would have reason to rejoice in their revolution. For every one must applaud the enraged multitude for laying open the dungeons of the Bastile, even by violence, though it was accidentally attended with murder and bloodshed. Thus far surely every one must approve of the French Revolution.

But " there are two ways of repairing an house, (as my man Patrick observes) one is, to pull it down." As " the welfare of the people is the supreme law,"† they had a right perhaps in this case, to redress their own grievances: and as the revenues of the Clergy were become enormous, they may be justified perhaps in appropriatin

N O T E

* The ingenious Mrs. Woolstonecroft *[Rights of Women, passim]* is equally an enemy to *hereditary wealth* and hereditary titles: but if a man by his honest industry acquires a fortune, to whom is he to leave it;—to his own children, or to some family who by idleness or extravagance are reduced to poverty? When she ascribes the corrupt state of society to the *unequal ranks* into which it is distinguished, she mistakes the cause for the effect—as the vices of some and the virtues of others will always produce that inequality.

N O T E S.

* As for titles of respect, they seem to have adopted the ludicrous part of quakerism, without their piety or virtue Mr. President must laugh at being called *Citizen* President; as my man John would, if I should say, Citizen John bring me a glass of wine!

† Salus populi est suprema lex.

pa

part of those revenues to the exigencies of the state; though they might, it should seem, have made a distinction between the secular and the regular ecclesiasticks. For though the monastick orders had a tendency to promote idleness rather than devotion, the parish-priests were surely an useful and respectable order of men. And, as *some* religion has been deemed by the wisest legislators as essential to the good of society, I do not think these philosophers can substitute a better in the place of the Christian religion. Besides, as the property of *peaceable* individuals, in all commotions, ought in *policy* to be held sacred, it would certainly have been better to have imposed a temporary tax, to any amount, than to have made such a body of men hostile to so good a cause.

But the uniting the nobility and the clergy in the same interest, by depriving the noblesse of their titles as they had done the clergy of their estates, appears to me an unaccountable measure, equally impolitick and unjust; alienating the nobility also from the cause of liberty, without the least apparent benefit to the public. And never was Shakespeare's remark more applicable, than to such an act of injustice:

" Who steals my purse—steals trash—
" 'Twas mine; 'tis his; and has been slave to thousands;
" But he who filches from me ' *my good name*,'
" Robs me of that, which ' *naught enriches him*,'
" And makes *me* poor indeed."—
OTHELLO, act 3d.

If the present noblesse made a bad use of their privileges, or if titles were prostituted by *sale* to the wealthy, to exempt them from their proportion of taxes; such a shameful traffick, among many other abuses, might have been reformed: but why should the order be abolished?

Even the venerable towers of the Bastile, though the ingenious Dr. Aikin thinks the demolishing them " was a proper sacrifice to recovered freedom;"* yet after the power of the crown was so far diminished, they surely might have remained, as a noble specimen of ancient magnificence, and an harmless ornament to the city; and even as a terror to future monarchs, and a *memorial* that the *strongest fortress* cannot resist the force of an injured and enraged people.†

I am aware of the ridicule to which I may expose myself on this subject, in so enlightened an age, and that such remarks must be treated with the utmost contempt by the present prevailing faction; who, with truly Gothick rage, seem determined to destroy every monument of their ancient grandeur and of the fine arts: but I am one of the multitude;‡ and have a superstitious veneration for all other remains of antiquity —as well as antient titles.

Without considering our nobility, in a political light, as forming a necessary part in the scale of subordination; or in their legislative capacity, as a barrier against royal influence and popular incroachments;§ I look upon our nobility as a sort of historical ornaments (like columns or triumphal arches) in the annals of our country. Without regard to party, every Englishman must recollect with pride those periods of their history, when a Burleigh or a Clarendon, a Marlborough or an Ormond, a Hawke, a Howe, or a Rodney, presided in their councils, or commanded their fleets and armies; as every Frenchman, notwithstanding the present rage for levelling all distinctions, must (one would imagine) hear with pleasure of their Condés and Montmorencys; their Sullys, Vendomes,

NOTES.

* Life of Howard.

† The people, however, are now the tyrants; and the well-meaning King feels the horrors of the *Bastile* for wishing to partake of the *liberty* which his subjects enjoy

‡ Unus multorum. HOR.

§ See Blackstone's Comment. b. i. p. 157.

and

and other great names, which illuſtrate their annals.

An aſſemblage of huts and thatched cottages, ſuch as Cæſar repreſents the towns of our Britiſh anceſtors, might ſerve the purpoſe of ſheltering them from the inclemencies of the weather: but who would prefer ſuch mean accommodations to the preſent metropolis, adorned with temples, cupolas, palaces, ſquares, and exchanges, and other emblems of wealth and proſperity?

This may be thought ſomewhat declamatory, but it is conſonant to my feelings; and appears to me to be a natural ſentiment. I have an old oak, which caſts rather an unfriendly and even noxious ſhade over my kitchen garden; yet I cannot be prevailed on to cut down ſo venerable an *ornament* to my old manſion, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of the advocates for the modern taſte, who would reduce every thing to a wild, unintereſting *level*.

But, that I may not be thought too blindly attached to the Ariſtocracy, I muſt obſerve, that when a man of rank is weak enough to conſider *birth* as *every*-thing and virtue as *nothing*; and, inſtead of politeneſs and condeſcenſion, treats with unneceſſary haughtineſs and inſolence, a man of ſenſe and liberal education; much more when he takes advantage of his privileges to oppreſs or defraud his inferiors; though even in that caſe, a virtuous and prudent man perhaps would only ſmile at ſuch folly* with ſilent diſdain; yet one of leſs ſcrupulous principles would probably return that moſt intolerable of all injuries—contempt, with rudeneſs at leaſt, if not with ſome more ſignal mark of reſentment and revenge. The folly of individuals, however, in any rank of life, ought not to reflect on the whole body.

But our preſent race of nobles and even our pr-n—s (it has been ſaid*) are a profligate ſet of *jockies* and gamblers, extravagant and licentious, and, (what would not be expected) *ignorant* and *illiterate*.†

That the age, or rather the nation in general, is extremely diſſolute and profuſe; and that the wealth, brought into the kingdnm by a moſt extenſive commerce, has produced its natural offspring, luxury and every ſpecies of vice and extravagance, not only amongſt many of our nobility, but amongſt all orders and ranks of people, from the prince to the peaſant, is greatly to be lamented.‡

But ſhall the vices and follies of *comparatively* a few thoughtleſs individuals, the ebullitions of youth and high ſpirits, eclipſe the luſtre of a majority of great and virtuous characters, which conſtitute that venerable, and, as it has always been eſteemed, that moſt uncorrupt tribunal, the Houſe of Lords? Such as, without regard to party, we may pro-

NOTE.

* A friend has ſupplied me with the following jeu d'eſprit; which, though founded on a pun, has ſome truth in it:

"When *arms* to the peerage were granted by kings,
"*Supporters* were deem'd indiſpenſible things:
"To enable their lordſhips to walk upright and ſteady;
"For a coronet's apt to make the head giddy,
"A *weak* head I mean; for it can't be denied
"That *folly* alone is the *parent* of *pride*."

NOTES.

* Hiſtory of the Jockey Club.

† I have not been much converſant with our nobility, yet I know perſonally ſome few very young men; who, if they would unite in the cauſe of virtue and form a club in oppoſition to the Jockey-Club; and inſtead of drinking and gambling, would countenance manly converſation and temperate feſtivity; I ſhould hope, that ſuch characters as this author—in his hiſtory; or ſuch fools as Ch. Sm-th has drawn in her novel, if any ſuch now exiſts, will be deemed abſolutely unnatural in the next generation.

‡ Have theſe rigid reformers themſelves entirely eſcaped the contagion? and are *their* lives perfectly immaculate?

nounce

nounce a Beaufort, a Portland, and a Richmond: a Camden and a Carliſle; a Thurlow, a Grenville, and a Loughborough, and many more, whom for brevity's ſake alone I omit. Shall even the private or the publick vices, which party-rage may impute to individuals, I ſay, juſtify any author, in repreſenting that aſſembly as a pandæmonium; or be a ſufficient plea for the attempts of diſſatisfied demagogues, to overturn the conſtitution?

But "virtue" (it has been truly ſaid, and for theſe fifteen hundred years repeated) "virtue is the only true nobility,"* the only diſtinction which renders one man ſuperior to another—and a title, "a mere nick-name," and a coronet, a childiſh bauble, a ring of gold lined with cat-ſkin: trifles beneath the attention of a wiſe man.

True: but the diſtinctions, or the privileges at leaſt, implied by thoſe baubles, and originally beſtowed as the *rewards* of virtue, have been thought no trifles by men of as much ſenſe as Mr. Paine, and others who have repeated thoſe trite remarks: and have been adopted, in ſome ſhape or other, by the wiſeſt nations, as cheap rewards for diſtinguiſhed merit.

"Gold and ſilver are the droſs or ſediment of the earth," (as the philoſophick Antoninus obſerves†) but when ſtamped by authority, they acquire, by the common conſent of mankind, a real value; and procure the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, which none but a cynick or a madman would deſpiſe.

To conclude theſe reflexions. Though I can hardly flatter myſelf that any perſon of rank, much leſs of *princely* rank, will attend an obſcure recluſe; yet, as I profeſs myſelf an enthuſiaſtick friend to ſubordination and to eſtabliſhed forms, I ſincerely hope, that our preſent young noblemen will reflect, that the dæmon of turbulence and faction is gone forth; and levelling principles are univerſally diſſeminated through the world: and it highly concerns them to be careful* of their conduct.† All eyes are fixed upon them, and they are in ſome meaſure accountable to the community for the privileges which they enjoy; and, as they are ſo much elevated above their fellow-citizens in rank, they ſhould outſhine them in the ſplendour of their virtues. They have it in their power, even by their example, to improve the manners of the age, and to make frugality and ſobriety faſhionable; and, by that means, to render their pre-eminence reſpectable, and alſo leſs painful and invidious than it often is to their inferiors. They ſhould reflect, that, although the Sovereign can entitle them to be *called noble*, Virtue alone can *make* them ſo. Their titles may procure them a forced reſpect, but good-nature and condeſcenſion alone can make them loved and eſteemed.

In ſhort, when thoſe young men can ſpare a few months from the nocturnal revels of the metropolis, from plundering each other like highwaymen, and with gladiatorial ferocity meditating each other's ruin, in gaming-houſes or on the turf; let them, I ſay, ſpend ſome part of their time, and of their *fortune*, at their country-ſeats, amongſt their tenants and vaſſals: let them reflect, how ſmall a portion of thoſe ſums, which they laviſh on unmeaning diſſipation, and in "ſhapeleſs idleneſs," as Shakeſpeare calls it, would afford them the heartfelt luxury of relieving the neceſſities of the poor, induſtrious labourers, in the neigh-

NOTES.

* Nobilitas ſola eſt atq; unica virtus. Juv.

† Meditations, b. ix. §. 36.

NOTES.

* "The toe of the peaſant comes ſo "near the heel of the courtier, that he "galls his kibe."——HAMLET.

† Nothing, I believe, has given greater offence, than the immenſe ſums, ſaid to be ſquandered away by ſome young perſons of the higheſt rank; but, by the firmneſs of the miniſtry, a more œconomical plan ſeems to have been adopted, and the publick will not be further burthened on that account.

bouring villages:—They would then appear truly and intrinſically noble, and revive that ancient magnificence and reſpectable hoſpitality, (without the intemperance) for which our Engliſh nobility have, at different periods of our hiſtory, been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Deſcription of the Pilier, for the Conſtruction of public Roads, illuſtrated with an Engraving.

IN the conſtruction of public roads through mountainous and ſtony places, it is extremely difficult to form the ſtones in ſuch a manner as to remain permanent for any length of time, for the gravel and ſmall ſtones inſerted between thoſe of a larger ſize, are in a ſhort time carried away by the wind, rain and other circumſtances, ſo as to leave only thoſe of the greater magnitude remaining; to the utter deſtruction of the road. Whence mountain and other ſtone roads require to be conſtantly repaired, or are ſoon rendered impaſſable. The Romans took immenſe pains in the conſtruction of their roads in order to make them durable; but the expenſe attending their methods would render them impracticable among us. The French in the conſtruction of their roads over mountains and rocks of granite, pound the ſtones almoſt to a powder, forming of the whole an uniform and compact maſs, which cementing by time and the weather, are rendered as durable as the rocks and mountains over which they are conducted. This they perform by a machine called a pilier or bruiſer, of which the annexed figure is a true repreſentation in its improved ſtate. It conſiſts of a mallet A 3 feet broad, 3 high and 6 long in the rectangular part, formed of oaken blocks, well ſecured with iron ſcrews and plates, and ſhod at the bottom with well hammered iron bars 3 inches thick, grooved into each other, and ſcrewed firm into the wood. The upper part is alſo of wood blocks well ſecured with iron. The whole weighing near 4 tons, and to which is fixed a catch and ſpring callipers, in order to draw it to the top of the upright frame B, B, each ſide or pillar of which is 20 feet high, and one foot ſquare. On the top of this is a head with pullies at O, and cheeks at L L. At the conjunction of the upright and horizontal frame C at E are two wheels 3 feet in diameter; and at the other end of the horizontal frame is a metal roller F 4 feet in diameter and 6 feet long. On the braces of the frame D D, is a looſe cylinder 16½ feet in circumference, ſo as by means of a pin *m*, moves in a contrary direction on its axis. Round this cylinder is wound the chain or rope, which draws by means of the pullies at O the mallet A to the top of the frame. The motion of the cylinder G is connected with that of F by means of the fixed pinion *a*, wheel *b* and pinion *c*; ſo that G makes four revolutions whilſt F makes one. Conſequently, whilſt the machine is drawn on the road 3 feet, the mallet is raiſed in the frame 16½ feet, when the callipers with the cheeks L L are cloſed and quit the mallet, which deſcends by the power of gravity on the road with an amazing force, breaking ſtones and every other thing under it almoſt to powder, and which are ſmoothed by the roller F paſſing over them. On the deſcent of the mallet, a perſon at H who directs the machine, looſens the pin or catch *m*, when the callipers deſcend by their own weight on the mallet, and are there fixed, and again ready for another blow. Five ſtrokes of the mallet may be made in a minute, 3 feet broad and 6 feet long each, which gives a length of road 900 feet in an hour. As a conſiderable power is requiſite to work the machine, four horſes muſt be harneſſed to the iron ſhafts N P; but if the power is diminiſhed by the addition of pullies, and conſequently the time increaſed; the machine may be drawn by two horſes and wrought by two men, by means of the wrenches H and

Fig. 6.

Systematic Congress

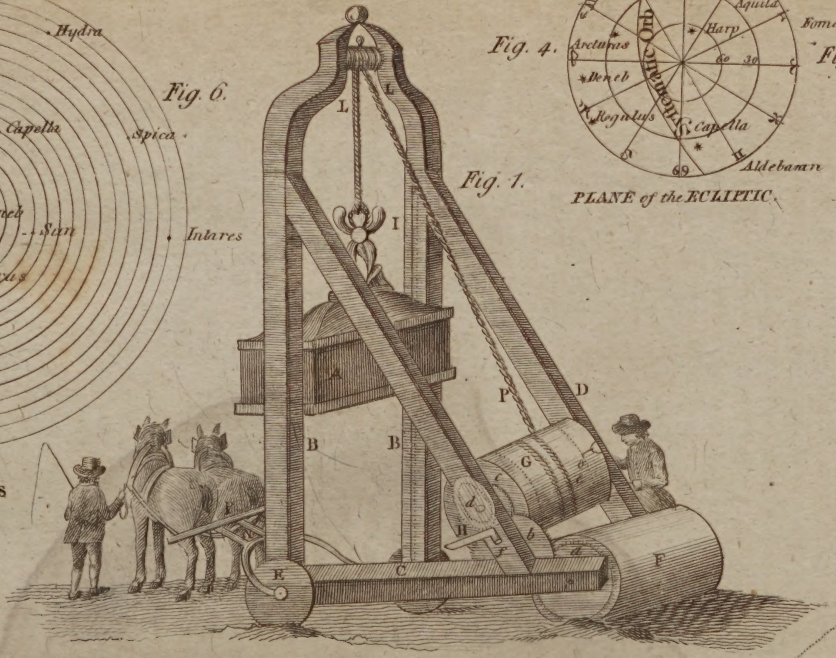


Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

PLANE of the ECLIPTIC.

Fig. 5.

PLANE of the EQUATOR.

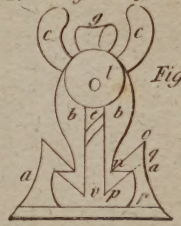


Fig. 2.

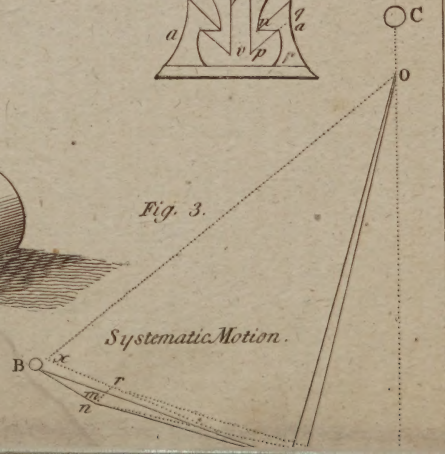


Fig. 3.

Systematic Motion.

The Pilier.

and M. In this caſe the time being much ſlower, not above one ſtroke can be performed in a minute, or 180 feet of work done in an hour. By the firſt method of two men and four horſes, 240 perches of road 24 feet wide may be levelled in a day; and by the ſecond of three men and two horſes, 68 perches of the ſame breadth.

Fig. 2. is the ſpring callipers on an enlarged ſcale, the catch *a a* is of iron, and fixed to the top of the mallet. Into this ſlide the legs of the callipers *b b* kept aſunder by the ſpring *e*, in the hold *p* and *r*. At *g* is fixed the chain or rope to draw up the mallet; when the arms of the callipers *c c* ſtrike the cheeks of L L of the frame (fig. 1) the legs *b b* cloſe at *v*, and conſequently let go the mallet, which deſcends in one ſecond with great force.

For diſpatch, and where the ſtones are eaſily broken, four horſes and two men may anſwer beſt; but where the ſtones are not eaſy to be pounded, and good and firm work is required, three men and two horſes are preferable; for the mallet being drawn by the hand, as many ſtrokes may be given on the ſame ſpot as required.

Theſe machines may be uſed in paving ſtreets or any roads whatever, and may be made of any dimenſions and expenſe, from ten to twenty guineas; which laſt is nearly the price of the one deſcribed. But whatever may be the coſt, it will be ten times defrayed by the durability of the work, as ſuch roads will not require repairing once in a century. Thoſe in France, from their elegance, ſmoothneſs and firmneſs, ſeem to ſurpaſs in duration the moſt celebrated of the Roman roads, ſome of which have remained near 2000 years.

From theſe conſiderations, I ſhall recommend one for the uſe of every county in the kingdom, if not in every barony, as the price would be annually ſaved in the repairs of the ſeveral roads.

W. B.

METRO-MANIA:

OR,

ON A RAGE FOR RHYMING.

"The graveſt bird that wings the
"ſky,
"His talents at a *ſong* will try."

ANONYM.

IN every civilized (and perhaps uncivilized) nation of the world there has ſprung up, once in an age ſuppoſe, ſome exalted genius, who, conſcious of his own powers, has profeſſed himſelf a *prieſt* of the muſes;* devoted himſelf to their ſervice, boldly laid claim to their inſpiration, and has been univerſally honoured with the reſpectable name of *poet*; ſuch were Homer, Virgil, Taſſo, Milton, and ſome few others.

There have likewiſe been, in every age, men of parts, who, making poetry their chief ſtudy, without aſpiring to the ſummit of Parnaſſus, have entertained and inſtructed mankind, by their didactic and moral poems; ſuch as Heſiod, Horace, Boileau, Dryden, Pope, and many others of that character. But there have been many more, particularly in our own country, who, miſtaking a ſtrong inclination for *genius*, have unhappily paid their court to the muſes; but ſenſible at length of their own mediocrity of talents, have thought it neceſſary to make apologies for indulging ſo idle a propenſity; yet, by a ſtrange infatuation, perſevere in a practice which they affect to condemn.

Indeed from what I have, even from my childhood, experienced in myſelf and obſerved in others, in the moſt illiterate

NOTE.

* Muſarum Sacerdos.—HOR.

as well as those of the most improved understandings, this propensity seems so general, that I am almost inclined to pronounce man, "a *rhyming* as well as a *reasoning* animal." The rude efforts of the untaught multitude tend to prove, and the occasional effusions of more enlightened minds, to confirm, the justness of this definition. The chief difference between a man of sense and a coxcomb, in this respect, seems to consist in the extent of their indulgence in this frivolous occupation. A man whose imagination prevails over his judgment, is apt to make rhyming his serious employment; while a sensible man makes it the amusement only of a leisure hour, and never suffers it to interfere with his more important pursuits.

Yet, though we justly ridicule a mere rhymer, we may be thankful that we have been preserved from a contagion with which, more or less, as observed, some of the wisest men, in all ages, have been infected: philosophers, statesmen, lawyers and divines, have occasionally felt symptoms of this epidemical disease.

We need not have recourse to the remoter periods of Greece or Rome, to the examples of Solon, Plato, and even the wise Socrates: to those of Scipio, Lelius and Cicero: in a later æra, the amiable Pliny the consul, who besides his high office, had so many more useful accomplishments to value himself upon, speaks with much self complacency of a volume of hendecasyllables, which he had published, and which some Greeks, then residing at Rome, had set to musick; though, if he has given us a fair specimen of them, they were as bad as Tully's well known jingle:

"O! *fortunatam natam*, me consule
"Romam!‡
"How *happy happened* Rome to be,
"Blest with a Consul thus like me."

NOTE.

‡ Though Tully has been ridiculed for that (probably) extempore line, some But our own country and more modern times will furnish us with sufficient instances of the fascinating charms of metre.

Amongst the illiterate we may reckon John Bunyan; who, not contented with having produced his universally admired original work of the Pilgrim's Progress, has exhibited his talent at rhyming, in a preface of five pages:

"Some said, John, print it; others
"said not so!
"Some said, it might do good; others
"said no."

In the same rank of literature, though of much superior poetical abilities, our own times supply us with examples without number.

But in the most highly cultivated understandings this barren weed has occasionally sprung up, in the midst of more valuable productions.

Not to mention our Bolinbroke's, our Pulteney's, our Chesterfield's and Nugent's, and many others*; there is hardly a great man now living but has, in his youth, and perhaps in the zenith of his power and importance, sported with the Muses. Archbishops and bishops, statesmen and lawyers, who have figured in the ministry, or presided in the courts of judicature; many of whom, if it were decent or necessary, I could readily enumerate†.

These

NOTES.

people have thought, that if he had cultivated his taste for poetry, he would have made no bad figure in that branch. His poem on his countryman C. Marius was much admired by Atticus and other good judges. A middling orator might probably make a tolerable poet; but he had better exercise his lungs as an auctioneer, than in spouting his own heroics.

* See Dodsley's Miscellanies, passim.

† Sir W. Bl—kstone, notwithstanding the "Lawyer's farewell to his muse

These reflections were suggested by reading the late philosophical Dr. Berkenhout's letters to his son; in which, after some severe reflections on our public schools and universities, (which however, by the way, the good doctor shews to be undeserved) and in the midst of a most serious lecture on his son's moral and religious conduct, the doctor concludes with inviting him to dinner, in a long epistle in rhyme, with the alliteration in which the reader will be diverted:

" To‡ *Trumpington tramping*, to dine
" with the Doctor,
" Which sure you may do, without
" fear of the proctor, &c."

But I do not produce these respectable examples as an adequate excuse for my own offences in the same kind; nor is it a sufficient plea, that because a right reverend or a right honourable personage has, in his youth, written a few *good* verses, I should, in my old age, be scribbling so many bad ones. The only useful inference which I can draw from the premises is, to caution young people from indulging so unprofitable a pursuit; as an habit of rhyming, like any other habit, as drunkenness or fornication for instance, increases by indulgence; and though it may not bring us to the pillory, it will first or last, it is to be feared, bring us to shame. Indeed if, as Swift observes, this tendency to rhyming be a morbid secretion from the brain, it may be as dangerous to check the humour too suddenly, as to stop up a defluxion or cold in the head by violent medicines; but let us at least attend to what Epictetus says of those that tell their dreams; which is applicable to those that write verses: " Never tell thy dreams, says that philosopher; for though thou mayest take a pleasure in *telling* them, another will take no pleasure in *hearing* them!"

" Nec lusisse pudet, sed non incidere
" ludum."—HOR.

" Blush not in youth to sport in
" rhyme,
" But pray, my friend, leave off in
" time."

ANONYM.

NOTES.

muse," (See Dodsley's Mis.) could not forbear now and then some little dalliance with the enchanting nymph, when his admirable commentaries had established his fame, and secured him universal applause.

‡ The Doctor lived in Mr. Anstey's house at Trumpington, near Cambridge, whom he compliments as the author of " The Bath Guide;" but forgets that his poetical is not the only valuable part of that gentleman's character.

POSTSCRIPT.

THIS Metro-mania is not peculiar to our own times or our own country: the learned Jesuit Strada made the same complaint, in the sixteenth century, at Rome.

" Nullus hodiè mortalium aut nascitur aut moritur; aut præliatur aut rusticatur; aut peregrè abit aut redit; aut *nubit*; aut est, aut non est; (nam etiam mortuis isti canunt) cui illi non extemplò cudant epicedia, genethliaca; protreptica, panegyrica; epithalamia, vaticinia; *propemptica*,† soterica; paræpetica; nænias, nugas.—Prolus. Academ.

" No mortal in this age is either born or dies; or *marries*; or goes to war, or goes into the country; or goes abroad, or returns home; or, in short, either exists or does not exist; (for even to the dead they sing) for whom these rhymers do not immediately compose their birth-day odes; their elegies, their *epithalamiums*; their admonitory and exhortatory, their panegyrical and prophetical rhymes; their congratulations and funeral songs; and trifles of every denomination."

NOTE.

† Complimentary wishes to a friend on his journey—We have no English word to express it.

The

The Hermit of the Nore on Human Prudence.

LETTER III.

On Friendſhip.

THE human heart, on its commencement with the world, ſeems to be in want of ſomething to ſuſtain it among the dangers and perils with which the path of life is ſtrewed. Young people therefore on their firſt onſet in life caſt their thoughts towards the attainment of a friend, and are prone to the formation of friendſhips; though their inexperience of mankind renders them inadequate to the choice of a friend or of the duties which appertain thereto. Friendſhips therefore formed by young perſons in an early age are ſeldom laſting, becauſe not ſelected by judgment.

Friendſhip is the mutual eſteem of two perſons, whereby they are inclined through a diſintereſted affection to the ſupport of each other in their happineſs, welfare and proſperity. But the formation of ſuch affection and eſteem depends upon ſeveral concomitant circumſtances. The contracting parties muſt have a ſimilarity, if not in age and circumſtances, at leaſt in ſentiments and diſpoſition; for friendſhip is a ſacred thing, and deſerves our tendereſt acknowledgments. Harmony of temper begets and preſerves friendſhip, but diſagreeing inclinations are like improper notes in muſic, that ſerve only to ſpoil the concert and offend the ear. Even where there is a difference in religion, there is ſeldom an agreement in affection; but if I meet with an honeſt and juſt man, let his perſuaſion as to religion be what it will, I can put him into my boſom without thinking of the ſnake in the fable.

A friend is a great comfort in ſolitude, an excellent aſſiſtant in buſineſs, and the beſt protection againſt injuries; he is a counſellor in difficulties, a confeſſor in ſcruples, and a ſanctuary in diſtreſs. Whence in all human enjoyments nothing ſo rare, ſo valuable, and ſo neceſſary as a true friend. A true and faithful friend is a living treaſure, ineſtimable while we have him, and never enough to be lamented when he is gone; there is nothing more ordinary than to talk of a friend, nothing more difficult than to find one, and no where more wanted than where there ſeems to be the greateſt ſtore. The greater a man is, the more need he hath of a friend, and the more difficulty there is both of finding and knowing him.

True friendſhip indeed like true honour, though it may be in every perſons mouth, is in the poſſeſſion of few; few, in reality, of the human race are capable of it. The proud, the vain, the ſelfiſh, the oſtentatious, the ambitious and triflers, know no more of friendſhip than the name, which, like true honour, muſt be ſought for only among the juſt and virtuous. In your choice of a friend therefore let him be a virtuous perſon; for an ill man can neither love long, nor long be beloved, and the friendſhips of wicked men may rather be conſidered as conſpiracies than friendſhips. And let me adviſe you never to make a coward your friend, or a drunkard your privy counſellor; for the one upon the approach of the leaſt danger will deſert you, and the other will diſcover your ſecrets; both are dangerous members of ſociety. But above all avoid a mean perſon; for a man capable of meanneſs may juſtly be conſidered an outcaſt to ſociety, and is as void of honour and integrity as he is of friendſhip; for there is nothing ſo baſe and ignoble that a perſon capable of meanneſs in the ſmalleſt circumſtance will not be guilty of to gain his ends.

Do not conſider numerous friends neceſſary, nor indeed is it well poſſible; marriage, which is the ſtricteſt of friendſhips, admits but of one, and indeed inferior friendſhips admit of few more. The tide of love cannot bear very high when divided among ſeveral channels, it is great odds but that among many we ſhall be deceived by ſome, which will put us on the inconvenience of repentance, which in friendſhip is an untoward

ward circumſtance. Be ſlow in contracting friendſhip and chuſing a friend, for though the firſt affection may make a deep impreſſion, it is ſeldom permanent for want of a ſufficient knowledge of the temper and diſpoſition of the object. Never ſeek for a friend in a palace, nor try him at a feaſt; there are few friends of the perſon, but many of the fortune; but a friendſhip of intereſt is a falſe friendſhip, it laſts no longer than that intereſt continues, for it is commerce not friendſhip that hath reſpect to advantage. Likewiſe be cautious of forming friendſhips with the great or rich, for unleſs he be a juſt and virtuous perſon, it is like the mouſe who built her neſt in the cat's ear. Neither wiſh your friend riches or honour, that is, titles; for if he hath them, he will either leave your friendſhip or become your enemy, there is ſo much meanneſs in the human frame. Low perſons advanced to riches and dignities on a ſudden, are generally ſo puffed with pride and ſelf conceit, as to become blind to honour, integrity and friendſhip, and not unfrequently dwindle to the meaneſt of mankind. With ſuch form no connexion.

When you have made choice of your friend with every neceſſary caution, expreſs all civilities to him; yet in prudence I would adviſe you to conſider your preſent friend as one who in future may become your enemy, and therefore during your converſe with him never put it in his power to do you injury. In all other reſpects he is intitled to your confidence as far as prudence will permit, and there are ſeveral duties and obligations reciprocally due between you, which may be termed the duties and laws of friendſhip. It is the duty of each to keep inviolably the ſecrets of his friend, to be at all times ready to aſſiſt him with advice, and to do any other act that may contribute to his happineſs and welfare, eſpecially when requeſted ſo to do. On no conſideration be the firſt to break a friendſhip. If it ſhould ſo happen that your friend has acted aught againſt you, or has been guilty of any vicious courſe which may be detrimental to him, or bring a ſtain on his or your reputation, you have no right to break the friendſhip before you have admoniſhed him in private. If then he refuſes to reform or make reparation, he becomes an infidel to you, and your friendſhip and connexion with him may be withdrawn: However, though all confidence and even acquaintance be thus juſtly terminated, ſtill all ſecrets, truſts and confidence, which under the faith of friendſhip he repoſed in you, muſt on your part be conſidered ſacred, and held as ſecret as the grave; and though he is thus become a ſtranger in reſpect to acquaintance and confidence, you cannot and ought not in honour and integrity become his enemy. So far ought the duties of friendſhip be obſerved by all juſt and virtuous perſons.

During the league of friendſhip, beware of liſtening to the tales of envious and malicious perſons: never believe aught againſt your friend, unleſs you have demonſtrative proof of it from your own obſervations, and even in theſe be cautious. Theſe are the principal duties of friendſhip, duties indeed which neither the divine or human laws have provided for. But friendſhip is founded upon honour and integrity, and theſe are above all laws; for if all men were juſt and virtuous, laws would be unneceſſary, as it is for the bad, not the good, they are made.

Take care in making any man your friend twice, except the rupture was by your own miſtake, and you have done penance for it. Through your whole conduct in life, be ſlow and cautious in forming friendſhips, but much more ſlow and cautious in breaking them. Falſe and intereſted friends are every where to be found, but as for true ones, ſo depraved and weak is human nature, that you may think yourſelf fortunate if you find three, two, or even one, during your life. Thus, my dear Eugenio, I have expreſſed my ſentiments upon this important ſubject, as I know perſons of your age are generally ſanguine on this matter, and have need of a little direction.

HILARIUS.

Sketch

Sketch of the Hiſtory of the County of Antrim, from the earlieſt Accounts to the preſent Time.

(Continued from Vol. III. P. 436.)

DURING theſe tranſactions, Randal the ſecond earl of Antrim held correſpondence with the rebels, but it was probably to ſecure his own tenantry from their depredations, as he conſtantly protected the Proteſtants as much as lay in his power. His zeal indeed for the ſervice of Charles I. prompted this nobleman to join the confederacy of Kilkenny, was made a member of that body, and with the concurrence of the marquis of Ormond ſent off in July 1644 fifteen hundred men out of this county, under the command of colonel Alexander M'Donnel to the Weſtern Iſles for the ſervice of the king. Theſe troops by their gallant behaviour under the marquis of Montroſe laid the foundation of all the great enterpriſes he undertook, and the amazing victories he gained, in all of which they accompanied him[a]. However, all the inhabitants of the county of Antrim were not of the ſame political ſentiments, for a greater part of the army in Scotland having agreed to the famous covenant, thoſe of Scottiſh deſcent and birth in this county, and the old Scotch regiments then ſerving in Ulſter under the command of Monroe, were deſirous to conform to the ſentiments and adopt the principles of their countrymen on the other ſide of the water. This deſire was further augmented when ten thouſand pounds, ſome cloathing and proviſions were remitted to Monroe from Scotland, together with four miniſters of the Kirk to enforce and tender the covenant. Theſe miniſters travelled with indefatigable zeal through every pariſh in the county, and their doctrines were every where received with enthuſiaſtic ardour. Soldiers, officers, gentry and peaſants became converts, and eagerly embraced the godly cauſe ſo eſſential to the welfare of their ſouls. The prohibitions and menaces of government which ſome Engliſh colonels ventured to proclaim to their regiments, only ſerved to inflame the general fervour. Privates and ſubalterns who had ſecretly taken the covenant, now openly avowed and bade defiance to their officers; and Monroe, who ſoon after received order from the Engliſh parliament to command all the forces in Ulſter, and in their name to carry on the war againſt all enemies of the covenanted party, contrived to ſurpriſe Belfaſt, then held by the loyaliſts; from whence he marched with an intention of taking poſſeſſion of Liſburn, but was prevented by the ſpirited conduct of the Engliſh officers. The difference which had thus riſen among the Ulſter forces was nearly productive of a war, but at length compromiſed, and both the Scotch and Engliſh engaged to join Monroe in a vigorous proſecution of the Iriſh rebels.

On the decline and final ruin of the cauſe of the king, the greater part of the inhabitants of this county joined the intereſt of the parliament, but on the reſtoration the royal party becoming the majority, they chearfully received the government of Charles II. and at the revolution, though numbers of the Proteſtants joined the aſſociation of their northern brethren, yet thoſe profeſſing the Roman religion, took arms for James and joined the earl of Antrim. And whilſt Carrickfergus and ſome other places were maintained for James, the Proteſtants were ſtationed at Colrain, in order to prevent the enemy from paſſing the river Bann; but that place not being tenable, they retired to Derry, and the Iriſh, after a ſucceſsful ſkirmiſh, paſſed the Bann in boats, by whom the inhabitants of this county were much diſtreſſed. But Carrickfergus ſoon after ſurrendering to duke Schomberg, and the ſubſequent battles of the Boyne and Aughrim placing the kingdom peaceably under the government of king William, the

NOTE.

[a] Lodge's Peerage, vol. 1, p. 210. Ed. Arch.

the inhabitants of the county of Antrim received the benefit of the happy revolution; and the ſeveral deſcendants of the Iriſh, Scotch and Engliſh became blended in one people, and jointly cultivated manufactures, agriculture and commerce.[a]

The preſent race are in general induſtrious and thrifty people; have a great ſhare of ſubſtantial civility, without much courteſy to relieve and ſet it off to the beſt advantage. The ſtrong ideas of rights and privileges, which ſeem in ſome meaſure inſeparable from their Preſbyterian tenets of religion, render them inclined to be ungracious and litigious in their dealings. However, on the whole, the middle and lower people in this quarter of the kingdom are a valuable part of the community, though their worth muſt be eſtimated like rough diamonds, rather from their intrinſic value than ſplendor.[b]

W.

Curious Method of managing Hogs in the New Foreſt in Hampſhire, during the Autumn Seaſon.

From the 2d Volume of Gilpin's Remarks on Foreſt Scenery, &c.

THE method of treating hogs at this ſeaſon of migration, and of reducing a large herd of theſe unmanageable brutes to perfect obedience and to good government, is curious.

The firſt ſtep the ſwine-herd takes is to inveſtigate ſome cloſe ſheltered part of the foreſt, where there is a conveniency of water, and plenty of oak or beech-maſt, the former of which he prefers, when he can have it in ſufficient abundance. He fixes next on ſome ſpreading tree, round the bole of which he wattles a ſlight circular fence of the dimenſions he wants; and covering it roughly with boughs and ſods, he fills it plentifully with ſtraw or fern.

Having made this preparation, he collects his colony among the farmers, with whom he commonly agrees for a ſhilling a head, and will get together perhaps a herd of five or ſix hundred hogs. Having driven them to their deſtined habitation, he gives them a plentiful ſupper of acorns or beech-maſt, which he had already provided, ſounding his horn during the repaſt. He then turns them into the litter, where, after a long journey, and a hearty meal, they ſleep deliciouſly.

The next morning he lets them look a little around them—ſhews them the pool or ſtream, where they may occaſionally drink—leaves them to pick up the offals of the laſt night's meal; and as the evening draws on, gives them another plentiful repaſt under the neighbouring trees, which rain acorns upon them for hours together, at the ſound of his horn. He then ſends them again to ſleep.

The following day he is perhaps at the pains of procuring them another meal, with muſic playing as uſual. He then leaves them a little more to themſelves, having an eye however on their evening hours. But as their bellies are full, they ſeldom wander far from home, retiring commonly very orderly, and early to bed.

After this, he throws his ſty open, and leaves them to cater for themſelves; and from henceforward has little more trouble with them, during the whole time of their migration. Now and then, in calm weather, when maſt falls ſparingly, he calls them perhaps together, by the muſic of his horn, to a gratuitous meal; but in general they need little attention, returning regularly home at night, though they often wander in the day two or three miles from their ſty. There are experienced leaders in all herds, which have ſpent this roving life before; and can inſtruct their juniors in the

NOTES.

[a] Hamilton's Antrim, part. I. p. 117. 2d Ed.

[b] Leland Hiſt. vol. 3.

the method of it. By this management the herd is carried home to their reſpective owners in ſuch condition, that a little dry meat will ſoon fatten them.

I would not however have it ſuppoſed, that all the ſwine-herds in the foreſt manage their colonies with this exactneſs. Bad governments and bad governors will every where exiſt; but I mention this as an example of ſound policy—not as a mere Platonic or Eutopian ſcheme, but ſuch as hath been often realized, and hath as often been found productive of good order and public utility. The hog is commonly ſuppoſed to be an obſtinate, headſtrong, unmanageable brute; and he may perhaps have a degree of poſitiveneſs in his temper. In general, however, if he be properly managed, he is an orderly, docile animal. The only difficulty is, to make your meanings, when they are fair, and friendly, intelligible to him. Effect this, and you may lead him with a ſtraw.

Nor is he without his ſocial feelings, when he is at liberty to indulge them. In theſe foreſt migrations, it is commonly obſerved, that of whatever number the herd conſiſts, they generally ſeparate, in their daily excurſions, into ſuch little knots and ſocieties as have formerly had habits of intimacy together; and in theſe friendly groups they range the foreſt, returning home at night, in different parties, ſome earlier and ſome later, as they have been more or leſs fortunate in the purſuits of the day.

It ſounds oddly to affirm the life of a hog to be enviable; and yet there is ſomething uncommonly pleaſing in the lives of theſe emigrants—ſomething at leaſt more deſirable than is to be found in the life of a hog, *Epicuri de grege*. They ſeem themſelves alſo to enjoy their mode of life. You ſee them perfectly happy, going about at their eaſe, and converſing with each other in ſhort, pithy, interrupted ſentences, which are, no doubt, expreſſive of their own enjoyments, and of ſocial feelings.

Obſervations intended to expoſe the Practice of docking, nicking and cropping Horſes.

From the ſame Volume.

WITHIN this century, I believe, the barbarous cuſtom of docking horſes came in uſe; and hath paſſed through various modifications, like all other cuſtoms which are not founded in nature and truth. A few years ago the ſhort dock was the only tail (if it may be called ſuch) in faſhion, both in the army and in carriages. The abſurdity however of this total amputation began to appear. The gentlemen of the army led the way. They acknowledged the beauty and uſe of the tail, as nature made it. The ſhort dock every where diſappeared, and all dragoon horſes paraded with long tails.

The nag-tail however ſtill continued in uſe. Of this there are ſeveral ſpecies, all more or leſs mutilated. The moſt deformed one is nicked-tail; ſo named from a cruel operation uſed in forming it. The under ſinews of the dock being divided, the tail ſtarts upwards, directly contrary to the poſition which nature intended. The nag-tail is ſtill ſeen in all genteel carriages. Nor will any perſon of faſhion ride a horſe without one. Even the gentlemen of the army, who have ſhewn the moſt ſenſe in the affair of horſe-tails, have been ſo miſled, as to introduce the nag-tail into the light-horſe; though it would be as difficult to give a reaſon now for the nag-tail, as formerly for the ſhort-dock.

Two things are urged in defence of this cruel mutilation—the utility and beauty of it. Let us briefly as poſſible examine both.

To make an animal uſeful is, no doubt, the firſt conſideration: and to make a horſe ſo, we muſt neceſſarily make him ſuffer ſome things, which are unnatural, becauſe we take him out of a ſtate of nature. He muſt be fed with hay, and corn in the winter, which he

cannot

cannot get in his open paſtures: for if he have exerciſe beyond nature, he muſt have ſuch food, as will enable him to bear it. As it is neceſſary likewiſe to make our roads hard, and durable, it is neceſſary alſo to give the horſe an iron hoof, that he may travel over them without injuring his feet.—But all this has nothing to do with his tail, from which no incumbrance ariſes.

Yes, ſays the advocate for docking; as it is neceſſary for the horſe to travel, to hunt, and to race, it is uſeful to lighten him of every incumbrance. And as it is neceſſary for him to travel through dirty roads; it is uſeful to rid him of an inſtrument, which is continually collecting dirt and laſhing it over himſelf, and his rider.

To eaſe your horſe of every incumbrance in travelling, is certainly right. You ſhould ſee that his bridle and ſaddle, (which are his great incumbrances) are as eaſy as poſſible: and that the weight he carries, or draws, be proportioned to his ſtrength. But depend upon it, he receives no incumbrance from nature. It is a maxim among all true philoſophers, that nature has given nothing in vain: and there can be no reaſonable doubt, but that nature has given the horſe his tail to balance, and aſſiſt his motions. That this is the caſe, ſeems plain from the uſe he makes of it. When the animal is at reſt, his tail is pendent: but when he is in violent action; he raiſes, and ſpreads it, as a bird does in the ſame ſituation. Would the ſwallow, or the dove be aſſiſted in their flight by the loſs of their tails? or the greyhound in his ſpeed by docking him? For myſelf, I have no doubt, but if the experiment were tried at Newmarket, which I ſuppoſe it never was, the horſe with his long tail, however the literati there might laugh at him, would not be in the leaſt injured in his ſpeed; and would certainly anſwer better, in all his ſudden turns, to the intention of his rider. He would extend, and ſpread his helm: it would ſteer his way; and we ſhould ſeldom hear of his running out of his courſe, or on the wrong ſide of the poſt.

Beſides, his tail probably aſſiſts him even in his common exertions; and balances his body, when he trots, and prevents his ſtumbling. I have heard a gentleman, who had travelled much in the eaſt, remark, that the Turkiſh, and Arabian horſes rarely ſtumble; which he attributed, and with much appearance of truth, to their long tails.

But whatever uſe the tail may be to the horſe in action, it is acknowledged on all hands to be of infinite uſe to him at reſt. Whoever ſees the horſe grazing in ſummer, and obſerves the conſtant uſe he makes of his long tail in laſhing the flies from his ſides, muſt be perſuaded, that it is a moſt uſeful inſtrument: and muſt be hurt to ſee him figet a ſhort dock, back and forward, with ineffectual attempts to rid himſelf of ſome plague which he cannot reach.

As to the objection againſt the tail, as an inſtrument, which is continually gathering dirt, and laſhing it around, if there be any truth in what I have already obſerved, this little objection diſſolves itſelf; eſpecially as the inconvenience may with great eaſe be remedied, when the road is dirty, either by knotting up the tail, or by tying it with a leathern ſtrap.

But whatever becomes of utility, the horſe is certainly more beautiful, we are told, without his dangling tail. What a handſome figure he makes, when he carries both his ends well! This is the conſtant language of horſe-dealers, ſtable keepers, and grooms; and ſuch language, though originating in taſteleſs ignorance, and mere prejudice, has drawn over men of ſenſe and underſtanding.—It is inconceiveable, how deluſively the eye ſees, as well as the underſtanding, when it is faſcinated, and led aſide by faſhion and cuſtom. Aſſociated ideas of various kinds give truth a different air. When we ſee a game-cock with all his ſprightly actions, and gorgeous plumes about him, we acknowledge one of the moſt beautiful birds in nature. But when we ſee him armed with ſteel, and prepared for battle; we cry, what a ſcare-crow! But a cock-fighter, with all the ideas of the pit about him, will con-

ceive, that in this latter ſtate, he is in his greateſt beauty: and if his picture be drawn, it muſt be drawn in this ridiculous manner. I have often ſeen it.

Let jockies, and ſtable boys, and cock-fighters keep their own abſurd ideas: but let not men, who pretend to ſee, and think for themſelves, adopt ſuch ridiculous conceits.—In arts, we judge by the rules of art. In nature, we have no criterion but the forms of nature. We criticiſe a building by the rules of architecture: but in judging of a tree, or a mountain, we judge by the moſt beautiful forms of each, which nature hath given us. It is thus in other things. From nature alone we have the form of a horſe. Should we then ſeek for beauty in that object, in our own wild conceptions; or to recur to the great original, from whence we had it! We may be aſſured, that nature's forms are always the moſt beautiful; and therefore we muſt endeavour to correct our ideas by hers.—If however we cannot give up the point, let us at leaſt be conſident. If we admire a horſe without a tail, or a cock without feathers, let us not laugh at the Chineſe for admiring the diſproportioned foot of his miſtreſs; nor at the Indian, for doting on her black teeth, and tattooed cheeks. For myſelf, I cannot conceive, why it ſhould make a horſe more beautiful to take his tail from him, than it would make a man to clap a tail to him.—With regard indeed to the natural beauty of a horſe's tail, we want little reaſoning on the ſubject. In conjunction with his name it gives him dignity.—It hides his ſtradling buttocks; which is a decency in nature, we ſhould admire, rather than deſtroy.—It forms a contraſt among the legs. The four equal legs of every animal are its greateſt deformity; and their ſameneſs of courſe gives the painter the moſt trouble in the management of them. In many of her forms indeed, where nature does not ſeem to aim at beauty, ſhe neglects this œconomy: but as if ſhe meant the horſe for one of her moſt elegant productions, ſhe has provided for him in this reſpect alſo by giving him a graceful flow of hair, which hiding ſometimes one leg and ſometimes another, introduces a pleaſing contraſt among them all.—The accidental motion alſo of the tail gives it peculiar beauty; both when the horſe moves it himſelf; and when it waves in the wind. The beauty of it indeed to an unprejudiced eye is conſpicuous at once; and in all parade, and ſtate-horſes it is acknowledged: though even here there is an attempt made to improve nature by art: the hair muſt be adorned with ribbons; and the bottom of the tail clipped ſquare, which adds heavineſs, and is certainly ſo far a deformity.

The captain of an Engliſh man of war gave me an account ſome time ago of his landing in one of the principal ſtates of Barbary, while his ſhip anchored in the bay. He was received by the Dey (I think of Tripoli) with great civility; and among other things, ſaw his ſtables. They were lined with a very long double row of the moſt beautiful Barb, and Arabian horſes. He was ſtruck with their beauty, to which their grand flowing tails, combed and oiled in the niceſt manner, were no little addition. As he continued his walk through the ſtud, he came to a couple of horſes with nag-tails. On enquiring into their hiſtory, he found they were Engliſh horſes, which had been preſented to the Dey. The horſes themſelves were fit to appear any where: but the contraſt of their tails, he thought, in ſuch company, made ſo very ſtrange, and diſgraceful an appearance, that he was aſhamed of his countrymen. The caſe was, his eye having been thus accuſtomed to the beautiful forms of nature, had gotten rid of its prejudices; and being a rational man, he ſaw the matter in its proper light.

I ſhall conclude my remarks on this cruel mutilation, with an epigram by Voltaire.—That celebrated wit was in England about the time, when the barbarous cuſtom of docking horſes was in high faſhion. He was ſo ſhocked at it, that he wrote the following verſes, which, it is ſaid, he gave to lord Lyttelton.

Fiers

Fiers Anglois, vous coupez, barbares que vous êtes,
Les têtes à vos rois, et les queues à vos bêtes.
Mais les François plus polis, et aimant les loix,
Laiſſent les queues à leurs bêtes, et les têtes à leurs rois.

There is more indignation, than wit, I think, in theſe verſes. Voltaire ſeems to conſider docking a horſe, and killing a king, as equal crimes; which however is carrying the matter ſomewhat farther, than the picturesque eye wiſhes to carry it.

The ſame abſurd notions, which have led men to cut off the tails of horſes, have led them alſo to cut off their ears. I ſpeak not of low grooms, and jockies; we have lately ſeen the ſtuds of men of the firſt faſhion, miſled probably by grooms, and jockies, producing only cropt-horſes.

When a fine horſe has wide, lopping ears, as he ſometimes has, without ſpring or motion in them; a man may be tempted to remove the deformity. But to cut a pair of fine ears out of the head of a horſe, is, if poſſible, a ſtill greater abſurdity, than to cut off his tail. Nothing can be alledged in its defence. The ear neither retards motion; nor flings dirt.

Much of the ſame ground may be gone over on this ſubject, which we went over on the laſt. With regard to the utility of the ear, it is not improbable, that cropping it may injure the horſe's hearing: there is certainly leſs concave ſurface to receive the vibrations of the air.—I have heard it alſo aſſerted with great confidence, that this mutilation injures his health: for when a horſe has loſt that pent-houſe, which nature has given him over his ear, it is reaſonable to believe the wind and rain may get in, and give him cold.

But if theſe injuries are not eaſily proved, the injury he receives in point of beauty may ſtrenuouſly be inſiſted on. Few of the minuter parts of animal nature are more beautiful than the ear of a horſe, when it is neatly formed, and well ſet on. The contraſt of the lines is pleaſing; the concavity, and the convexity, being generally ſeen together in the natural turn of the ear.—Nor is the proportion of the ear leſs pleaſing. It is contracted at the inſertion, ſwells in the middle, and tapers to a point. The ear of no animal is ſo beautifully proportioned. That of ſome beaſts, eſpecially of the ſavage kinds, as the lion, and pard, is naturally rounded; and has little form. The ears of other animals, as the fox, and cat, are pointed, ſhort, and thick. Thoſe of the cow are round, and heavy. The hare's, and aſs's ears are long, and nearly of the ſame thickneſs. The dog, and ſwine have flapping ears. The ſheep alone has ears, that can compare with the horſe.—The ear of the horſe receives great beauty alſo from it's colour, as well as form. The ears of bay, and grey horſes are generally tipped with black, which melts into the colour of the head.—But the ear of the horſe receives its greateſt beauty from motion. The ear of no animal has that vibrating power. The ears of a ſpirited horſe are continually in motion; quivering, and darting their ſharp points towards every object that preſents: and the action is ſtill more beautiful, when the ears are ſo well ſet on, that the points are drawn nearly together. Virgil, who was among the moſt accurate obſervers of nature, takes notice of this quivering motion in the ears of a horſe.

——Si qua ſonum procul arma dedere,
Stare loco neſcit; *micat* auribus——

The ſame word, which he uſes here to expreſs the motion of a horſe's ears, he uſes elſewhere to expreſs the gleaming of arms; the glittering of a gem; and the vibrating motion of a ſerpent's tongue.—But it is not only the quivering motion of the horſe's ears that we admire; we admire them alſo as the interpreters of his paſſions, particularly of fear, which ſome denominate courage: and of anger, or malice. The former he

he expreſſes by darting them forward: the latter, by laying them back.

This digreſſion hath carried me much farther than I intended; but the mutilation of the tail, and the ears of this noble animal is ſo offenſive to reaſon and common ſenſe, that I have been imperceptibly led on by my indignation. Though nothing I can ſay on the ſubject, I am well perſuaded, can weigh againſt the authority of grooms, and jockies ſo as to make a general reform: yet, if, here and there, a ſmall party could be raiſed in oppoſition to this ſtrange cuſtom, it might in time perhaps obtain faſhion on it's ſide.—We commonly ſuppoſe, that when mankind in general agree in a point, there is truth. I believe no nation upon earth, except the Engliſh, have the cuſtom among them, of docking, nicking, and cropping their horſes.—The wiſdom too of all antiquity decides fully againſt the practice. Inſtances perhaps might be found in the bas-reliefs of the Antonine column, and other remains of Roman antiquity, both of the cropt ear, and of the hogged mane, (which I take for granted were never practiſed, except in caſes of defect,) but I am perſuaded, no one inſtance can be found, in all the remains of Grecian, or Roman antiquity, of a ſhort-dock, or a nag-tail.

Sketch of the Character of Michael Angelo, as a Painter.

[*From Sir Joſhua Reynolds's Diſcourſe, delivered to the Students of the Royal Academy, on the Diſtribution of the Prizes, Dec.* 10, 1790.]

THE ſudden maturity to which Michael Angelo brought our art, and the comparative feebleneſs of his followers and imitators might perhaps be reaſonably, at leaſt plauſibly explained, if we had time for ſuch an examination. At preſent I ſhall only obſerve, that the ſubordinate parts of our art, and perhaps of other arts, expand themſelves by a ſlow and progreſſive growth, but thoſe which depend on a native vigour of imagination generally burſt forth at once in the fullneſs of beauty. Of this Homer probably, and Shakeſpeare, more aſſuredly, are ſignal examples. Michael Angelo poſſeſſed the poetical part to a moſt eminent degree; and the ſame daring ſpirit, which urged him firſt to explore the unknown regions of the imagination, delighted with the novelty, and animated by the ſucceſs of his diſcoveries, could not have failed to ſtimulate and impel him forward in his career beyond thoſe limits which his followers, deſtitute of the ſame incentives, had not ſtrength to paſs.

To diſtinguiſh between correctneſs of drawing, and that part which reſpects the imagination, we may ſay the one approaches to the mechanical (which in its way too may make juſt pretenſions to genius) and the other to the poetical. To encourage a ſolid and vigorous courſe of ſtudy, it may not be amiſs to ſuggeſt that perhaps a confidence in the mechanic produces boldneſs in the poetic. He that is ſure of the goodneſs of his ſhip and tackle, puts out fearleſsly from the ſhore; and he who knows that his hand can execute whatever his fancy can ſuggeſt, ſports with more freedom in embodying the viſionary forms of his own creation. I will not ſay Michael Angelo was eminently poetical, only becauſe he was greatly mechanical; but I am ſure that mechanic excellence invigorated and emboldened his mind to carry painting into the regions of poetry, and to emulate that art in its moſt adventurous flights.

Michael Angelo equally poſſeſſed both qualifications. Yet of the former there were certainly great examples to be found in ancient ſculpture, and particularly in the fragment known by the name of the Torſo of Michael Angelo; but of that grandeur of character, air, and attitude, which he threw into all his figures, and which ſo well correſponds with the grandeur of his outline, there was no example; they could therefore proceed

proceed only from the moſt poetical and ſublime imagination.

It is impoſſible not to expreſs ſome ſurpriſe, that the race of painters who preceded Michael Angelo, men of acknowledged great abilities, ſhould never have thought of transferring a little of that grandeur of outline which they could not but ſee and admire in ancient ſculpture, into their own works; but they appear to have conſidered ſculpture as the later ſchools of artiſts look at the inventions of Michael Angelo, as ſomething to be admired, but with which they have nothing to do. *Quod ſuper nos, nihil ad nos* —The artiſts of that age, even Raphael himſelf, ſeemed to be going on very contentedly in the dry manner of Pietro Perugino, and if Michael Angelo had never appeared, the art might ſtill have continued in the ſame ſtile.

The ſublime in painting, as in poetry, ſo overpowers, and takes ſuch poſſeſſion of the whole mind, that no room is left for attention to minute criticiſm. The little elegancies of art in the preſence of theſe great ideas thus greatly expreſſed, loſe all their value, and are, for the inſtant at leaſt, felt to be unworthy of our notice. The correct judgment, the purity of taſte, which characteriſe Raphael; the exquiſite grace of Corregio and Parmegiano, all diſappear before them.

That Michael Angelo was capricious in his inventions, cannot be denied; and this may make ſome circumſpection neceſſary in ſtudying his works; for though they appear to become him, an imitation of them is always dangerous, and will prove ſometimes ridiculous. "In that "dread circle none durſt tread but he." To me, I confeſs, his caprice does not lower the eſtimation of his genius, even though it is ſometimes, I acknowledge, carried to the extreme; and however thoſe eccentric excurſions are conſidered, we muſt at the ſame time recollect, that thoſe faults, if they are faults, are ſuch as never could occur to a mean and vulgar mind; that they flowed from the ſame ſource which produced the greateſt beauties, and were therefore ſuch as none but himſelf was capable of committing; they were the powerful impulſes of a mind unuſed to ſubjection of any kind, and too high to be controled by cold criticiſm.

Many can ſee his daring extravagance, who can ſee nothing elſe. A young artiſt finds the works of Michael Angelo ſo totally different from thoſe of his own maſter, or of thoſe with whom he is ſurrounded, that he may be eaſily perſuaded to abandon and neglect ſtudying a ſtile, which appears to him wild, myſterious, and above his comprehenſion, and which he therefore feels no diſpoſition to admire; a good diſpoſition, which he concludes that he ſhould naturally have, if the ſtile deſerved it. It is neceſſary therefore that ſtudents ſhould be prepared for the diſappointment which they may experience at their firſt ſetting out; and they muſt be cautioned, that probably they will not, at firſt ſight, approve.

It muſt be remembered, that as this great ſtile itſelf is artificial in the higheſt degree, it preſuppoſes in the ſpectator, a cultivated and prepared artificial ſtate of mind. It is an abſurdity therefore to ſuppoſe we are born with this taſte, though we are with the ſeeds of it, which by the heat and kindly influence of his genius, may be ripened in us.

A late philoſopher and critic has obſerved, ſpeaking of taſte, that *we are on no account to expect that fine things ſhould deſcend to us*,—our taſte, if poſſible, muſt be made to aſcend to them. The ſame learned writer recommends to us *even to feign a reliſh, till we find a reliſh come; and feel, that what began in fiction, terminates in reality.* If there be in our art, any thing of that agreement or compact, ſuch as I apprehend there is in muſic, with which the critic is neceſſarily required previouſly to be acquainted, in order to form a correct judgment; the compariſon with this art will illuſtrate what I have ſaid on theſe points, and tend to ſhew the probability, we may ſay the certainty, that men are not born with a reliſh for thoſe arts in their moſt refined ſtate, which as they cannot underſtand,

derſtand, they cannot be impreſſed with their effects. This great ſtile of Michael Angelo is as far removed from the ſimple repreſentation of the common objects of nature, as the moſt refined Italian muſic is, from the inartificial notes of nature, from whence they both profeſs to originate. But without ſuch a ſuppoſed compact, we may be very confident that the higheſt ſtate of refinement in either of theſe arts will not be reliſhed without a long and induſtrious attention.

In purſuing this great art, it muſt be acknowledged that we labour under greater difficulties than thoſe who were born in the age of its diſcovery, and whoſe minds from their infancy were habituated to this ſtile, who learnt it as language, as their mother tongue. They had no mean taſte to unlearn; they needed no perſuaſive diſcourſe to allure them to a favourable reception of it, no abſtruſe inveſtigation of its principles, to convince them of the great latent truths on which it is founded. We are conſtrained, in theſe later days, to have recourſe to a ſort of grammar and dictionary, as the only means of recovering a dead language. It was by them learnt by rote, and perhaps better learnt that way than by precept.

The ſtile of Michael Angelo, which I have compared to language, and which may, poetically ſpeaking, be called the language of the Gods, now no longer exiſts, as it did in the fifteenth century, yet with the aid of diligence, we may in a great meaſure ſupply the deficiency which I mentioned, of not having his works ſo perpetually before our eyes; by having recourſe to caſts from his models and deſigns in ſculpture; to drawings or even copies of thoſe drawings; to prints, which, however ill executed, ſtill convey ſomething by which this taſte may be formed: and a reliſh may be fixed and eſtabliſhed in our minds for this grand ſtile of invention.

Experiments relating to the Management of Bees, in a Letter from Mr. George Hubbard of Bury St. Edmund's to Mr. More.

[*From the ninth Volume of the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.*]

AS I am induced to become a candidate for the premium offered for ſtocks of bees, claſs 108, I beg leave to communicate to the ſociety the following experiments; the reſult of which, I flatter myſelf, will afford ſome information towards the management of thoſe uſeful inſects. In my early acquaintance with theſe entertaining creatures, my endeavours to increaſe my ſtock were continually diſappointed, particularly in the early months, by ſaving moderate ſtocks; which was a matter of ſurpriſe to me, as my ſtrong ſtocks throve amazingly, whether I kept them for work or ſwarming.

Now, to aſcertain the matter with ſufficient accuracy, I determined to ſacrifice three hives every year, one ſtrong and two moderate ones. Accordingly, on the firſt of February, I ſuffocated a ſtrong hive, after Thorley's method; and when I took out the combs, it ſurpriſed me much to find an abundance of brood: the eggs and maggots were innumerable, and many were next to emerging from their cells.

It was then obvious to me, that the queen had begun to lay her eggs in the early part of January; and this appeared the more extraordinary, as the month of January had been very cold, from ſevere froſts and ſnow: and it was evidently too ſharp for a bee to ſtir abroad.

This circumſtance refutes the general received opinion, that the queen never begins breeding till the weather proves mild, and you ſee bees carrying to their hives, the little balls of farina on their legs: but to inveſtigate the matter more fully,

fully, there appeared in the combs, vaſt quantities of farina; and what was very curious, ſome of it ſeemed covered with a kind of varniſh ſubſtance, in order to exclude the air from it; beſides on the top of the hive, there was a conſiderable quantity of water, apparently collected there from the ſame cauſe that it does on a window, where a room is hot, and the external air very cold. The foregoing conſideration clears up a point that has puzzled many authors; I mean, the laying up ſuch quantities of farina: White, and ſome others, ſuppoſe it to be real food, mixed with honey, for the old bees.

The ſecond hive, which had not above three pounds of honey in it, I ſuffocated on the firſt of March; the queen of which ſtock had not produced a ſingle egg: the third ſtock I examined the firſt of April, and there likewiſe found no eggs. In the ſecond year, I repeated the ſame experiments with the ſtrong and weak hives as before, and the reſult was the ſame in every reſpect.

But the third hive I reſerved till the 20th of April, by which time they begin to gather honey from the gooſeberries: on examining this hive, I found ſome eggs produced. Let it be obſerved, that this hive I was under the neceſſity of feeding, to keep them alive.

I cannot in this place forbear taking notice of the ſurpriſing foreſight which theſe wonderful inſects ſeem to be endowed with: in the weak hive, not a ſingle egg is produced, till honey gathering commences; but in the ſtrong hive, the increaſe of young bees is there carried on with ſurpriſing avidity at a time when they are generally ſuppoſed to be in a torpid ſtate; and this increaſe is perfectly ſafe in a ſtrong hive, for they are never obſerved to work in the early months, as weak hives do.

From the above experiments, it is evident you gain almoſt four months between the two ſtocks: beſides, early in May the ſtrong ſtock is almoſt ready to ſwarm; whereas the weak hive, by its prodigious decreaſe, occaſioned from their conſtant working, and no young ones being bred, generally dwindles to nothing. Once, on a hot day in April, I had five of theſe weak hives driven out by plunderers, with their different queens; for the ſtrong ſtocks never let the weak ones reſt, when they find the latter are much reduced.

Sometimes, if the months of March and April happen to be cold and wet, ſo as to prevent their going out, a little feeding may give them ſufficient ſtrength to defend themſelves; but thoſe ſtocks ſeldom turn to any account: hence the reaſon why keeping bees in colonies have always failed; I mean, in this country; for, if you imprudently reduce your bees, by taking too much honey from them, ſo as to prevent the queens breeding in the early months, they muſt miſcarry in the following ſummer. I cannot help condemning two authors, that have written on this ſubject, viz. Meſſrs. White and Keys, particularly the former: their opinions have given a ſurpriſing check to the cultivation of bees; I mean, their idle notions reſpecting ſituation.

A popular opinion prevails with us, that no village will ſupport more than eight or ten ſtocks; conſequently, the villages in our country do not contain above ten old ſtocks, one with another; whereas I am confident that twenty times the number might be kept. But let us examine what Mr. White has written on this buſineſs: he directs you to ſwarm your bees, and the ſame year to take part of their honey from them.

Now it is well underſtood, that it requires a large ſwarm, aided with a fine ſeaſon, to make them produce five and twenty or thirty pounds weight in October; which weight is abſolutely neceſſary for their future welfare: he alſo affirms, that if you leave them eight or ten pounds of honey in Auguſt, it will very well ſupport them through the winter. Further comments on ſuch management are needleſs, as the reaſon of his failure is too obvious to require the thought of a bad ſituat on, to account for it.

Keys ſeems to have copied his ſentiments reſpecting ſituation; but from what I have advanced in regard to keeping

ing ſuch a number of ſtocks, it may be neceſſary to examine what the bees collect from. I will firſt mention the tare, that inexhauſtible ſupport to bees, from which they gather the whole ſummer; and it may not be improper here to note, that it is not from the flower, but a ſmall leaf with a black ſpot on it, which in warm weather keeps continually oozing. But from careful inſpection at the time of their gathering, this nectareous juice may be ſeen oozing from every joint of the ſtem. A hundred acres of tares are grown every year within the reach of my bees; yet it was always ſaid to be a bad ſituation, and not able to ſupport more than eight or ten ſtocks: beſides, if the month of June proves hot, the collection from the oak, lime, and ſycamore leaves, is aſtoniſhingly great; as well as from the profuſion of flowers, which nature exhibits in ſucceſſion throughout the whole ſummer.

From theſe remarks and experiments it is evident, that ſucceſs depends entirely on leaving your bees ſtrong in October; for by this plan they naturally get into a habit of ſwarming early, and, by having the whole ſummer before them, always get rich. Whenever an unkindly ſeaſon happens, to prevent this, it is an invariable practice with me, to give all my ſwarms ſugar and water, or honey, ſufficient to make each ſtock produce thirty or thirty-ſix pounds weight: beſides, I am never diſappointed of a ſwarm in May; and it is more frequent than otherwiſe, that theſe ſtocks will yield three ſwarms each; the old ſtock likewiſe in general will be as rich as the prime ſwarm. On the other hand, if the ſtock is left moderate, though they may have honey enough to get them through the winter, yet ſome check may be given to the queen's breeding; of courſe it may be the middle of June, before they are ready for ſwarming; and if the weather turns out fine and hot, there is ſuch a profuſion of honey in the fields, and that they are ſo intent after it, that no art can make them ſwarm: in that caſe, they will lie out the remainder of the ſummer, to the great loſs of the owner. However, whenever this happens, I would adviſe all ſuch ſtocks, after laying out a week, to be ſet on empty hives.

I will now preſume to offer a ſimple and eaſy mode of managing theſe admirable inſects, the profits from which will far ſurpaſs that in common uſe. The owner muſt patiently wait till he has acquired twenty ſtocks, which may be ſoon accompliſhed by attending to the foregoing hints. In the month of April following, he muſt ſeparate ten of the ſtrongeſt hives for ſwarming; the other ten muſt be raiſed on large empty hives, the tops of which ſhould be firſt taken off, and the joinings of the two hives ſecured with a little clay, which plan keeps the bees from ſwarming. In the month of September following, being the time I would recommend them to be burnt, each ſtock will ſeldom be found to have produced leſs than fifty pounds weight, provided it has been a kind ſeaſon.

The prime ſwarms from the other ſtocks, I would recommend to be put into three-peck hives, at leaſt; for when they ſwarm ſo early, they are very likely to ſwarm again in a very few weeks, which ſhould always be prevented: and all the after-ſwarms ſhould be united, two or three into one; for the great advantage ariſes from the large quantity of bees being kept together, ſince by that mode ten ſtocks will generally yield fifteen good ones. But the greateſt check to the cultivation of bees happens from the inclement ſeaſons: I have experienced ſome ſummers, when it has rained, almoſt all the months of June and July, that not above one prime ſwarm in ten have been able to get a ſufficiency; this is really diſtreſſing; and on theſe occaſions, I have ſeen the ſtocks of villagers wholly ſwept off.

This is another reaſon why double hives are ſo neceſſary; for, beſides the great profit ariſing from them in fine ſeaſons, it would prevent the decreaſe of ſtocks, which muſt unavoidably happen in bad ſeaſons. In the moſt unkindly ſummers, they are ſure to get enough

enough to support them through the winter: whenever it happens so, they should stand till winter; and in a frosty day, the clay should be removed, and a wire drawn between the hives, to separate them; for by this time they will be all in the upper hive; and these stocks should be reserved for swarming the following summer.

From a review of the above experiments, the reasons are obvious, why people are so frequently disappointed in the management of bees, especially in the modern way; but on the other hand, it shews what a surprising state of cultivation they might be carried to; and supposing they could be brought to a state of cultivation, that ten poor families in a village could keep twenty old stocks, besides their own profit, it might become a national concern. Great pains have been taken, and still greater encouragement offered, for a plan to preserve the lives of these useful and sagacious insects; which may be done by the intelligent, but cannot be expected from the cottager.

My stock consists of forty hives and boxes. The method I pursue in the management of bees is, to reserve part of my stocks for working; for, by giving them room, they seldom swarm: and I always work them upwards: for, by that means, the queen is kept in the under hive, or box; and the honey so collected is of the purest quality.

But it is no easy thing to make them ascend, to work through holes or bars so recommended by authors, as I have frequently known them swarm before so doing. My way is: if it is a hive, I take a piece out of the top, with a knife and chissel, ten inches diameter: thus, by laying a large surface of their comb bare, I am never disappointed.

But they will be inclined to rise sooner, by placing a piece of empty comb, so as to reach from their own to the top of the box or glass globe that is intended to be used: whenever it so happens, in wet summers, when each stock cannot get more than thirty pounds of honey, I always used Mr. Thorley's method, with the fungus; and I cannot help being surprised that this simple method should not be used, to save the lives of these useful insects.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

GEORGE HUBBARD.

Bury St. Edmunds,
October 29, 1790.

Observations on the Language of Botany, by the Reverend Thomas Martyn, B. D. F. R. S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and Fellow of the Linnean Society. In a Letter to the President.

[*From the first Volume of the Transactions of the Linnean Society.*]

SIR,

I HAVE little doubt of your agreeing with me in opinion, that nothing has contributed more to the rapid progress which the science of botany has made within the last thirty or forty years, than the excellent language which Linneus invented, and which has been by common consent adopted, not only by those who follow the systematic arrangement of the illustrious Swede, but by all who study botany as a science. Without pretending to any peculiar foresight, we may venture to affirm that the Linnean language will continue to be in use, even though his system should in after ages be neglected; and that it will be received into every country where the science of botany is studied, with certain modifications adapting it respectively to each vernacular tongue.

So long as botany was confined to the learned few, there was no difficulty in using the terms of the Linnean language, exactly as the author had delivered it: but now that it is become a general pur-

ſuit, not only of the ſcholar, but of ſuch as have not had what is called a learned education; and ſince the fair ſex have adopted it as a favourite amuſement; it is become neceſſary to have a language that ſhall be ſuitable to every rank and condition, a language that may be incorporated into the general fund, and carry with it the proper marks of the mother tongue, into which it is to be received.

In order to attain this deſirable end, I beg leave, ſir, to ſubmit to your conſideration, and to that of the ſociety over which you preſide, theſe two fundamental principles: Firſt, that we ſhould adhere as cloſely as poſſible to the Linnean language itſelf; and ſecondly, that we ſhould adapt the terminations, plurals, compounds and derivatives, to the ſtructure and genius of our ſterling Engliſh.

That we ought to adopt the Linnean terms themſelves, is ſufficiently apparent from the great advantage reſulting from the uſe of one univerſal language. If we change or tranſlate theſe terms, we loſe all this advantage, and become unintelligible to botaniſts of every other nation, without any benefit gained on the other hand: for theſe new terms will be equally difficult even to the Engliſh ſtudent; and will require as much explanation as the Latin or Greek, many of which have preſcription and poſſeſſion to plead in their defence. To load the ſcience and our Engliſh tongue with a uſeleſs addition of new words, is certainly an evil to be avoided.

Thus, for inſtance, in the parts of fructification, if we adopt the terms *empalement*, *bloſſom*, *chive*, *thread*, *tip*, *pointal*, *ſeed-bud*, *ſhaft*, *ſummit*, they require explanation, in their appropriate ſenſe, as much as *calyx*, *corolla*, *ſtamen*, *filament*, *anthera*, *piſtillum* or *piſtil*, *germen* or *germ*, *ſtyle* and *ſtigma*, which are already familar to the ears of all who have ſtudied the ſcience of botany, even though they have little or no acquaintance with the learned languages. For the ſame reaſons *legume* is to be preferred to *ſhell* or *cod*, *ſiliqua* or *ſilique* to *pod*, *ſilicle* to *pouch*, *glume* to *huſk* or *chaff*, *culm* to *ſtraw*, *digitate* to *fingered*, *ovate* to *egged*, *pinnatifid* to *feather-cleft*.

Some few Engliſh terms, it muſt be owned, were uſed by the learned Grew; ſuch as *empalement*, *chive*, *ſemet* for *anther*, *pointell*, *ovary* for *germ*, and *knob* or *button* for *ſtigma*: but theſe never made their way into the world, or became of general uſe. It is not neceſſary therefore to diſcuſs the comparative merits of theſe terms with the Linnean; ſince, after all, we muſt ſubmit to the ſupreme law in theſe matters, general conſent *: and when a Greek or Latin term has been once ſanctioned by uſe, there can be no doubt but that it ought to be preferred even to a term originally Engliſh, which is either little known, or is applied to another ſignification.

It ſeems therefore upon the whole to be a deſirable object, that all who talk or write of botany in Engliſh, ſhould keep as cloſe as poſſible to the Linnean language: nor does it ſeem liable to any material objection, if we proceed with diſcretion and propriety, without violating the rules of common ſenſe or of grammar.

For inſtance, when there is a ſignificant Engliſh term, which has been in long and general uſe, it ought to be preferred. Thus it would be abſurd to put *ſemen* for *ſeed* or *folium* for *leaf*: *cell* is preferable to *loculament*, *partition* to *diſſepiment*, and perhaps *ſeed-veſſel* to *pericarp*. Opinions will differ upon the extent to which this exception to the general principle ſhould be carried: but the original terms of the ſcience in our language are ſo few, that it may very well be confined within a ſmall compaſs.

There are however caſes, in which it ſeems adviſeable rather to invent a new Engliſh term, than to adopt the Linnean. Thus in the caſes of very long words, ſuch as *campaniform*, *infundibu-*

NOTE.

* ——— "Si volet uſus,
"Quem penes arbitrium et jus, et norma loquendi."

liform,

liform, *hypocrateriform*, and other ſeſquipedalian terms, which give too great an air of pedantry to the language, it will perhaps be thought better by moſt perſons to uſe *bell-ſhaped*, *funnel-ſhaped*, and *ſalver-ſhaped*; or *bell-form*, *funnel-form*, and *ſalver-form*; our Engliſh tongue admitting compounds with great ſucceſs and facility; eſpecially ſince theſe terms convey immediately to the Engliſh botaniſt a familiar idea of the ſeveral forms of the corolla, which they are intended to expreſs.

When words alſo have already an appropriate ſenſe in Engliſh, it ſeems better to tranſlate them than to uſe the originals themſelves. Thus, although in Latin we ſay *caulis ſtrictus* or *exaſperatus*, and *folium exaſperatum*; yet it has an abſurd ſound in Engliſh to talk of a *ſtrict* or *exaſperated* ſtalk, and of leaves being *exaſperated*. On the contrary, it is ſtill worſe, although it has not ſo ridiculous a ſound, to drop the original Latin term, in order to adopt an Engliſh one before appropriated to another ſenſe, and therefore only tending to create confuſion. What I mean may be exemplified in the terms *lanceolate* and *ſerrate*, applied to leaves: theſe are become ſufficiently familiar by uſe; but if not, the explanation muſt be referred to: whereas, if we uſe the words *lanced* and *ſawed*, a novice might eaſily be miſled; for having been accuſtomed to the ideas of a *lanced gum* and *ſawed wood*, he will not readily apply the former to the ſhape of a lance's head; or the latter to the ſharp notching round the edge of a leaf reſembling the teeth of a ſaw.

There are likewiſe ſome Latin words which do not perfectly aſſimilate to our language, and therefore are better tranſlated. Such are *teres* and *amplexicaulis*. Now we cannot well ſay in Engliſh *tere* or *amplexicaul*; but the firſt may frequently be tranſlated *round*: this however will ſometimes create a confuſion, and *columnar* gives the idea of *teres* moſt preciſely; for when applied to a ſtem, or any of its ſubdiviſions, it ſignifies, not a cylindric, but a tapering form, like the ſhaft of a column. The ſecond of theſe terms may be rendered, ſignificantly enough, *embracing* or *ſtem claſping*.

Theſe and other exceptions, which will readily preſent themſelves to any one who conſiders the ſubject, being admitted; the advantage of the ſcience will be moſt effectually conſulted by retaining the Linnean terms, whenever there is no cogent reaſon to the contrary. It is frequently even dangerous to ſubſtitute equivalent terms; or at leaſt it requires the utmoſt caution, if we would avoid confuſion. Thus, if we tranſlate the two Linnean terms *deciduus* and *caducus* by the ſame Engliſh word *falling*, two diſtinct ideas are confounded *: would it not therefore be better to uſe the two Latin terms, with an Engliſh termination, deciduous and caducous? *Plumoſus* is rendered *feathery*; and *pinnatus*, *feathered*: but is not this confounding ideas totally diſtinct? and are not therefore the terms *plumous* or rather *plumoſe*, and *pinnated* or rather *pinnate*, to be preferred? *Dichotomus* may be tranſlated *forked*: but this Engliſh term implying no more than one diviſion into two parts, does by no means fully expreſs the idea of a ſtem continually and regularly dividing in pairs from the bottom to the top. Surely then *dichotomous* † is preferable to *forked*.

But where ſhall we find Engliſh words to expreſs all the variations of pubeſcence, which Linnæus has diſcriminated with ſo much nicety ‡? Some of them indeed

NOTES.

* *Caducus* ſignifies a more quick or ſudden falling off than *deciduus*. The calyx of the poppy dropping before the corolla is unfolded, is ſaid to be *caducus*. In *Berberis*, and many plants of the claſs *Tetradynamia*, it falls off, but not till after the corolla is expanded; the calyx in this caſe is ſaid to be *deciduus*.

† If the *jus et norma loquendi* would permit, I ſhould be for rendering all Latin adjectives ending in *us*, by the Engliſh termination *our*: and in all ſuch as end in *oſus*, by the termination *oſe*.

‡ As *ſcabrities*, *lana*, *lanugo*, *villus*, *tomentum*,

indeed may very well admit of tranſlation*; but many will not. For inſtance, if we render *ſcaber* by the Engliſh word *rough*, how ſhall we diſtinguiſh it from *aſper*, which has the ſame ſignification? We are therefore reduced to the neceſſity of rendering *aſper*, rough†; and of retaining moſt of the other Latin terms with Engliſh terminations, as *ſcabrous*, *hirſute*, *hiſpid*, &c. unleſs we would wantonly load the ſcience of botany, and our Engliſh tongue, with terms newly invented or applied, which are not either more ſignificant, or more eaſy to be underſtood, than thoſe which we are already in poſſeſſion of.

As to the ſecond general principle, namely, that the terminations and plurals of our words together with their compounds and derivatives, ſhould be adapted to the ſtructure and genius of the Engliſh language; it will not perhaps by many be thought of equal importance with the firſt. There is perhaps no language that is more irregular than ours, or that admits of more licence in many reſpects.

This however is no reaſon why, in the formation of new terms, we ſhould not follow ſuch fundamental rules as we have, avoid irregularities as much as poſſible, and add no freſh barbariſms to thoſe which already diſgrace us. The well known Horatian rule * muſt be our conſtant guide in the formation of our terminations and plurals; and analogy muſt be attended to in the ſtructure of our compounds and derivatives. Thus *nectary* may be uſed for *nectarium*, *piſtil* for *piſtillum*, *ſtyle* for *ſtylus*, *pericarp* for *pericarpium*, *receptacle* for *receptaculum*, *capſule* for *capſula*, *glume* for *gluma*, *culm* for *culmus*, &c. Some of theſe words as *nectarium*, and *pericarpium*, are become ſo familiar to learned botaniſts, that they will perhaps hardly be perſuaded to give up the Latin termination. The final in *a* may be admitted more readily; and *corol'a* having uſe on its ſide, will doubtleſs be preferred by many to *corol*, which has not ſo melodious a ſound. Naturaliſts talk familiarly of a butterfly's *antenna*; and *cupola*, which in the laſt century was conſidered as a ſtranger, is in this admitted to be a denizen. I muſt obſerve, however, that by changing the final *a* into *e*, ſome confuſion will be avoided, which ariſes from not diſtinguiſhing the Latin feminine ſingular from the neutral plural; and by uſing *ſtipule* for *ſtipula*, we ſhall no longer hear of a leaf-ſtalk or petiole having two *ſtipula*.

But whatever allowance may be made in ſingular terminations, the plurals muſt certainly follow the analogy of the Engliſh tongue; and if we tolerate *corolla* and *anthera*, *nectarium* and *pericarpium*, we cannot poſſibly allow of *corollæ* and *antheræ*, *nectaria* and *pericarpia*; but we muſt uſe either *corollas* or *corols*, *antheras* or *anthers*, *nectariums* or *nectaries*, *pericarpiums* or *pericarps*, according as we preſerve the original term entire, or anglicize it.

All derivatives and compounds ought to follow the analogy of the original words from which they are derived, or of which they are compounded. Thus from *corol* we regularly form *corollet*, as

NOTES.

tomentum, *pili*, *ſetæ*, *ſtrigæ*, *hami*, *ſtimuli*, *aculei*, *furcæ*, *ſpinæ*, &c. and the adjectives derived from theſe and others; as *lanatus*, *lanuginoſus*, *villoſus*, *tomentoſus*, *piloſus*, *ſetaceus*, *ſtrigoſus*, *hamatus*, *aculeatus*, *furcatus*, *ſpinoſus*, *ſcaber*, *hirtus*, *hirſutus*, *hiſpidus*, *exaſperatus*, &c.

* As *lana* wool, *pili* hairs, *ſetæ* briſtles, *hami* hooks, *ſtimuli* ſtings, *aculei* prickles, *ſpinæ* thorns: *lanatus* may be rendered wooly, *piloſus* hairy, *ſetaceus* briſtly, *hamatus* hooked, *aculeatus* prickly, *ſpinoſus* thorny.

† If ſo, in order to preſerve the analogy, *exaſperatus* may be tranſlated *roughend*.

NOTE.

* Et nova factaque nuper habebunt verba fidem, ſi
Græco fonte cadunt, parcè detorta. ——

from

rom *crown*, *coronet*: if we adopt the erms *prickle* and *thorn*, we muſt uſe the djectives *prickly* and *thorny*, not *aculeate* nd *ſpinoſe*: from *glume* we form *glu-noſe*; from *ament amentaceous*; from *awn*, *awned* and *awnleſs*; from *axil* or *xilla*, *axillary*; from *pinna*, *pinnate*, *bipinnate*, &c. from *calyx* are formed *alycle*, *calycled*, *calycine*; from *petal*, *nther*, *berry*, we make the compounds *ive-petaled*, *anther-bearing*, *berry-bearing*, ot *bacciferous*; from *cell*, *two-celled*; rom *leaf*, *two leaved*; from *ſeed*, *two-eeded*.

Without, however, entering too much nto the minuteneſſes of this ſubject, uffice it to remark, that when we admit erms of art or ſcience to participate in he rights of citizens, they ſhould put n our garb, and adopt our manners. f this rule had always been obſerved, our language would not have been de-ormed with innumerable barbariſms, vhich learned and unlearned ignorance ave joined to introduce among us; and vhich nothing but the conſtant habit of peaking or hearing them, can ever re-oncile to our ears *.

It would be eaſy to add many more bſervations, but it is not my deſign to xhauſt the ſubject. I have addreſſed heſe curſory remarks to you, ſir, as eing at the head of a ſociety, one of vhoſe principal views is to promote Engliſh botany; in hopes that ſome nember of the ſociety, who has more eiſure than myſelf, may turn his thoughts to the ſubject, and handle it ſo fully, that all of us who are engaged in the ſame purſuit, may ſpeak the ſame language.

I am,

Weſtminſter, Oct. 5, 1789.

Sir, &c.

THO. MARTYN.

NOTE.

* Such are *per cent*, *per annum*, *per-ound*, and *per-poſt*; *ipſo facto*, *minutiæ*, *ata*, *errata*, *in vacuo*, *vice verſa*, *plus minus*, *vis inertiæ*, *in equilibrio*, *jet-'eau*, *aqua fortis*, *aqua vitæ*, *ignis fa-uus*, *cæteris paribus*; *equivoque*, *critique*, *ne-ſcai quoi*, *ſavoir-vivre*, *outré*, *et cetera*, *et cetera*, *et cetera*—It ſhould eem that the mercantile world, the earned world, and the faſhionable world, ave formed a conſpiracy to debaſe our erling Engliſh by ill-made terms, af-ectedly introduced without the leaſt ne-eſſity.

Short Account of the celebrated SCHEELE.

[*From the third Volume of Cox's Travels into Poland, Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark.*]

CHARLES William Scheele, ſon of a tradeſman, was born at Stralſund, in December 1742. He received the earlieſt rudiments of education at a private ſchool, and afterwards in the ſeminary of that town. Having at a very early age expreſſed a ſtrong deſire to follow the profeſſion of an apothecary, he was bound apprentice to Mr Bauch, of Gotheborg, with whom he continued till 1765. There he laid the foundation of his chymical knowledge. He was remarkably quiet and ſerious, extremely attentive to the medical and chymical preparations, and uſed afterwards to repeat the proceſs in his own apartments. He ſeems to have been firſt excited to the ſtudy of chymiſtry, by the peruſal of Neuman's chymiſtry, recommended by Grumberg, an apprentice in the ſame ſhop. He alſo met with Lemerie and Stahl's works, and Kenckell's Laboratory, which ſeems to have been his favourite book.

In 1765, he departed from Gotheborg, and ſerved different apothecaries; firſt, Karlſtroem, of Malmoe; ſecondly, Scharenberg, of Stockholm; and in 1773, obtained an appointment with Loock of Upſala.

At Upſala he increaſed his knowledge by forming an acquaintance with the learned men of the univerſity, particularly

larly the ſtricteſt friendſhip with profeſſor Bergman, and by having free acceſs to the public laboratory.

In 1775, he was appointed by the medical college apothecary at Kioping, where he finiſhed his days.

The reader will find, in Wells's Chemiſche Annalen for 1787, a liſt of the works and principal diſcoveries of Scheele; alſo in the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1789.

His character as a chymiſt, is ſufficiently known by his great and numerous diſcoveries in that ſcience.

Scheele had ſtruggled during his whole life againſt narrow circumſtances; and when appointed apothecary of Kioping, he involved himſelf in debt in order to purchaſe the ſtock which had belonged to his predeceſſor. He had been for ſome time engaged to marry his predeceſſor's widow; but waited till he had diſcharged his debts, and had collected a moderate proviſion for her in caſe of his death. He had ſcarcely effected his purpoſe, and received the offer of an annuity of 300l. per annum, if he would ſettle in England, which would have afforded him more leiſure, and a ſufficient income to purſue his chymical diſcoveries, when his health declined. His diſorder began with an inflammation in his eyes, ariſing probably from the intenſe zeal with which he carried on his chymical experiments, and ended in a total debility, which hurried him to the grave on the 21ſt of May, 1786, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Two days before his death, he was married to the perſon to whom he had been ſo long betrothed, and left her the little money he had been able to ſave.

The union of virtue and knowledge is doubly meritorious; and it is a pleaſing ſatisfaction to add, that the morals of Scheele were ſtrict, and his conduct as irreproachable as his morals in all ſeaſons of life.

Scheele had neither time nor inclination to form common acquaintances; for moſt part of the hours which he could ſpare from his ſhop and the duties of his office, he employed in his laboratory and library; but he was greatly attached to a few congenial friends, and fond of converſing with them on ſubjects of chymiſtry. He was to them extremely open, and of a communicative diſpoſition, never in the leaſt deſirous of withholding his information, or concealing his diſcoveries.

Before he adopted any opinion, he was particularly cautious; but when he had once adopted it, he was deciſive, and defended it with firmneſs, yet without heat. He was, however, always open to conviction; and more than once retracted his opinion, whenever he was convinced by argument or experiment.

Scheele underſtood no other languages but the Latin, German, and Swediſh; ſo that he had not the advantage of being benefited by the early intelligence of diſcoveries made by foreigners, and was forced to wait until the information was conveyed to him in the ſlow and uncertain channel of tranſlation. Even his acquaintance with the Swediſh was not ſufficient to write the treatiſes he ſent to the Swediſh academy of ſciences in that tongue, but he was accuſtomed to compoſe them in German, from whence they were tranſlated into Swediſh.

When we conſider the number and accuracy of Scheele's experiments, we ſhould naturally preſume that his chymical apparatus was very complete. On the contrary, his laboratory was extremely confined, and his apparatus extremely inconvenient, owing, probably, to the ſcantineſs of his circumſtances.

If he made ſuch important and accurate diſcoveries with a ſcanty and inconvenient apparatus, and without any aſſiſtance, what would he have done, if his circumſtances and his ſituation had been different?

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

" *Plutarchi quæ ſuperſunt omnia Opera.* " *J. G. Hutten.*" 8vo. *Tubingæ, vols.* 4 *and* 5, 17*s.* 4. *Imported by Mercier and Co.*

IN our 3d vol. p. 47, we announced this learned and valuable work, and have now the pleaſure of informing our readers that two volumes more are juſt publiſhed. The fourth volume contains the lives of Sertorius, Eumenes, Ageſilaus, Pompey, Alexander the Great, and Cæſar; the fifth, Phocion, Cato minor, Agis, Cleomenes, the Gracchi, Demoſthenes, Cicero and Artaxerxes.

" *Icones Plantarum Rariorum Delineavit* " *et Aere incidit Hen. Schewegman*; " *edidit et deſcriptiones addidit. G. V.* " *Schnevoogt; ſcriptionem inſpexit,* " *S. T. Van Geuns.*" *fol.* 12 *faſc. Tomus primus, Haarlem*, 1793. *Imported by Mercier and Co.*

THIS is a very ſplendid work, and muſt be a beautiful addition to the library of every botaniſt. The plants are given of their natural ſize, and are exquiſitely coloured; each faſciculus contains three figures, and the deſcriptions are in Latin, French, Dutch and German; amongſt them we find the Limodorum Tankervilliæ, Pitcairnia Bromeliafolia, Portlandia Grandifloria, and the Glorioſa Superba.

" *Plinck Icones Plantarum Medicinalium* " *ſecundum ſyſtema Linnæi digeſtarum,* " *cum enumeratione virium et uſus Medici Chirurgici atque Diætetici.*"— *Imp. fol.* 20 *faſciculi*, 5 *vol. Vienna*, 1793. *Imported by Mercier and Co.*

THIS is probably the moſt ſplendid and extenſive work ever preſented to the botanical world. Five volumes, containing five hundred plates, are now publiſhed; and the ſixth volume will be ſoon finiſhed; each faſciculus contains twenty-five plants, coloured with the greateſt accuracy, and the deſcriptions are in Latin and German.

" *The Myſteries of Udolpho, a Romance,* " *interſperſed with ſome Pieces of Poe-* " *try. By Ann Radcliffe.*" 4 *vols.* 12*mo.* 1794.

IT ſeldom happens in our ſketch of the literature of the month, that we notice novels; there are but few that riſe above mediocrity, and numbers fall ſtill-born from the preſs: But the myſteries of Udolpho is of a very ſuperior claſs; terror and pity prevail by turns, and both the head and the heart are intereſted in the courſe of the eventful ſtory. In deſcription, the fair Authoreſs excels, and pourtrays many ſcenes of nature, in a manner worthy the pen of Gilpin. Some faſtidious readers may conceive that the work abounds too much with theſe; but to the lover of nature they come recommended with all the glow and embelliſhments of a vigorous imagination, aided by a cultivated taſte. We are ſurpriſed at an error which repeatedly occurs, and which we

hope will be corrected in a future edition. Nuns and friars never inhabit the same building.

" *Critical Observations on the Design of* " *the sixth Book of the Æneid*," 8*vo*. *Reprinted* 1794. 2*s*. 8½*d*.

THIS elegant work is from the pen of the late Mr. Gibbon, and was originally printed in 1770; the author's name was kept profoundly secret, and but few copies were printed. It was written to combat the opinion of Warburton, that the descent of Æneas to the shades contained only a figurative description of his initiation into the mysteries, particularly the Eleusinian. This idea is powerfully attacked by Mr. Gibbon; first, from the ignorance of Virgil, who not being one of the initiated himself, could not reveal what he did not know: and secondly, from his discretion, which would not permit him to divulge it. The book is beautifully and correctly printed, and must, in the opinion of every man of taste, deserve the eulogium of the learned Dr. Parr, who calls it " a most clear, elegant, and decisive work of criticism, which could not, indeed, derive authority from the greatest name, but to which the greatest name might, with propriety, have been affixed."

" *History of the County of Cumberland.* " *By William Hutchinson, F. A. S.* " *Author of the History of Durham.*" 4*to*. 2 *vols*. *Two guineas and a half the finest paper*; 2*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*. *the second paper, and* 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. *the cheapest. Jollie, Carlisle.*

THE learned author of this curious work is already well known in the republic of letters, by his former productions in this line; and the present must add to his reputation. The situation of Cumberland between the two kingdoms before their union under one sovereign, often rendered it a prey to those marauders with which the Marches swarmed, and who for centuries carried on a predial war, which spread desolation and horror over the face of the country. This has occupied the attention of our historian in his introduction, which contains many curious particulars of the Border history. He describes the county by parishes, and along with many curious engravings of Roman and other antiquities, are some on wood, by the celebrated Bewick. The first volume only is published, but the second will follow.

" *The History of the principal Rivers of* " *Great Britain.*" *vol*. 1, *folio*, 312 *pages and* 46 *coloured plates*; *five guineas*; *printed by Bulmer for the Boydells.*

TO the family of the Boydells the fine arts in England are certainly much indebted. The present work is indeed a proof of their taste; and the Thames, as first in rank of the British rivers, first occupies their attention. The plan is highly deserving of public encouragement, and merits our approbation. Some of the descriptions are admirable, and the plates are most accurately executed. The account of the source of the Thames is, in particular, highly interesting.

" *Biographia Britannica*," *second edition, vol*. 5, *a guinea and a half in sheets. Robinsons.*

WE are pleased to announce the publication of another volume of this national work; whose progress must naturally be slow from the extensive range it embraces. Dr. Kippis, who has resumed the task of conducting it, has rendered this volume equally interesting with the preceding ones. It begins with the life of John Davis, the celebrated navigator, and ends with that of Sir John Fastolff.

" *Q. Horatii*

" *Q. Horatii Flacci quæ ſuperſunt, re-*
" *cenſuit et notulis inſtruxit G. Wake-*
" *field.*" *2 vols. 8vo. half a guinea the ſmall, and 19s. 6d. the large paper.* 1794.

FEW of our readers but are acquainted with the extenſive erudition and fine taſte of Wakefield. To the ſcholar this beautiful edition of Horace muſt prove a moſt acceptable preſent. The text is corrected from the emendations of Bentley and Markland, with ſome conjectures of the editor. It is moſt elegantly printed. A few errata however appear, which are noticed at the end; and to each volume is prefixed a vignette, deſigned by Burney, and engraven by Skelton: there are alſo heads of Horace and Mæcenas.

" *Twenty four picturesque Scenes, chiefly*
" *in the Highlands of Scotland, from*
" *original drawings by Aſhmore, ele-*
" *gantly engraven in Aqua Tinta, by*
" *Jukes, after the Manner of Gilpin's*
" *Views. Size 6½ Inches by 4¾ oval.*
" *Moriſons, Perth.*" *Mercier and Co Dublin. One guinea the large, and three crowns the ſmall paper.*

THESE are a ſet of very beautiful views; many of them are highly intereſting; they are, indeed, a pleaſing acceſſion to the cabinet of the curious.

LITERARY NEWS.

A new collection of hymns and pſalms for public and private worſhip is ſhortly expected to make its appearance. The ſelection is made by Doctor Kippis, Doctor Rees, Mr. Jervis and Mr. Morgan, from the whole compaſs of Engliſh divine poetry; and will therefore bring forward many names, beſides thoſe of Watts, Doddridge, Merrick and others, which are more generally known. Several of the hymns are derived from ſources that have hitherto been little examined, and ſome are original compoſitions. On the whole, it is preſumed, that there will be found ſuch a variety in the collection as will recommend it to conſiderable notice, and probably occaſion its being introduced to various congregations.

The Rev. Mr. Tatterſall's elegant and judicious publication of the firſt twenty-five pſalms, from Merrick's verſion, is now in great forwardneſs. His ſubſcribers, we doubt not, will be fully ſatisfied with his punctuality and liberality; and we cannot refrain from expreſſing our good wiſhes in behalf of his ſtrenuous endeavours to introduce that excellent verſion into common parochial uſe in our churches.

We underſtand that the poems of the late Mr. Mickle are in the preſs, and are ſpeedily to be publiſhed for the benefit of his wife and ſon. The name of the ingenious tranſlator of Camoens, will, doubtleſs, raiſe a general wiſh in the public to poſſeſs this volume, which in addition to his publiſhed poems, is to contain a tragedy left in MS. and ſome letters of the late lord Lyttleton, addreſſed to the author. We are enabled alſo to announce the third volume of Mr. John Ireland's *Hogarth illuſtrated*, which will be formed from the MSS. in Hogarth's poſſeſſion at the time of his death, all of which have fortunately been obtained by Mr. Ireland.

A ſeparate work, by Mr. Samuel Ireland, on the ſubject of Hogarth, muſt not be confounded with this.

The lovers of botany will ſhortly be highly gratified by the publication of a ſyſtematic local catalogue of Iriſh plants, under the following title, "Catalogus ſyſtematicus plantarum indigenarum per comitatum Dublinienſem inventarum," pars prima, Auctore Gualtero Wade, M. D. Collegii Medicorum Regis et Reginæ in Hibernia e permiſſis, rei botanicæ Prelectori, Societatis Linnæanæ Londinenſis et Medicæ Dublinienſis Soc. &c.

As it will be the firſt ſyſtematic account of any branch of natural hiſtory from Ireland; the work will become the more curious, particularly as the Iriſh names of plants are to be annexed.

MATHEMATICS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

Letter 15th.

On the Nature and Properties of Colours.

(Continued from Vol. III. page 450.)

Propoſition 3. THE tenor of vibration of any agitated ray depends upon the tenor of vibration of the conſtituent particles of the luminated body; and alſo of thoſe of the refractive and reflective ſubſtances or mediums through which and by which the ray is refracted or reflected.

The vibration of a ray of light doth not proceed, as before obſerved, from the degree of velocity with which the ſaid conſtituent particles are agitated, but from the quickneſs and ſlowneſs of the vibratory motion, after the manner of a pendulum or rather a muſical ſtring. Thus let AB and CD (fig. 72) be two rays of light in a vibratory motion; if their conſtituent particles move through the ſpaces *m n* and *r s* in the ſame time, the rays A B and C D will appear of the ſame colour; but if the times through theſe ſpaces are double the one to the other, the rays will appear of different primitive colours; whence if the ray A B be expreſſive of red, and performs two vibrations whilſt C D performs one, the latter will appear of an orange colour; and ſo of all the other primitive or priſmatic colours, which proceed from each other in the gradual ſcale of octaves, the loweſt in the ſcale being the violet; and the ſeven intermediate tenors of vibration, in the ſame manner as the ſeveral natural tones in ſounds on the muſical ſcale, will repreſent the ſeven different tints or ſhades of the ſame colour. Thus the ſeven primitive colours and their ſeven different tints, produce 49 beautiful caſts of colour; which in addition to the demi and quarter tints anſwering to the ſemi and quarter tones in muſic, furniſh us with between 98 and 196 original caſts of colour. But the ſtrength of each caſt depends on the momentum of the ray of light which alſo acts according to octaves in the muſical ſcale, ſo that there are 7 octaves of 7 tenors each, making 49 ſhades of each caſt of colours, from nearly white to perfect black; which with the demi and quarter tenors of momentum produces 38,416 original tints of colours, which ornament

Fig. 68.

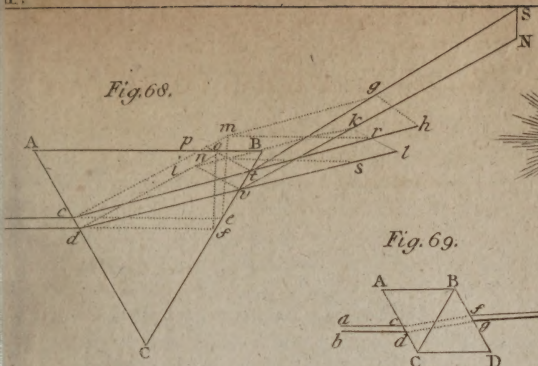


Fig. 71.

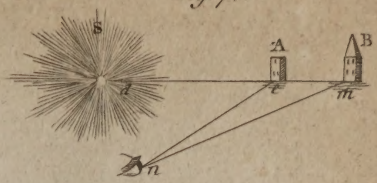


Fig. 69.

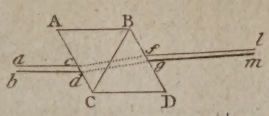


Fig. 70.

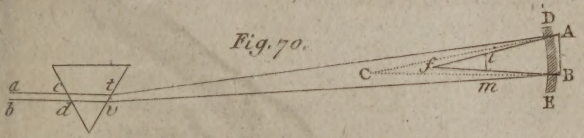


Fig. 73.

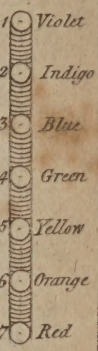


Fig. 72.

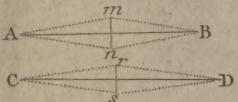


Fig. 76.

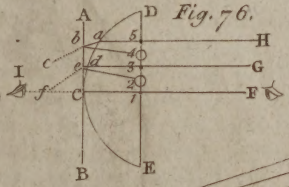


Fig. 67.

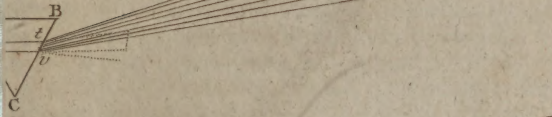
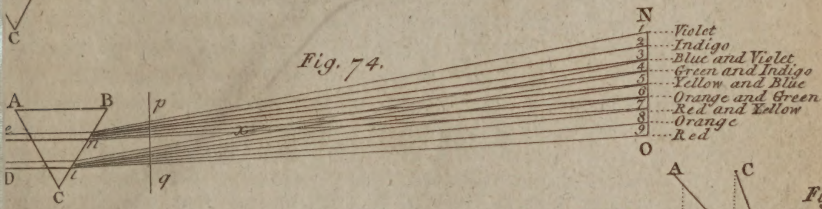


Fig. 74.



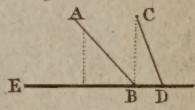
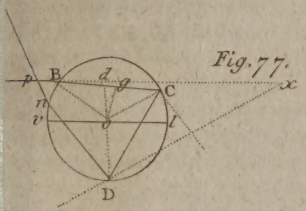


Fig. 74

Fig. 77.



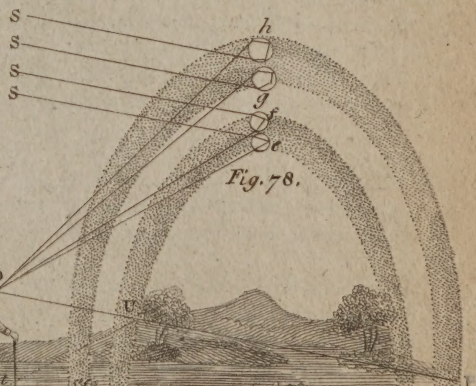
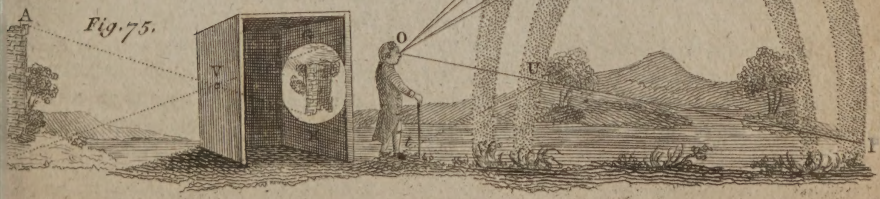


Fig. 78.

Fig. 75.



rnament the field of nature. But these are few, when compared with the compounds arising from a combination of the several primitive colours with their different casts, shades and tints; a number almost infinite, being 38,416 raised to the 38,416th power. With such a variety of colours has the divine author of our being clothed the works of the creation for the entertainment and comfort of man, and the several classes of creatures which his almighty power has brought into existence.

This strict analogy between colours and sounds may, at first, seem to depend more on fancy than nature, but a little reflection will convince us that it is conformable to the order and constitution of things: And we shall demonstrate hereafter that the same cause which by acting on the auditory nerve produces the sensation of sounds, by acting on the optic nerve by similar laws, produces that of colours. Exhibiting every where that great truth, which these letters endeavour to demonstrate, that as there is only one principle, so there is only one law in nature and the universe.

As colours and their several casts, shades and tints, proceed from the different tenors of vibration and degrees of momentum of the luminous principle; so the compound colours formed by a combination of the simple, are produced from several rays of light of different tenors and momentums acting on the optic nerve at the same instant. Thus brown is a compound, composed of red and indigo or red and blue, or red and violet, variously combined; whence if a body is of such a texture that its constituent particles are of different constructions, that the luminous principle is differently agitated, so that one ray expres red and another indigo, the body will appear a species of brown —In like manner all other bodies producing compound colours. And if the constituent particles of any body are in several parts of different textures so as to agitate different pencils of light under different tenors and momentums, that body will be of various colours. Whence any object seen through a transparent refractive medium, if that medium is of a different colour from the object, the rays of light after refraction will be differently agitated, and produce a compound colour on the mind of the spectator. Also light agitated by one coloured body, and reflected from another of a different colour, the image will appear of a compound colour. Likewise light refracted through any medium of different densities will appear of various colours, according to the different angles of refraction. This is evident from the different colours seen through double convex, concave and other lenses.

And the different casts and shades of colours are finely shewn in the prismatic experiment, where the different casts and even some of the shades are conspicuous between the brilliant points of the primitive For if the field or plane on which the refracted rays are received, be placed at such a distance, that the rays distinguishing the primitive colours may be at such a distance that the intermediate rays may act, as 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. fig 73. the different casts of each colour will be distinctly seen between them, according to their different tenors and momentums.

Proposition 4. The tenor of vibration required by any refracted or reflected ray, through or by any refractive or reflective substance, depends upon the incident angle, by which any constituent particles of the said substances are agitated.

Thus if two rays, A B and C D (fig 74) agitate the particles B and D of he body E F under different angles as A B E and C D F, the power or momentum with which the said particles are agitated, will be to a direct power as he sides of the angles A B E and C D F to radius; and as those particles will be

be reacted on by the other lateral particles reciprocally, they will require vibratory motion, which will be equal to a vibrating body through the cosine of the angles of incidence by the laws of motion. Which vibration will continue the same under the same angle, let the momentum of the ray be what it will; and also whether the surface E F be refractive or reflective. From whence it is evident that those rays which are most refrangible are also most reflective. Also bodies whose particles express any colour by direct rays, will exhibit casts of the same colour by oblique ones. Thus colours exhibited by parallel rays, are reduced some casts lower by diverging rays, and heightened by converging ones; whence blues have the cast of green, and greens blue by candle-light.

But if the rays A B and C D, on striking the particles C and D have a tenor of vibration expressive of any colour, strike them under an angle expressive of some cast of another colour; the colour produced therefrom will be compound. But if the received vibration be the same as the agitated rays, the colour will remain the same. In like manner if light agitated by two luminous bodies, the one in parallel and the other in diverging rays, and strike at the same time any coloured body, the colour will be changed. Thus a body appearing white when illuminated by the parallel rays of the sun, if alluminated at the same time by the diverging rays of the light of a candle, will appear of a reddish tint; whence the flame and light of a candle in the day has a red appearance. Whence

Proposition 5. Any body whose constituent particles are of such a construction, that the rays of light agitated thereby are all of the same tenor of vibration, that body will appear of an uniform colour; yet if any other rays act upon it, in such a direction or tenor of vibration expressive of any other colour, the original colour of the body will be changed into a compound of the original colour and the colour expressed by the acting ray.

Thus if a body be blue and is acted on by a ray expressive of yellow, the body will appear in some of the casts of green, and that in proportion as the tenor and momentum of one ray exceeds that of another.

This composition of colours is beautifully illustrated by the prism, for let A B C be a prism, and E and F two pencils of rays proceeding through two separate holes C and D, (fig 74.) and refracted through the prism at *b* and *i*; if the refracted rays be received at a considerable distance from the prism on a white plane at N O, part of them will intersect each other in *x*, and by that means the blue and violet rays will join at No. 3, and produce a compound of a light violet; at No 4 the green and indigo will join, and produce a deep dark green; at No. 5 the yellow and blue join, producing a light green; at No. 6 the orange and green join, producing a fiery kind of green or greenish orange; and at No. 7 the red and yellow join, producing an orange or scarlet. Thus may a variety of other compounds be produced by turning a little the prism so that other rays may join. But if C D be one continued hole, whose diameter is nearly equal to the side A C of the prism, that part of the refracted pencil *b x i* will be white; and if a white surface *p o r q* be placed between *b* and *x*, the part *o r* will be white, but those of *p o* and *r q* variously coloured, though the rays not being sufficiently separated the colours will be casts and compounds, being compounded of yellow and pale blue, producing a light green; a red and orange producing a red inclined to orange, &c.

From this principle and properties of colours, we find that bodies of different colours in contact with one of a simple colour, the last will appear of different tints;

nts, according to the different position of the acting rays of light; such as ks, cloths, and indeed most coloured bodies more or less. Which may be egantly proved by bringing in contact several pieces of coloured glass of various asts. In general those colours arising from the slowest vibration, or in other ords those of the greatest refrangibility, undergo by these means the greatest hange.

Newton, though he considers light as a particular substance and not a quaty, and colours to proceed from different contextures of that substance, and onsequently a substance also; yet in the latter part of his optics appears sensible f the analogy between sounds and colours, spoken of in a former part of this etter; for he observes that the sensations of different colours seem to arise from he vibrations of rays of several bigneſſes, according to their magnitudes; much fter the manner that the vibrations of the air do excite the sensations of different ounds; so that if he had lived longer, he would certainly have discovered that olours were qualities, not substances. But he seems to have misunderstood, hen he asserts, that the most refrangible rays excite the shortest vibrations, not ecollecting that the weaker the momentum and slower the vibration, the less ffect must be produced on the optic nerve, as is the case of sounds on the uditory. He also seems to have had an idea of the harmony of colours, consting of concords and discords, but has not pursued the subject.

We may indeed consider the scale of colours composed of both melody and armony. The melody of colours arises from the succession or gradation of he seven primitives and their several casts and shades; the harmony relates to he compounds. If the vibration producing the sensation of a compound colour rises from the joint vibrations of two rays, whose tenors are as 1 to 2, or 8^{vs}; to 3 or 5^{ths}, 4 to 5 or 3^{ds}. they will be in concords, and the compound colour pleasing to the eye; whence the seven primitives being octaves, when placed y each other have a pleasing gradation; and the same of a 5^{th}: Also those ibrating 3^{ds} and 6^{ths} please the eye, though perhaps in not so great a degree. But those compounds and gradations, which arise from vibrations of 9 to 10 r 2^{ds}; 5 to 7 or 4^{ths} and 8^{th} to 15 or 7^{ths}, are generally unpleasant to the ye, and may be considered as discords, whether they be primitives or any of heir casts, shades or tints.

Though Sir Isaac Newton has not pursued this part of the subject so far, yet onsidering the refractions and reflections of light and colours between different ediums, he has fully discovered the laws by which the coloured ringlets are egulated, and proved that they all arise out of different affections of the octave, s will be amply demonstrated hereafter.

Proposition 6. The constituent particles of any body being of such a construction as to agitate the rays of light with a vibration expressive of any colour, simple or compound; if the construction of such particles be changed, or any heterogeneous or foreign matter be introduced therein, that body or substance will appear of a different colour.

As colours arise from the construction of the constituent particles of bodies, nd not from any inherent properties of those of light, it is evident that if the onstruction, order or texture of such particles be changed, the power by which ney agitate the luminous principle, under certain tenors of vibration, must be hanged also. Likewise if two substances of different colours be so connected hat part of the particles of one, by being introduced into the other, force a ertain class of particles out of it, on which the power of agitating the rays of

light

light under a certain tenor depended, into the active ſubſtance; the paſſive ſub ſtance will loſe its colour, and the active receive it. Whence, in chemical expe riments, ſolvents, in many inſtances, deprive plants of their colour, at the ſam time they themſelves acquire it; which proceeds evidently from a ſolution o colouring matter, which they again depoſit upon bodies prepared for that pur poſe. Water diſſolves the colouring matter of various ſubſtances, ſuch as log wood, madder, &c. This colouring however depends on certain ſubſtances o order of particles in bodies, which have the power to agitate the rays of ligh under the tenors expreſſive of ſuch colours, and not on the conſtituent par ticles of light; for ſome bodies have no colouring ſubſtance, and yet appear o various colours.

The chemical experiments therefore ſo far from deſtroying the doctrine her laid down, and ſuggeſted by Sir Iſaac Newton, fully confirm it, for the colour ing ſubſtance evidently conſiſts of the particles of bodies and not either th conſtituent or primogenial particles of matter; they are in conſequence claſſe of bodies, whoſe conſtituent particles agitate the rays of light under tenors ex preſſive of the given colours

Chemiſtry is enabled to divide the ſubſtances of bodies and reduce them t certain claſſes, and even alter the figure and texture of the conſtituent particles and conſequently the colour, but it cannot divide the ſubſtance and conſtituen particles of light, or rather the luminous principle. Fire ſeparates and in man inſtances alters the texture of the particles of bodies, and conſequently change their colour, but it cannot alter the qualities of light, as they both proceed fro the ſame principle.

The knowledge of the ſimple and compound colours, as laid down in th preceding propoſitions, and which may be thoroughly acquired by a ſeries of ex periments on the priſm, is of great ſervice to the dyer, painter, and others con cerned in the mixture of colours in the various departments of the arts.

MENTOR.

POETRY.

POETRY.

A FREE TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST BOOK OF THE GEORGICS.

ATTEMPTED BY R. COMERFORD, OF PORTARLINGTON.

"Such themes as these the rural Maro sung
"To wide-imperial Rome, in the full height
"Of elegance and taste, by Greece refin'd."

THOMPSON'S SEASONS.

(Continued from Vol. III. page 456.)

WHEN acorns fail'd, when old Dodona's wood
No more supplied poor savage man with food,
Benignant Ceres taught the wretched swain
With steel to plough, and sow the golden grain.
Hence LABOUR sprung: the hateful mildew's breath
Scatters around the vegetable death;
The horrid thistle blasts the golden grain,
Oats, brambles, darnel croud the furrow'd plain,
And all obstruct bright Ceres' sacred reign!
These to remove be still thy constant care,
Keen thro' thy fields the rending harrow bear;
Crop each obnoxious shade the country yields,
Affright the winged robbers from the fields;
And still, with prayer, engage the heav'nly powers,
To bless thy labours with prolific showers,
Else starve—whilst plenty crowns thy neighbour's board,
Or take what food the savage woods afford!
The rustic arms by which th' industrious swain
With patient labour decks the smiling plain;
The plough, the cart, the harrow and the car,
And mystic van, Oh husbandman, prepare;
But chief the SACRED PLOUGH thy care demands,
The PLOUGH, the strength, the glory of thy lands.
Form'd of tough elm, the solid beam should bend,
Eight feet in length the slender yoke extend:
The handles form to ease thy painful toil,
The delving share to rend the stubborn soil.
Beech be the yoke—and tail that guides the team,
On rolling wheels suspend the compact frame:
Then let thick smoak, and gentle heat of fire,
To brace the new-made engine both conspire.
"Much trivial precepts here the muse forbears,
"Lest trifling rules offend the critic's ears."

Be next attentive to thy thrashing floor,
With unctuous loam its surface cover o'er:
Then let the pond'rous cylinder's huge round
Incessant rolling, level all the ground
Of the wide area, lest vile weeds disgrace,
Or gaps deform the fair-extended space.
For here the tiny mouse, with wond'rous cares,
Its subterranean dome and gran'ry rears;
Here dwells the prudent ant and purblind mole,
The bloated toad, that swelters in its hole;
And mites, which small, yet no small mischief yield,
To blast the product of the fairest field.
If warm with vernal life the almond glows,
If flow'rs, luxuriant, crowd its spreading boughs,

Then plenty's hands ſhall deck the fruitful mould,
And clothe the fields in vegetable gold!
But on its branching arms ſhou'd leaves abound,
Ungrateful load! and bend them to the ground,
No plenteous harveſt glads the wretched ſwain,
And Ceres, weeping, views the mournful plain!
The ſwain, to ſwell the pulp of future ears,
Full oft a ſoft medicament prepares,
And warms the grain, ere yet it ſtrews the ſoil,
In nitrous juice, and lees of fetid oil.
But vain his cares; ſucceſs the Gods refuſe,
Unleſs each year the largeſt grain he chuſe:
Thin harveſts o'er the ſqualid fields appear,
And dwindled into nought the ſickly ear.
Thus ſome bold ſailor, with collected force,
Againſt a torrent ſtems his deſp'rate courſe;
If once his vigour fails, his oars ſubſide,
He feebly yields before the headlong tide!
Not thoſe who plough the billows of the main
Shou'd more obſerve high heav'n's celeſtial train;
Shou'd more obſerve the influence it yields,
Than thoſe who plough the furrows of the fields.
When pois'd in Libra's ſcales, the night and day,
O'er this our world prevail with equal ſway,
Then, then, Oh huſbandman! renew thy toil;
Let thy ſtrong oxen turn the ſervid ſoil:
Earth's womb a warmer influence will yield,
Oats, flax and poppy then may ſtrew the field:
Haſte—leſt ſome envious pow'r hurl from on high
Thoſe ſheets of rain, ſuſpended in the ſky!
In Spring, when Taurus' golden horns appear,
And deck with radiant beam the op'ning year;
When fierce Orion ſinks beneath the main,
And ſacred Argo mounts th' ethereal plain,
Then earth relents, its genial womb will feed
The bean, the millet, and the median ſeed.
If farinaceous ſeeds thy cares demand,
If corn alone muſt occupy thy land,
By fooliſh haſte, Oh huſbandman, beware
To blaſt the future treaſures of the year:
Till morning pleiades hide their feeble rays,
Till ſwift emerging from the ſolar blaze
The crown appears, repugnant is the ſoil,
And empty ears ſhall mock the tiller's toil.
But if the ground for vetches he prepare,
If Egypt's lentil ſhou'd demand his care,
Deſcending Bootes bids the watchful ſwain
For legumes to prepare the fruitful plain,
And perſevere 'till Winter's middle reign.

For this GREAT PHOEBUS was ordain'd to move
Thro' twelve bright chambers in his court above,
In annual progreſs: five large zones ariſe,
And bind the ſpacious concave of the ſkies.
Here one for ever meets the ſolar rays,
And glows and reddens in the golden blaze.
Far on the right and left, the verge of heav'n,
Two frozen zones to winter's reign are giv'n:
Betwixt the midſt and theſe two circles ran,
Ordain'd by JOVE the ſoft abode of MAN.
High o'er theſe laſt he mark'd the ſolar way,
Where twice ſix ſigns in oblique order lay:
Where Scythia's mountains prop th' incumbent ſkies,
Where Riphæan hills with rugged front ariſe,
There all-apparent, the round world diſplays
Its ample boſom to the ſolar blaze:
Beneath, unſeen, its nether portion lies,
Unſeen—or ſeen alone by hell's terrific eyes!
Around the pole, where the huge dragon twines
Its monſtrous length, and ſtill exalted ſhines,
There the two bears within its folds remain,
Nor bathe their fiery ſplendors in the main.
But far beneath, where no bright ſplendors roll,
Eternal midnight ſhades the ſilent pole;
Or elſe, from us, where Sol withdraws his beam,
The nether ſkies receive his golden team.
When o'er our heads he pours the chearful day,
Fair Veſper glads them with his ſilver ray.
Hence may mankind with certain ſigns preſage
The ſudden whirlwind, and the tempeſt's rage;
Hence may they know what time the fields are ſhorn,
What time is fit to ſow the foodful corn;
What time with gentle, equal oars to ſweep
The calm, deceitful boſom of the deep;
Or launch their armed veſſels on the flood,
Or fell the pine-trees in the lofty wood.
For this the prudent ſwain, with careful eyes,
Obſerves the wand'ring planets ſink or riſe;
Each various motion of the ſtarry ſphere,
And the four ſeaſons of the circling year.

R. COMERFORD.

(To be continued.)

Tranſlation adapted to the Motto on the Fountain at Merrion-Square.

His ſaltem accumulem donis, et fungar inani Munere——

Sad for her loſs, Hibernia weeps to raiſe
This mournful record to her Manners' praiſe.

** ***.

For

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE EQUALITY OF MANKIND.

A Design from the celebrated Latin Poem of Hieronymus de Bosch.

(Continued from vol. III. page 462.)

REASON, whose dawn with early years began,
The lord of nature gave to favour'd man.
Taught by that light that guides his misty view,
What virtue bids him shun, and what pursue,
From earth averse, to noble objects giv'n,
He looks sublimely to the vault of heav'n;
Conscious he feels his own celestial mind
By heav'n distinguish'd from the bestial kind;
Fir'd at the thought, his bright ideas rise,
And soar to distant worlds beyond the skies.

Thus heav'n its gifts for all benignly us'd,
To all imparted, and to none refus'd;
To none refus'd—on each conferr'd a share,
As ev'ry creature claims his maker's care.

See, 'midst maternal groans, and pains, and fears,
The new-born offspring to the world appears:
Helpless the babe extends his feeble hands,
And shiv'ring, weeping, instant help demands.
Those tears, whom now no outward pomps adorn,
Prove they a monarch or a peasant born?
'Tis true proud grandeur not on all awaits,
And diff'rent fortunes follow diff'rent fates.
One nurs'd in ease, in costly pleasures bred,
By pride instructed, and in plenty fed;
Spurns at the crouds his scornful eyes survey,
These groveling thousands who his will obey;
Nor yet reflects the source from whence he rose,
The source whence kings descend, from thence descended those.

Shall pride with praise by flattery supply'd,
Dare claim perfections never meant for pride?
Yet nature's gifts with nature's wants were giv'n,
Impartial all to all the sons of heav'n.
He who first taught, to all shall ever teach
The pow'r of thought and faculty of speech;
To high, to low, to rich, to poor, dispense
Internal feeling and external sense.

Ev'n he who gave to all of goods their due,
Gave wants, gave weakness, and gave frailties too.
Mark the great monarch with his lab'ring bands,
For thirst of glory plough the Lybian sands;
Beneath the mortal god the man appears,
And sighs to taste the cup his envied vassal shares!
Mark him with war's bright glitt'ring trophies crown'd,
Now prey to fears, now senseless on the ground!
Mark how he lies, in vain reputed brave,
*The first of heroes, as the vilest slave!
Thus nature, who though diff'rent plans pursues,
To one same level all her sons subdues.
The pest that lays the tenant of the plains,
With equal rage invades his lord's proud veins.
Death jumbles all in one promiscuous lot,
And sweeps the palace as he sweeps the cot.

Yet think not nature's various works combine
The one dull sameness with one dull design.
Though sloping hills like other hills arise,
Though mountains rough like mountains threat the skies;
Though clouds like clouds in airy forms are seen,
Seas ever frightful, meadows ever green;
Though life, sense, motion, animate each race,
And ev'ry feature reigns in ev'ry face;
Though through the mighty whole one pow'r presides,
One wisdom dictates and one order guides;
None meets its equal—each exists alone,
Nor in its fellow's likeness finds its own.
No bird can trace its brother of the skies
Alike in beauty, or alike in size;
No leaf that crowns the honour of each tree,
But varies diff'rent in its own degree;
Nor man with man similitude can claim,
Man proud, man perfect, yet the least the same.

But not to all kind heav'n its gifts supply'd,
Yet what it gave to this, to that deny'd:
And lest conceit should work excess of praise,
Gave faults to balance whom perfections raise.
Hence he who shines in war's disastrous fate,
Ill suits for council or affairs of state.
Who learning follow, often leave behind
The gentler virtues of the social kind;
Intent on fame and empty praise they preach,
While rustics practice what their precepts teach.
Not the same vigour actuates the whole,
One gains in body what he wants in soul:
Him the rough make, and strength superior charm,
The brawny shoulder, and the well-brac'd arm;

NOTE.

* The circumstances of Alexander crossing the Lybian desert to visit the temple of Jupiter Ammon; his extreme thirst during the march, and his deadly debauch at the nocturnal orgies of Babylon, are too well attested to leave room for doubt, and too well known to intrude upon the reader with a pedantic narration.

See QUINTUS CURTIUS.

One leſs robuſt a diff'rent taſte diſplays,
And ſpurns the civic for the laurell'd praiſe;
Nor joys to trace the warrior viſage grim,
The vaſt proportion or gigantic limb;
By fancy fir'd, he gives his fancy reins,
And leaps the humble bounds mortality ordains.

** ***.

(To be continued.)

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

LINES *on reading the* RIGHTS *of* CITIZENS *in the* ANTHOLOGIA:

Addreſſed to the AUTHOR.

"*Ineſt Sua Gratia Parvis.*"
VIRG.

RARELY, in well-proportioned union, meet
Strong, manly judgment, and gay female wit;
For ſtill we find, in letters, as in life,
Judgment, a wedded mope, and wit, a freakiſh wife.
Yet, ſour ſeverity might loſe his rage,
Improv'd at once, and gladden'd by thy page;
Where cluſt'ring points of mingled radiance ſhine,
To pour a glory o'er each poliſh'd line:
Where fancy, like ſome ſmiling cherub, ſtrays
'Mid the pure viſta of aſſembled rays;
Now ſportive bends th' obedient rainbow's form,
And now, vindictive, ſwells the angry ſtorm.
Do'ſt thou the PATRIOT's mighty taſk inſpire?
Thy diction rolls along in gleamy fire.
Do'ſt thou attune thy lute to warbled woe?
Sad as ſoft daſhing waves thy numbers flow.
No cold conceit the meaning verſe profanes,
No borrow'd blotch thy native luſtre ſtains;
No flaſh, ſublimely frantic, ſhocks the ſight,
Where all is ſimply fair, and regularly bright!
But why ſhould my vain ſkill preſume to ſhew
Such charms, as few may feel, tho' all may know;
Like ſome officious fool, I ſhrewdly run,
To prove there's heat and luſtre in the ſun;
Enough for me, in thoſe degenerate days,
That I have known thy worth, and dealt my praiſe:
That I have witneſs'd one tranſcendant mind,
By ſtudy ſtrengthen'd, and by taſte refin'd;
From pomp's broad glare, and ſmiling fortune, fly,
To ſteal ſweet influence from the muſe's eye;
To ſhew, that, loſt for many a faded year,
The phœnix, poeſy, may yet appear.
O! as thy heart, the ark of ſocial love,
Retains the mildneſs of the moaning dove,
So ſhall thy fame, anneal'd in laſting rhyme,
On eagle's pinion mount, and triumph over time.

MUSÆUS.

SONNET.

BY THE SAME.

THE weſtern ſun half hides his radiant brow,
While calm the bluſhing billows roll beneath,
The faded day ſeems ſmiling at its death,
Yet, parting, pours around a penſive glow.
Now comes the hour for philoſophic woe;
Now, ſtill as thought, the wearied paſſions lie,
When all above is pleas'd with all below,
Save thro' the deep wood unknown ſorrows ſigh.
Ah! let me view, alone, thy veſtal eye,
Pale ſtar of Eve; alone thy duſky charm
Can dreſs in tender tints the ſilent ſcene,
For FANCY loves no light or rude alarm,
Where ſhe, enſhrin'd in ſolitude, is queen,
The ſilvery flaſh that ſlides ſome cloud between,
The timid luſtre, and the dubious ray,
That ſteal thro' ſober twilight's ſhadowy ſcreen,
Suffice her fairy figures to diſplay,
Which languiſh into nought, when view'd too plain,
Or burſt, with extacies of bliſs, the wild diſtracted brain!

SONG.

BY THE SAME.

"*Sogni, e favole io fingo, e pure in carte*
"*Mentre favole e ſogni, orno e diſegno,*
"*Io lor, folle ch' io ſon! prendo tal parte*
"*Che del mal ch' inventai, piango e mi ſdegno.*"

METASTASIO.

SOFT ſpirit of my former love,
Where'er thy ſhadowy ſteps are ſeen,
Mid the dim ſilence of the grove,
Or on the lone, romantic green;

Say

dost thou yet, with melting eye,
f bliſs like thine a care can know)
etimes deſert thy native ſky,
o chear my vacant hours below?

ſure, ſweet maid, I've mark'd thy frame,
ſild beaming on the brow of ev'n,
en the weſt glow'd with faded flame,
nd tender twilight crept o'er heav'n:

when the moon, thy empreſs fair,
unk ſlowly in a lambent cloud,
e I not view'd thy boſom bare,
ong whitening thro' its ſilver ſhroud?

, ſights like theſe, perchance, are vain,
Veak children of a doating heart;
ions of the idle brain,
hat from the depths of muſing ſtart.

, oh! what cynic can deny,
hat dreams reſtore thy beauties ſtill,
, when that airy form is nigh,
low ſoothing is the ſleep I feel!

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

Encloſe you a copy of Verſes written expore by a friend of mine ſome-time ſince an Æolian harp. I confeſs they pleaſed much on peruſal, and if you think them thy a place in your Anthologia for next nth, I ſhall conſider my approbation not as illuſive warmth of friendſhip, but the ſober ate of judgment.

I am, Sir,
Your admirer,
PHILODES.

24th June 1794.

ON AN ÆOLIAN HARP.

WHEN zephyrs ſweep their airy wings
Amuſive o'er thoſe ſimple ſtrings,
ſounds, attun'd by mortal art,
ſweetly touch the gentle heart.

Now warbling wild, now ſoft and ſlow,
ey breathe the ſaddeſt notes of woe;
d now, in love-lorn cadence wail,
eet as the widow'd nightingale.

Now far remote the ſound withdraws,
d faintly ſighs, and ſeems to pauſe;
ll burſting on the raptur'd ear,
deep deſpairing tone recalls again
e full harmonious melancholy ſtrain,
d ſteals from ev'ry eye a ſympathetic tear.

J. P.

For the Anthologia.

SONNETTO DEL PETRARCA AL RHODANO.

RAPIDO fiume, che d'alpeſtra Vena
Rodendo intorno; onde'l tuo nome prendi;
Nolle e di meco deſioſo ſcendi:
Ov' amor me, te ſol natura mena:

Vattene innanzi: il tuo corſo non frena
Nè ſtanchezza, nè ſonno E pria che rendi
Suo dritto al mar, fiſo, ù ſi moſtri, attendi
L'Erba più verde, e l'aria più ſerena.

Ivi è quel noſtro vivo e dolce ſole,
Ch'adorna, e'nfiora la tua riva manca,
Forſe (o che ſpeta) il mio tardar le dole.

Bacia le 'l piede, o la man bella e bianca,
Dille: il baciar ſie'n vice di parole
Lo ſprito è pronto, ma la carne e ſtanca.

GURGITE ſaxoſo, rapidâ qui concitus undâ
Circum errans vario; ſortito hinc nomina; flexu,
Nocte, dieque, avidus mecum delabere, quò me
Urget amor, te ſola vocat natura fluentem:

I, notam præcurre viam, nullo obice tardus;
Sed prius æquoreas quam ſis diffuſus in undas,
Siſte gradum; attentus cœlo quâ parte ſereno
Luxuriat viridis fœcundo ceſpite tellus.

Sol meus hic radiat, dulci qui lumine lœvâ
Mille tuâ varios compinxit margine flores.
Fors (ea ſpes) longum redeuntis tœdia torquent.

Tu niveos artus purâ veneraberis undâ:
Blandaque vocali dans baſia murmure, dices,
Spiritus eſt promptus, ſed tarda eſt ſarcina carnis.

GO rapid river! from the rocky ſides
Of Alps ruſh on, and wind your mazy courſe
By day, by night, down where with ceaſeleſs force,
Love urges me to go; you only nature guides.

Flow ſwiftly on, nor wearineſs nor ſleep
Shall ſtay your ſtream, yet ere the briny deep
Receives your tribute, ſtop, attentive view
Where earth a freſher green, heav'n wears a brighter blue.

There

There ſhines my ſun, ſhe radiant o'er your wave,
Decks your left bank with fruits and flow'rets gay,
And now (ah, may I hope?) grieves at my long delay.

Her ſnowy feet then gently, gently lave,
Kiſs her white hand, and kiſſing, murmuring ſay,
That tho' the ſpirit's quick, 'tis clogg'd by kindred clay.

A HYMN TO CAMDEO.

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Taken from the Aſiatic Miſcellany, printed at Calcutta 1785.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE *Hindù* God, to whom the following poem is addreſſed, appears evidently the ſame with the *Grecian* EROS and the *Roman* CUPIDO; but the *Indian* deſcription of his perſon and arms, his family, attendants and attributes, has new and peculiar beauties.

According to the mythology of *Hinduſtàn*, he was the ſon of MAYA, or the general *attracting* power, and married to BRETTY or affection; and his boſom friend is BESSENT or ſpring. He is repreſented as a beautiful youth, ſometimes converſing with his mother and conſort in the midſt of his gardens and temples; ſometimes riding by moon-light on a parrot or lory, and attended by dancing girls or nymphs, the foremoſt of whom bears his colours, which are a fiſh on a red ground. His favourite place of reſort is a large tract of country round AGRA, and principally the plains of *Matra*, where *Kriſhèn* alſo and the nine GOPIA, who are clearly the *Apollo* and *Muſes* of the *Greeks*, uſually ſpend the night with muſick and dance. His bow of ſugar-cane, or flowers, with a ſtring of bees, and his *five* arrows, each pointed with an *Indian* bloſſom of an heating quality, are allegories equally new and beautiful. He has at leaſt twenty-three names, moſt of which are introduced in the hymn: That of *Càm* or *Càma* ſignifies *deſire*, a ſenſe which it alſo bears in ancient and modern *Perſian*; and it is poſſible that the words *Dipuc* and *Cupid*, which have the ſame ſignification, may have the ſame origin; ſince we know that the old *Hetruſcans*, from whom great part of the *Roman* language and religion was derived, and whoſe ſyſtem had a near affinity with that of the *Perſians* and *Indians*, uſed to write their lines forwards and backwards alternately, as furrows are made by the plough; and though the two laſt letters of *Cupido* may be only the grammatical termination, as in *libido* and *capedo*, yet the primary root of *cupio* is contained in the three firſt letters. The ſeventh ſtanza alludes to the bold attempt of this deity to wound the great god *Mahadeo*, for which he was puniſhed by a flame conſuming his corporeal nature, and reducing him to a mental eſſence; and hence his chief dominion is over the *minds* of mortals, or ſuch deities as he is permitted to ſubdue.

THE HYMN.

WHAT potent God from *Agra*'s orient bow'rs
Floats thro' the liquid air, whilſt living flow'rs
With funny twine the vocal arbours wreathe,
And gales enamour'd heav'nly fragrance breathe?
Hail, pow'r unknown! for at thy beck
Vales and groves their boſoms deck,
And ev'ry laughing bloſſom dreſſes
With gems of dew his muſky treſſes.
I feel, I feel thy genial flame divine,
And hallow thee, and kiſs thy ſhrine.

"Know'ſt not thou me?" Celeſtial ſounds hear!
"Know'ſt not thou me?" Ah, ſpare a mortal ear!
"Behold"—My ſwimming eyes entranc'd raiſe,
But oh! they ſhrink before th' exceſſive blaze.
Yes, ſon of *Maya*, yes, I know
Thy bloomy ſhafts and cany bow;
Cheeks with youthful glory beaming,
Locks in braids ethereal ſtreaming;
Thy ſcaly ſtandard, thy myſterious arms,
And all thy pains and all thy charms.

God of each lovely ſight, each lovely ſound,
Soul-kindling, world inflaming, ſtary crown'd
Eternal *Cama!* or doth *Smara* bright,
Or proud *Ananga* give thee more delight?
Whate'er thy ſeat, whate'er thy name,
Seas, earth and air thy reign proclaim;
Wreathy ſmiles and roſeate pleaſures,
Are thy richeſt, ſweeteſt treaſures.
All animals to thee their tribute bring,
And hail thee, Univerſal King.

Thy conſort mild, *Affection*, ever true,
Graces thy ſide, her veſt of glowing hue,
And in her train twelve blooming girls advance,
Touch golden ſtrings, and knit the mirthful dance.

Thy dreaded implements they bear,
And wave them in the ſcented air;
Each with pearls her neck adorning,
Brighter than the tears of morning.
Thy crimſon enſign, which before them flies,
Decks with new ſtars the ſapphire ſkies.

G

God of the flow'ry ſhafts and flow'ry bow,
ight of all above and all below!
lov'd companion, conſtant from his birth,
heav'n cleap'd *Beſſant*, and gay *Spring* on earth,
Weaves thy green robe and flaunting bow'rs,
And from thy clouds draws balmy ſhow'rs,
He with freſh arrows fills thy quiver,
(Sweet the gift and ſweet the giver!)
d bids the many-plumed warbling throng
ſt the pent bloſſoms with their ſong.

He bends the luſcious cane, and twiſts the ſtring,
h bees how ſweet; but ah, how keen their ſting!
with five flow'rets tips thy ruthleſs darts,
ich thro' five ſenſes pierce enamour'd hearts
Strong *Chumpa*, rich in od'rous gold,
Warm *Amor*, nurs'd in heav'nly mould,
Dry *Nag-keſer*, in ſilver ſmiling,
Hot *Kiticum*, our ſenſe beguiling;
l laſt, to kindle fierce the ſcorching flame,
eſhaft, which Gods bright *Bela* name.

men reſiſt thy pow'r, when *Kriſhen* yields,
hen, who ſtill in *Matra*'s holy fields
ies harps immortal, and to ſtrains divine,
ces by moon-light with the *Gopia* nine?
But when thy daring arm untam'd,
At *Mahadeo* a love-ſhaft aim'd,
Heav'n ſhook, and ſmit with ſtony wonder,
Told his deep dread in burſts of thunder,
lſt on the beauteous limbs an azure fire
'd forth, which never muſt expire.

thou for ages born, yet ever young,
ages may thy *Bramin*'s lay be ſung!
when thy lory ſpreads his em'rald wings,
waft thee high above the tow'rs of kings;
Whilſt o'er thy throne the moon's pale light,
Pours her ſoft radiance thro' the night,
And to each floating cloud diſcovers
The haunts of bleſt or joyleſs lovers;
mildeſt influence to thy bard impart,
warm, but not conſume, his heart.

SOFTLY:

de from the Perſian of the celebrated HAFEZ.
the late Captain Thomas Ford. Extracted
m the Aſiatic Miſcellany.

ISGUIS'D laſt night I ruſh'd from home,
To ſeek the palace of my ſoul:
ch'd by ſilent ſteps the dome,
d to her chamber *ſoftly* ſtole.

On a gay various couch reclin'd,
In ſweet repoſe I ſaw the maid;
My breaſt, like aſpins to the wind,
To love's alarum *ſoftly* play'd.

Two fingers, then, to half expanſe,
I trembling op'd—with fear oppreſs'd,
With theſe I pull'd her veil aſkance,
Then *ſoftly* drew her to my breaſt.

"Who art thou, wretch!" my angel cry'd,
Whiſp'ring I ſaid—"Thy love, thy ſwain;
"But huſh, my love! forbear to chide,
"Speak *ſoftly*, leſt ſome hear the ſtrain."

Trembling with love, with hope and fear,
At length her ruby lips I preſs'd;
Sweet kiſſes oft—melliſluous—dear,
Softly I ſnatch'd—was *ſoftly* bleſs'd.

"O let me," now inflam'd, I ſaid,
"My idol claſp within theſe arms:
"Remove the light"—deep ſigh'd the maid—
"Come *ſoftly*, come—prevent alarms."

Now by her ſide with bliſs I glow'd—
Swift flew the night in am'rous play;
At length the morning's herald crow'd,
When *ſoftly* thence I bent my way.

AN ODE OF KHOOSRO.

FROM THE SAME.

By W. K.

I SOUGHT the ſage in ſimples ſkill'd,
And ſighing, told him all my pain;
I told him of my ſleepleſs nights,
And begg'd relief in piteous ſtrain.

The practis'd leech my pulſe remark'd,
And all in tender accent ſaid,
"Methinks nought aileth thee but love,
"Then name the captivating maid.

"Speed to the nymph, and paint thy woe,
"Urge how you've lov'd, and lov'd with truth—
"Snatch from her lips a balmy kiſs—
"So only canſt thou live, fond youth."

I ſought the fair, and mournful cry'd,
"Ah! lovely miſtreſs of my heart!
"Love, like a cancer, gnaws this breaſt,
"I die, unleſs you eaſe my ſmart."

With

With piercing look the maid reply'd,
" Who, and whence art thou, plaintive
" swain?
" Like thee, lo! thousands bleeding lie!
" Lo! too, my way is fill'd with slain!"

" I'm one," I cry'd, " who vainly loves,
" A frantic youth, who hopeless sighs;
" One whom thy charms have long enslav'd,
" The wretched victim of those eyes!"

My modest flame the nymph approv'd,
And smiling cry'd, " Khoosro—be gay!
" Let grief no more thy breast corrode,
" These lips thy suff'rings shall repay."

REFLECTIONS *on viewing the* MAUSOLEUM *of* SHEERSHAH *at* SASSERAM—*In a poetical Epistle to a Friend: By Thomas Law, Esq.*

FROM THE SAME.

SLEEPLESS all night, tir'd with the tedious way,
Arriv'd at Sasseram by dawn of day,
Solicitous to gain a short relief,
I sought the mansion of its former chief:
How oft, poor fellow! † has his open soul,
Detain'd each trav'ller o'er the cheerful bowl!
The garden a neglected wild display'd,
Whose mould'ring wall in many a heap was laid.
Some wealthy Mogul had the building rear'd,
The bath and haram on each side appear'd.
But changes of its Christian lord effac'd
Its Eastern splendour with European taste:
Marks, too, of mutilating time it bore,
Both its exulting masters now no more.
The turns of fate my sadden'd soul appall,
Cold is the hearth, all silent is the hall;
And from its frameless window is descried
The tomb of *Sheershah in majestic pride.
Thither I haste, the fabric to survey,
A conscious witness of life's transient day.
O'er the dark mountains thunder rumbles loud,
And low'ring sweeps the heavy-hanging cloud.

From 'midst a stagnate pool, superbly high,
The sullen dome obtrudes into the sky:
Upon the banks more humble tombs abound,
Of faithful servants who their prince surround
The monarch still seems grandeur to dispense,
And ev'n in death maintains pre-eminence.
Ent'ring the porch, absorb'd with what I saw,
I own'd, reluctant, a religious awe;
And stepp'd, alas, how vain! with timid trea
As cautious to disturb the slumb'ring dead.
Each startled martin flitting to the light,
Shot like a shade across my doubtful sight.
Fix'd on the narrow spot where Sheershah lay
And mutt'ring to myself the mournful GRAY
Methought I heard the spirit of the tomb
My voice remurm'ring from the hollow dome
My spirits sunk, a load oppress'd my heart,
And flutt'ring reason whisper'd to depart.
Weighing what has been, warn'd of what mu
be,
Pensive I left the sad solemnity.

NOTES.

† Mr. Henry Palmer, chief of Sasseram.

* He defeated Hamaioon, acceded to the throne at Dehly, and five years afterwards was killed by an explosion from a magazine; but liv'd to hear that the fort Catlinjer was taken, which he was besieging.

ANGUISH:

A SONNET:

For the inimitable Tale of Julia de Roubigné

" —— It is midnight, and the worl
" hushed in silence around me."

ALAS! the delusions are fled,
And the shades that encurtain the pc
Like the darkness that wraps the dull dead,
Prove but half the deep gloom of my sou

May compassion indulge the sad strain,
How tormenting the anguish I bear!
And hope to augment my fierce pain,
Gives me up to the pangs of despair.

But how vain are the reasonings of grief
When despair points the wound to the hea
Nor compassion can give me relief,
Nor one joy to this bosom impart.

Yet soon shall this heart be at rest,
And the throb of affliction be o'er;
And the storms that now ravage my breast
Shall extend their wild ravage no more.

** ***.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, *8th June* 1794.

FESTIVAL

DEDICATED TO THE

SUPREME BEING.

The following is the account of the Feſtival dedicated to the Supreme Being, which was celebrated this day.

PRECISELY at five in the morning a general ſummons was made throughout Paris.

By this ſummons all male and female citizens were invited inſtantly to decorate their houſes with the cheriſhed colours of liberty, either by diſplaying new flags, or embelliſhing their old ones with garlands of flowers and greens. They then repaired to the principal rendezvous of their reſpective ſections, there to wait the ſignal for ſetting out.

The men were all without arms, if we except the youths of from fourteen to eighteen years of age—who were provided either with ſwords and fuſils, or with pikes.

In each ſection theſe youths formed a ſquare battalion, marching twelve in front, and in the midſt of them were placed the ſtreamers and flag of the armed force of the ſection, carried by thoſe to whom they were uſually entruſted.

Each adult citizen and each youth held in his hand an oak branch, while the matrons and young girls, arrayed in the colours of liberty, held in their, the former bouquets of roſes, and the latter baſkets of flowers.

To occupy the Mountain, elevated in the field of La Re-Union, each ſection ſelected ten old men—ten matrons—ten young girls, their age between fifteen and twenty years—ten youths, their age between fifteen and eighteen years; and ten male infants, their age below eight years. The ten matrons ſelected by each ſection were clad in white, and carried a ſcarf of tri-coloured ribbon, extending to the left ſide from the right ſhoulder. The ten young girls were alſo in white, and with ſimilar ſcarfs; their hair was interwoven with flowers. The ten youths were armed with ſabres.

By each ſection a commiſſioner was appointed to lead to the ſpot fixed on for that purpoſe the fifty perſons ſelected by the ſection to be ſtationed on the Mountain; and to each of them, as well as to the commiſſioner, was delivered a card, which was worn in a conſpicuous way.

All the inhabitants of Paris were provided with branches of oak, bouquets, garlands and baſkets of flowers, and were ornamented with the colours of liberty.

Preciſely at eight in the morning, a diſcharge of artillery from the Pont Neuf announced the arrival of the moment for repairing to the National Garden. The inhabitants of each ſection now repaired thither in two columns, ſix in front: men and youth to the right; the women, girls and children beneath eight years to the left. Between theſe columns in the centre, the ſquare battalions of youths were placed.

The commandant of the armed force of Paris commanded in chief during the proceſſion, and under him, each commandant of a ſection ſtationed with his ſection reſpectively.

When the proceſſion reached the National Garden, a deputation announced to the Convention, that every preparation was made to celebrate the feſtival of the Divinity. The Convention, preceded by large bands of muſic, then repaired to the Pavilion of Unity, and placed themſelves on a ſuperb amphitheatre, where the Preſident aſcended the Tribunal, and diſplayed to the people the motives of this ſolemn feſtival, inviting them to honour the Great Author of Nature.

During the performance of a ſymphony, the Preſident, armed with the torch of Truth, deſcended from the amphitheatre, and approached

a monument, erected in a circular baſon of ſtone, repreſenting the monſter of Atheiſm From this monument, ſet fire to by the Preſident, Wiſdom ſprang up.

The Preſident then addreſſed the people, and at this moment a ſecond beat of drums announced the departure for the field of La Re-Union.

Order of the march thither.

A detachment of cavalry, preceded by trumpets—corps of ſappers and pumpers—gunners—an hundred drums, and the pupils of the military academy—twenty-four ſections—the group of old men, &c. before deſcribed—bands of muſic—the National Convention encircled by a tri-coloured ribbon, carried by infancy adorned with violets, by youth adorned with myrtle, by virility adorned with oak, and by old age adorned with the leaves of the vine and olive. Each repreſentative carried in his hand a bouquet of ears of corn, flowers and fruits—and in the centre was a car, with a trophy, repreſenting the arts, trades and productions of the French territory, and drawn by eight heifers ornamented with feſtoons and garlands.

Next came an hundred drums—twenty-four ſections, in the ſame order with the preceding ones, with a car filled with blind children, who ſung during the way a hymn to the Divinity—and laſtly a body of cavalry.

When arrived at the field of La Re-Union, the muſicians performed a hymn to the Supreme Being, and afterwards a grand ſymphony. Several airs, compoſed for the occaſion, were ſung, and a general diſcharge of artillery made amidſt the ſhouts of "Vive la Republique."

This concluded, the ceremony and the proceſſion returned to Paris.

June 13. A letter from the iſle of Rochefort, ſituated between Angers and Nantz, dated the 5th inſtant, ſtates, that the patriots there as well as thoſe belonging to the adjacent iſle of Chalonne, dreading a ſurprize on the part of the royaliſts on the left ſide of the Loire, and diſtant from them half a league only, had entrenched themſelves. It adds, that the republican troops had made a ſortie from Nantz, and had defeated the remains of Charette's army. On this occaſion, one of the aid-de-camps of the latter had been made priſoner, and the patriots had carried off 200 women, and had diſcovered the caves where the royaliſts had concealed their warlike ſtores and proviſions.

The council general of the commune has determined there ſhall for the future be no armed force either at the public feſtivals, or in the places where the aſſemblages are made, but that there ſhall be ſimply a guard of precaution, to awe the traitors that may aim at diſturbing the general feſtivity.—The council ſtated, that the ſections had furniſhed by levy a ſupply of 260 waggon horſes.

A letter from Iſſoire in Auvergne had been read in the jacobin club, announcing, that Ameral, who attempted to aſſaſſinate Collot d'Herbois, had reached England, a certain proof that he was the agent of the monſter Pitt.

Menou, ſub-lieutenant of Carabineers, having ſpoken in favour of the re-eſtabliſhment of royalty, had been acquitted by the revolutionary tribunal of Chalons, on the ground that he was inebriated at the time. On the motion of Chalier, the Convention has ordered Menou to be brought before the Paris tribunal; and has enjoined the committee of public ſafety to enquire into the conduct of the Chalons tribunal.

Supplement extraordinary to the Bruſſels Gazette.

BRUSSELS, *June* 15.

Head-quarters at Tournay, June 14.

THE enemy declining a battle on the banks of the Sambre, continually retreating before our victorious troops, and thereby preſerving their force entire, it has been impoſſible either to diminiſh our force in that quarter, or to weaken our poſition at Tournay, in order to reinforce general Clairfayt in Weſt Flanders.

Nevertheleſs, though poſitive proofs had been afforded within theſe few days of the great ſuperiority of the enemy over M. Clairfayt, this general feeling the neceſſity of doing every thing in his power to relieve Ypres, and the brave garriſon of that place, determined to make an attack on the enemy yeſterday. He forced them to abandon their poſition, and to fall back upon Hooglede. The advantage, however, which general Clairfayt obtained, notwithſtanding the inferiority of his forces, could not be maintained. The allied troops, the brave generals who led them, in ſhort, the whole of this little army performed prodigies of valour. Ten pieces of cannon were taken without the loſs of one on our part. But general Clairfayt was at length forced to yield to the ſuperiority of the enemy, in a country interſected and difficult, where every man can act even without ſhewing himſelf, and where every thing is decided by the number of troops.

The enemy's loſs was conſiderable. Ours is not yet poſitively aſcertained. General Clairfayt, who in all ſucceſſive attacks, known always before-hand by the commander in chief, and conſtantly approved by him, evinced as much activity as talents and courage, has reſumed, with the greateſt order, his former poſition, reinforced the garriſons of the adjacent places, and is about to re-commence operations with his remaining force.

London

London Gazette Extraordinary.

WHITEHALL, *June* 20.

A diſpatch of which the following is a copy, was this morning received from his royal highneſs the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Tournay, June 17, 1794.

SIR,

IT is with great ſatisfaction that I have the pleaſure to inform you, that an officer is arrived this evening from the Hereditary Prince of Orange, with the account that he yeſterday attacked and defeated the French army, which had again paſſed the Sambre, and taken up a poſition near Joſſelies, in order to cover the ſiege of Charleroi, before which they had already begun to open trenches.

The enemy's loſs is computed at above 7000 men, as well as 22 pieces of cannon, 35 ammunition waggons, and a conſiderable number of horſes and baggage. They retreated in the greateſt confuſion acroſs the Sambre.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

London Gazette Extraordinary. Saturday, June 21.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *June* 21.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, from admiral earl Howe, to Mr. Stephens, ſupplementary to his lordſhip's letter of the 2d inſtant, publiſhed in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 11th, was received late laſt night.

IN the extract of the journal herewith enclоſed, the proceedings of the fleet are ſtated from the time of leaving St. Helen's on the 2d of laſt month, to that of the firſt diſcovery of the French fleet, on the 28th of the ſame. For the farther information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, I have now therefore to relate the ſubſequent tranſactions not already communicated in my diſpatch of the 2d inſtant, to be delivered by my firſt captain Sir Roger Curtis.

Early in the morning of the 28th, the enemy were diſcovered by the advanced frigates, far diſtant on the weather bow. The wind then freſh from S. by W. with a very rough ſea.

They came down for ſome time in a looſe order, ſeemingly unapprized that they had the Britiſh fleet in view. After hauling to the wind when they came nearer, they were ſome hours before they could completely form in regular order of battle upon the ſtarboard tack: the Britiſh fleet continuing as before in the order of ſailing.

The time required for the enemy to perfect their diſpoſition had facilitated the nearer approach of his Majeſty's fleet to them, and for the ſeparately appointed and detached part of it, commanded by rear admiral Paſley, to be placed more advantageouſly for making an impreſſion on their rear.

The ſignals denoting that intention being made, the rear admiral, near upon the cloſe of the day, led his diviſion on with peculiar firmneſs, and attacked the three decked ſhip, (the Revolutionaire) the ſternmoſt in the enemy's line.

Making known ſoon after that he had a topmaſt diſabled, aſſiſtance was directed to be given to him in that ſituation. The quick approach of night only allowed me to obſerve, that lord Hugh Seymour, (Conway) in the Leviathan, with equal good judgment and determined courage, puſhed up along-ſide of the three-decked French ſhip, and was ſupported, as it appeared, by captain Parker of the Audacious, in the moſt ſpirited manner.

The darkneſs which now prevailed did not admit of my making any more accurate obſervations on the conduct of thoſe ſhips and others concerned in the ſame ſervice; but I have ſince learned that the Leviathan ſtretched on farther a-head, for bringing the ſecond ſhip from the enemy's rear to action, as ſoon as her former ſtation could be occupied by a ſucceeding Britiſh ſhip; alſo that the three-decked ſhip in the enemy's rear as aforeſaid, being unſuſtained by their other ſhips, ſtruck to the Audacious, and they parted company together ſoon after.

The two opponent fleets continued on the ſtarboard tack, in a parallel direction, the enemy ſtill to windward the remainder of the night. The Britiſh fleet appearing in the morning of the 29th, when in order of battle, to be far enough advanced for the ſhips in the van to make ſome farther impreſſion on the enemy's rear, was tacked in ſucceſſion with that intent.

The enemy wore hereupon from van to rear, and continued edging down in line a-head to engage the van of the Britiſh fleet; when arrived at ſuch diſtance as to be juſt able to reach our moſt advanced ſhips, their headmoſt ſhips, as they came ſucceſſively into the wake of

their reſpective ſeconds a-head, opened with that diſtant fire upon the headmoſt ſhips of the Britiſh van. The ſignal for paſſing through their line, made when the fleet tacked before, was then renewed.

It could not for ſome time be ſeen, through the fire from the two fleets in the van, to what extent that ſignal was complied with. But as the ſmoke at intervals diſperſed, it was obſerved that the Cæſar, the leading ſhip of the Britiſh van, after being about on the ſtarboard tack, and come abreaſt of the Queen Charlotte, had not kept to the wind; and that the appointed movement would conſequently be liable to fail of the purpoſed effect.

The Queen Charlotte was therefore immediately tacked, and followed by the Bellerophon, her ſecond aſtern, and ſoon after joined by the Leviathan, paſſed through in action, between the fifth and ſixth ſhips in the rear of the enemy's line. She was put about again on the larboard tack forthwith, after the enemy, in preparation for renewing the action, with the advantage of that weathermoſt ſituation.

The reſt of the Britiſh fleet being at this time paſſing to leeward, and without the ſternmoſt ſhips, moſtly of the French line, the enemy wore again to the eaſtward in ſucceſſion, for ſuccouring the diſabled ſhips of the rear; which intention, by reaſon of the then diſunited ſtate of the fleet, and having no more than the two crippled ſhips, the Bellerophon and Leviathan, at that time near me, I was unable to obſtruct.

The enemy having ſucceeded in that operation, wore round again, after ſome diſtant cannonading of the neareſt Britiſh ſhips, occaſionally returned, and ſtood away in order of battle on the larboard tack, followed by the Britiſh fleet in the ſame order, but with the weather-gage retained, as ſoon as the ſhips coming forward to cloſe with the Queen Charlotte were ſuitably arranged.

The fleets remained ſeparated ſome few miles, in view at times on the intermiſſion of a thick fog, which laſted moſt part of the two next days.

The commander of a fleet, their lordſhips know, is unavoidably ſo confined in his view of the occurrences in time of battle, as to be little capable of rendering perſonal teſtimony to the meritorious ſervice of officers who have profited, in a greater extent, by the opportunities to diſtinguiſh themſelves on ſuch occaſions.

To diſcharge this part of my public duty, reports were called for from the flag officers of the fleet, for ſupplying the defects of my obſervance, under the limited circumſtances abovementioned. Thoſe officers, therefore, who have ſuch particular claim to my attention, are the admirals Graves and ſir Alexander Hood; the rear admirals Bowyer, Gardner and Paſley; the captains lord Hugh Seymour, Pakenham, Berkeley, Gambier, John Harvey, Payne, Parker, Henry Harvey, Pringle, Duckworth and Elphinſtone:—Special notice is alſo due of the captains Nicholls of the Sovereign and Hope of the Bellerophon, who became charged with, and well conducted thoſe ſhips, when the wounded flag officers, under whom they reſpectively ſerved therein, were no longer able to remain at their poſts; and the lieutenants Monckton of the Marlborough, and Donnelly of the Montague in ſimilar ſituations. Theſe ſelections, however, ſhould not be conſtrued to the diſadvantage of other commanders, who may have been equally deſerving of the approbation of the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, although I am not enabled to make a particular ſtatement of their merits.

To the reports from the flag-officers are added thoſe required from the ſeveral captains of the fleet, whereby their lordſhips will become more particularly acquainted with the meritorious ſervices of the ſeveral commanders, and animated intrepidity of their ſubordinate officers and ſhips companies; to which the defeat of the enemy, with every advantage of ſituation and circumſtances in their favour, is truly to be aſcribed. To the like purport, I beg my teſtimony, in behalf of the officers and company of every deſcription in the Queen Charlotte may be accepted.

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, *July* 15.

A letter, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his royal highneſs the duke of York, by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Head-quarters, Cortyke, July 10.

SIR,

SINCE writing my laſt letter, I received a report from lord Moira, that on the morning of the 6th the enemy made an attack upon the out-poſts at Aloſt; the piquets being driven in, they penetrated into the town, but, upon his lordſhip's advancing with a reinforcement, the enemy retreated in confuſion. Encloſed I ſend a return of the killed and wounded.

Lord Moira ſpeaks highly of the conduct and ſpirit of the officers and men who were engaged upon this occaſion, and particularly of lieutenant-colonels Doyle and Vandeleur, who were both wounded.

The troops under my command quitted their camp at Sempſt on the 8th at night, and arrived the next morning at this poſition.

(SIGNED) FREDERICK.

Right honourable Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Return

Return of killed, wounded and missing, of the corps under the command of lieutenant-general the earl of Moira, at Aloft, July 6, 1794.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons.
1 officer, 2 rank and file, killed.
1 officer, 2 quarter-masters, 9 rank and file, wounded.
1 officer, 4 rank and file, missing.

14th Regiment of Light Dragoons.
1 rank and file, killed.
2 rank and file, wounded.

27th Regiment of Foot.
1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, wounded.

42d Ditto.
1 rank and file, wounded.

54th Ditto.
1 serjeant, 4 rank and file, wounded.
3 rank and file, missing.

57th Ditto.
1 rank and file, missing.

59th Ditto.
1 rank and file, wounded.

87th Ditto.
1 officer, 1 rank and file, wounded.

TOTAL.
1 officer, 3 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 2 serjeants, 2 quarter-masters, 19 rank and file, wounded; 1 officer, 8 rank and file, missing.

Horses.—1 killed, 2 wounded, 7 missing.—Total 10.

Officers killed, wounded and missing.
Adjutant Graham, of the 8th light dragoons, killed.
Lieutenant-colonel Vandeleur, wounded.
Lieutenant-colonel Doyle, wounded.
Lieutenant Kytson, wounded and missing.

J. H. CRAIGG,
Adjutant-General.

ITALY.

TURIN, *May* 28.

There has just been published a royal patent creating a particular commission for the purpose of making enquiry into all the causes and particulars of the plot formed against the safety and tranquillity of the state; of discovering its authors and favourers, and of punishing them according to the laws. Public prayers have been ordered, to thank the Supreme Being for the discovery of this plot.

Another edict of the king prohibits all secret meetings and assemblies, under whatever denomination: even literary societies are interdicted, provided they be not approved by the government. All the inhabitants of Turin and the environs, are required to give in a statement of the number of muskets and other arms which they have in their possession.

The plot, which was discovered on the 24th, was to have been carried into execution on the night of the 25th. The conspirators, while the inhabitants should be employed in extinguishing the flames of the arsenal, which they were in the first place to set fire to, were to massacre all the royal family, as well as the ministers, and those nobles who were not in the plot. The houses were marked, some with a *cross* and the others with a *gridiron*. The masters of the first were to be massacred, with all their dependants, and those of the second arrested. The first of the foreign ministers to be massacred was the marquis Gherardini, ambassador from the emperor. The French, it is said, were at the bottom of this conspiracy, to whom were to be opened the gates on the side of Pignerol, where they had a column stationed, waiting the event. The leaders in this plot were La Tour, principal secretary to the baron Hautville, minister for foreign affairs; Chatelet and his brother, an officer; the chevalier Madrecone; the brothers Meran, the chevalier St. Just, the count de la Pierre and Aracon; a Frenchman, and a secretary of the Russian minister. All these accomplices being arrested, the arsenal, the court, the citadel, and principal streets of the town, were barricaded for the sake of security. At the same time similar conspiracies were formed at Genoa and at Rome.

Sentence of death is every moment expected to be pronounced upon general Rurour, who delivered up Saorgio to the French, and who has since been confined in prison at Turin.

Great sums were remitted to the insurgents by the jacobins of Paris; and people do not scruple to report, that they were equally connected with the clubs in England.

In the houses of the conspirators were found large quantities of gold and silver coin, as well as unwrought bars of the same metals.

We learn that at Barcelona and Carthagena they are extremely busied in equipping forty ships of war, which are to take on board a large body of troops, for a secret expedition.

The quantity of snow which has lately fallen has compelled the French to withdraw from almost all the advanced heights, which they occupied, and likewise from the fort of Mirabocco.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, *June* 10.

The count d'Alvenſleben has this day received a letter, written by the king himſelf, from the field of battle to his miniſter at Berlin. The letter ſtates, that after general de Favrat, with a part of the Pruſſian forces, had joined on the 6th ult. a Ruſſian corps near the city of Piliczka, his Majeſty attacked on the other ſide, and defeated the Poliſh army under the command of general Koſciuſko, between Piliczka and Cracow. According to the report of the courier, the Poles have left two thouſand men on the field of battle, and loſt eighteen pieces of cannon. His Majeſty, who was himſelf very much expoſed in the action, has rewarded the bravery of his ſecond ſon, prince Louis, by raiſing him to the rank of major-general; as alſo his aid-de-camp, general de Manuſtein, who had a horſe killed under him at his Majeſty's ſide: the ſame circumſtance occurred to a ſecond aid-de-camp, on the other ſide of the king. A third aid-de-camp has been diſpatched to Peterſburgh with intelligence ſo advantageous to the combined intereſts of Pruſſia and Ruſſia.

NETHERLANDS.

OSTEND, *June* 19.

The moſt timorous among us begin to recover from their panic; but our incertitude concerning the fate of Ypres is ſtill the ſame. The firing on and from the town ceaſed yeſterday morning, but whether in conſequence of ſome arrangement between the beſieging general and the governor of the place, or on account of the Carmagnols having raiſed the ſiege, or converted it into a blockade, we have not yet been able to aſcertain. Thus much is certain, that ſeveral pieces of heavy ordnance have been carried back to Liſle by the road of Poperinghen. But, according to the aſſertion of a gentleman juſt arrived from Ghent, theſe were cannon diſmounted by the fire of the garriſon, and have been replaced by others. The day before yeſterday the republicans commenced the ſecond parallel, but had not finiſhed it when the firing ceaſed.

Letters from Bruſſels contain an account, which they aſſert to be authentic, that the royaliſts have, in conſiderable force, made their appearance in Lower Normaedy, and that the greateſt part of that province have joined their ſtandard. They alſo ſtate, that on the 15th inſtant the van guard of a Pruſſian army, 40,000 ſtrong, had arrived at Aix-la-Chapelle.

The poſition of general Clairfayt's army, and of that commanded by count Walmoden, is ſtill the ſame; and we do not yet hear that either has advanced towards Ypres.

At Tournay every thing is quiet. The Carmagnols are in great force near Bouvines; but our army, entrenched up to the very teeth, preſents a front too conſiderable for general Pichegru to attack them.

POLAND.

WARSAW, *June* 21.

On the news of the capture of Cracow by the Pruſſians the people in the capital became ſo impetuous as to inſiſt being led on to ſupport Koſciuſko, and 6000 men have actually marched out for that purpoſe.

Prince Joſeph Poniatowſky will, it is ſaid, ſerve as a volunteer under gen. Mokronowſki, and the preſent commandant of Warſaw, gen. Orlowſky, will ſerve under Koſciuſko.

The burghers of this place have taken the oath of fidelity to their country, and the oath of obedience to general Koſciuſko.

June 23.—Koſciuſko is already ſaid to be at Warca, at the diſtance of ſeven leagues from this city.

Pontoons have been got ready here to throw a bridge over the Viſtula, to make uſe of in caſe of neceſſity.

Our fate continues to draw nearer; a new cannon foundery has however ſince been eſtabliſhed.

A particular ordinance has ſince been publiſhed, ſhewing how the people are to riſe in a maſs.

A Poliſh lady reſident here has ſent a great number of muſlin ſhirts to Koſciuſko, who ſent her a letter of thanks, in which he aſſures her, that he would fain renounce every convenience, provided the ſoldiers were well ſupplied.

As a token of the union of the people of Poland and Lithuania, a blue and green national cockade is now worn.

Thoſe foreigners who apply to the department of foreign affairs, obtain paſſports for their departure.

VIENNA, *July* 1.

The Ruſſian ambaſſador, count Razomaſsky, arrived here on the evening of the 27th of June, without

out meeting the emperor, who took his e from the Netherlands through Cologne, le the count took the way of Frankfort. he latter had dispatches from his court, ch he was ordered to deliver in person to emperor, accompanied with such remarks explanations as his instructions afforded. mediately after his arrival he demanded an lience, and was closeted with the emperor for considerable time. The substance of this ference has not transpired; in the mean time know, that the said Russian minister has ified to ours, that the projects of the Polish urgents must be opposed with the utmost our; that all the power of Russia and Prussia uld be exerted for that purpose, and that re can be no safety but in their total extermination!

Prince Repnin has entered Poland with an ny from Lithuania, and has taken possession Chelm and Lubain. We are in hourly exctation of hearing that he is master of Warv, from which he is distant only fifteen gues.

Russia and Prussia have conjointly published manifesto, in which they invite the Poles to urn to their reason! The nobles to return their dwellings! and the peasants to the laurs of the field! In which case they are ofred a free pardon for every thing which has ssed heretofore.

Letters from Gallicia of the 17th acquaint , that after the battle of the 8th of June, sciusko retreated in a masterly manner to elelze, with intention to cross the Vistula; but e are in the dark as to his designs of future erations.

After the junction of the Russian and Prusn forces, which succeeded the capture of racow, the Poles are said to have murmured, id particularly the nobles, who think themlves seduced into an enterprise impracticable the execution.

We are at this moment informed, by letters om Constantinople of the 12th of June, that declaration of war this year is likely to come om Russia. The Russian minister at the Porte, . de Kultzbey, a young man, scarcely twenty- years of age, full of fire and vivacity, has id frequent conferences with the Reis Effendi, which he had spoken with an unexpected ldness. In his last conference with the Turkish minister he made several propositions, of which the following are the principal.

1. A positive declaration that the Porte would not interfere in the actual affairs of Poland.

2. That it should oblige all the French frigates and armed vessels to quit the coasts of the Archipelago; and free all the ports of that sea, over which the navy of France had of late exercised a kind of dominion.

3. That no alteration should be made in the customs and duties.

4. That a free passage should be allowed to Russian frigates through the canal of Constantinople.

5. That the prince of Moldavia and Wallachia, being Greeks, and ill-treated by the Ottoman ministers, should be considered under the immediate protection of her Imperial Majesty.

To these the Reis Effendi replied:

1. On this proposition he could give no answer on the moment, as it belonged to the Sultan himself to decide upon points which concerned the interests of the empire.

2. That the Porte would not consent to offer any violence to the French frigates in question.

3. That the Porte, as well as every other independent state, should make whatever regulations it thought fit in the duties, without suffering the interference of any foreign power.

4. That the free navigation of the canal of Constantinople would be a violation of the treaties and conventions already subsisting between the two courts.

5. That the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, though Greeks, being tributary to the Porte, could demand no other treatment than what was conformable to the usages and customs which the Ottoman Porte had ever observed to all its dependencies.

The minister of Russia instantly dispatched a courier with these answers to Petersburgh.

In the mean time the Porte is making the most diligent preparations in the arsenals and dock-yards throughout the whole of its empire; but the troops are collected so slowly, that it is manifest the Porte wishes not to be the first in declaring war, at least during the present year.

GREAT

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, *June* 20.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

TRIAL OF WARREN HASTINGS, ESQ.

LAST DAY.

Being the 148*th Day of the ſeventh Year!*

MONDAY Mr. Burke, at a little after two, addreſſed their Lordſhips, and returning them thanks for this other day they had granted him to finiſh, took a retroſpective view of the Britiſh and Maratta wars, of the preſents Mr. Haſtings had accepted, and of the means his counſel had adopted to ſubvert the evidence, by endeavouring to prove that thoſe parts in the impeachment which the Managers, for the ſake of brevity, had omitted, ought to be conſtrued as not ſupportable by the managers, and therefore favourable for Mr. Haſtings.

After dwelling with conſiderable energy for a long time on the charges in the groſs and detached parts, he, at laſt, ſaid he was come to his concluſion; but before he quitted the box, he ſhould beſeech their lordſhips attention for a few moments.

The hon. manager then, in a very ſolemn tone of voice, beſought their lordſhips, as they revered the glory and honour of that happy conſtitution under which they lived, to look to what their anceſtors had done in caſes ſimilar to the preſent. He cited many of them, but more particularly impreſſed that of the impeachment of lord Macclesfield, as a guide for their conduct on the preſent occaſion. He reminded them, that by neglecting to puniſh great delinquents, conſtitutions were overturned and kingdoms laid waſte. Here he drew a lively picture of the miſeries to which France had been brought, from the parliament of Mirabeau to the tyranny of Roberſpiere, wherein a depar ture from virtue, honour and juſtice, and a adoption of tyranny, robbery and murder, ha ruined one of the fineſt kingdoms in the world inhumanized its inhabitants, and unfertilized i plains. He hoped the Almighty would ave ſuch evils from this realm, and inſpire the lordſhips with thoſe principles of equity, o which the permanence of ſtates could only b ſupported; for conſtitutions were ſubject to mu tability, and every day afforded freſh proofs the neceſſity there was to puniſh delinquenc in order to preſerve national happineſs. H had therefore only to add his fervent hope, tha their lordſhips' judgment, in the preſent in ſtance, would be conformable to that whic ſurpaſſed every other conſideration—the princi ples of juſtice.

At half paſt four the proceedings were thu concluded.

It is underſtood their lordſhips will pronoun ſentence next year, at the bar of their ow chamber.

MONDAY, *June* 23.

Sylveſter, the king's meſſenger, arrived th morning with diſpatches from his royal highne the duke of York, dated at Tournay on Frid laſt.

Notwithſtanding the confident accounts whi we had received for theſe two days paſt fro Dover and Oſtend, reſpecting the ſiege of Ypr being raiſed, that event ſeems doubtful. Fro the diſpatches from the army, dated on Frida there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that Ypres was tak on the 19th or 20th.

Accounts from Oſtend, dated on Saturd evening, likewiſe ſtate this event; but lett from Nieuport of as late a date are ſilent on t ſubject; we do not therefore ſtate it poſitive but we are afraid that Ypres has fallen. T letters from Oſtend add, that the French we expected to advance to the attack of Clairfayt

Accou

Accounts are received from lord Hood, dated he 2d of June. He was about to attack Calvi, vhich was not expected to hold out.—The ingliſh fleet had taken the Mozelle frigate, and everal boats laden with proviſions.

Saturday morning about eight o'clock, his oyal highneſs prince Erneſt arrived at the Queen's lodge, Windſor, from the Continent. His royal highneſs's arrival was announced by he ringing of bells, firing of guns, &c.

Prince Erneſt carries his left arm in a ſling, n conſequence of an injury which he received by a cannon ball, in one of the engagements on he Continent. Mr. Dundas, of Richmond, attends his royal highneſs, and there are great hopes of his regaining the uſe of his arm.

The Queen of Portugal has had a paralytic troke, and when the packet laſt ſailed from hence, it was not expected that ſhe could recover.

Yeſterday evening the earl of Chatham ſet off from the Admiralty-office for Portſmouth, to prepare proper accommodation for the royal family.

The troops embarked under the command of the earl of Moira are the 19th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 42d, 44th, 57th, 59th, 87th, and 89th regiments, forming a body of 8000 effective men. They were expected to arrive at Oſtend this morning, in time to relieve Weſt Flanders.

Thurſday the Argyle volunteers, commanded by colonel D. Campbell, and the Perthſhire regiment, commanded by colonel Graham of Balgowan, embarked at Leith for Guernſey, in great ſpirits.

All the accounts from the coaſt are full of the arrivals of perſons of property from Oſtend. On Friday no leſs than ſeventy paſſengers were landed from that place at Dover only.

The office of quarter-maſter general to the imperial army, heretofore held by general Mack, has been given to the prince of Waldeck.

The French agents, Semonville and Maret, have been removed from Mantua to a fortreſs in the mountains of Tyrol.

The preſent alarming ſtate of Italy has cauſed the Pope to enjoin public prayers during three ſucceſſive days: a jubilee is likewiſe to take place.

FRIDAY, *July* 11.

This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the houſe of peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, and the houſe of commons, with their ſpeaker at their head, having come to the bar, his Majeſty delivered the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The ſtate of public buſineſs enables me now to cloſe this ſeſſion of parliament, in doing which I have again to acknowledge that aſſiduity and zeal for the intereſts of my people, of which you had before given me ſo many proofs, and which have been ſo particularly manifeſted in the preſent year.

I am perſuaded that you entertain too juſt a ſenſe of the nature and importance of the conteſt in which we are engaged to ſuffer your zeal to be abated, or your perſeverance ſhaken, by the recent ſucceſſes of the enemy in the Netherlands.

In a moment which ſo ſtrongly calls for energy and vigour, it is peculiarly gratifying to me to reflect on the uniform ſkill and bravery of my fleets and armies; the undaunted ſpirit and unwearied exertion of my officers and troops in every ſituation; and the general public ſpirit of my people, which have never at any period been more conſpicuous.

I have obſerved, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the rapid and valuable acquiſitions made in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, the ſucceſsful operations which have been carried on in the Mediterranean, and the brilliant and deciſive victory obtained by my fleet, under the command of earl Howe, an event which muſt ever be remembered as one of the moſt glorious in the naval hiſtory of this country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I return you my warmeſt thanks for the chearfulneſs and liberality with which you have granted the large ſupplies which were neceſſary for the ſervice of the year, and for the maintenance of a cauſe equally important to the ſecurity and happineſs of every claſs of my ſubjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I feel it incumbent upon me particularly to acknowledge your diligence in the inveſtigation of the deſigns which had been forwarded againſt the government and conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, and to thank you for the confidence you have repoſed in me on this occaſion. It will be a principal object of my attention to make a vigorous and prudent uſe of the additional powers veſted in me for the protection and ſecurity of my people; and relying, as I do, with the utmoſt confidence, on the uniform loyalty and public ſpirit of the great body of my ſubjects, I have no doubt of ſpeedily and effectually repreſſing every attempt to diſturb the public peace, and of defeating the wicked deſigns which have been in agitation.

It muſt not however be ſo gotten that theſe deſigns againſt our domeſtic happineſs are eſſentially connected with the ſyſtem now prevailing in France, of which the principles and ſpirit are irreconcileably hoſtile to all regular and eſtabliſhed government: and that we are therefore called upon, by every conſideration of our own internal ſafety, to continue our efforts, in conjunction with our allies, and to perſevere with increaſed vigour and exertion in a conteſt, from the ſucceſsful termination of which we can alone expect to eſtabliſh, on a ſolid and permanent foundation, the future ſecurity and tranquillity either of this country or of the other nations of Europe.

Then the lord chancellor, by his Majeſty's command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is his Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, that this parliament be prorogued to Tueſday the 13th day of Auguſt next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tueſday the 13th day of Auguſt next.

SPITHEAD.

THE FLEET.

PUBLIC THANKS

OF LORD HOWE TO THE DIFFERENT SHIPS' COMPANIES,

For their Conduct in the Actions with the French Fleet.

The Charlotte, Spithead, June 13, 1794.

The admiral cannot omit the very grateful part of his duty, that requires theſe his public acknowledgments to be made, of the highly diſtinguiſhed examples of reſolution, ſpirit and perſeverance, which have been teſtified by every deſcription of officers, ſeamen and military corps in the ſhips of the fleet, during the ſeveral actions with the enemy on the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1ſt of the preſent month, and which cannot be better affirmed than by reference to their effects on theſe occaſions.

Nor is the merit of the ſeamen of the fleet leſs to be applauded, in their active and unwearied exertions to put their ſhips in a ſtate of ſervice, ſo ſpeedily as it was completed after thoſe actions had ceaſed.

(SIGNED)

HOWE.

PUBLIC ORDERS.

Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, June 20, 1794.

The commander in chief is directed, purſuant to the king's pleaſure, to make known in the fleet that his Majeſty has deigned to expreſs the higheſt ſatisfaction in the account reported by the admiral, of the bravery and gallant behaviour of the officers and men ſerving in the fleet, in the actions with the enemy on the 28th and 29th of May and 1ſt of the preſent month; and is charged, in the manner judged moſt proper, to acquaint all the officers and men (more eſpecially the admirals Graves and Sir Alexander Hood, K. B. the rear admirals Bower, Caldwell, Gardner and Paſley; and ſir Roger Curtis, firſt captain to the commander in chief) with the juſt ſenſe his Majeſty entertains of the zeal and courage they have ſo eminently exerted in his ſervice on thoſe occaſions.

The commander in chief has alſo been required by the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and by the hon. the commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, to convey the thanks of their reſpective houſes to the flag officers already named as above, and to the captains and other officers of the fleet, for their bravery and gallant conduct, with their approval and acknowledgment of the ſervices of the ſeamen, marines and ſoldiers, ſerving in the ſaid fleet, on the ſeveral actions with the enemy as aforeſaid.

The commander in chief, with the higheſt ſenſe of pleaſure, communicates, in this manner, ſuch approval and acknowledgment as above ſtated, to the ſaid officers and ſhips' companies; and deſires in conſequence, that the captains of the different ſhips will ſignify the ſame to their reſpective officers and crews accordingly.

He is moreover to make known at this time, that in a court of common council, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, the 18th inſtant, in conſideration (as it is expreſſed) of the very gallant conduct of the ſeamen, &c. who ſerved on board the fleet in the ſaid actions, and in token of the gratitude of the ſaid court of common council, the chamberlain of the city is directed to pay into the hands of Mr. Thomas Taylor, the maſter of Lloyd's coffee-houſe, the ſum of five hundred pounds, for the relief of wounded warrant officers, petty officers, ſeamen, &c. and alſo the widows and children of thoſe who fell ſo glorioufly on the days beforementioned, in the ſervice of their king and country.

It is likewiſe to be noticed, that a very conſiderable ſum of money had been previouſly ſubſcribed (and ſtill increaſing in amount) by many reſpectable and generous private gentlemen, making their depoſits with Mr. Taylor, for the like purpoſes; conſonant to the tenor of which, the ſeveral captains of the fleet have been deſired to tranſmit to the ſaid Mr. Taylor, the names of the killed and wounded ſeamen, marines and ſoldiers, with adequate deſcriptions of the perſons entitled to ſuch relief, with all convenient diſpatch.

PLYMOUTH, *June 21.*

Yeſterday morning arrived from the eaſtward his Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, with twelve ſail of ſhips under convoy, bound to the

: Eaſt Indies; and alſo his Majeſty's ſhip cellent, of 74 guns, rear admiral Cornwallis, m Spithead; the Fortune, of 16 guns, cap- n Woolridge, from Guernſey; and the Ame- a man of war, from a cruize.

Came down from Hamoaze, and anchored in : Sound, his Majeſty's ſhip Audacious, of 74 ns, captain Parker. Rear admiral Montague uck his flag on board the Hector, of 74 guns, terday, and ſet off for London.

Wedneſday evening ſailed on a cruize off the ıſt of France, the following ſhips, viz.

Severn,	of 44	guns,	Captain	Minchin.
Creſcent,	36	—	—	Saumarez.
Concord,	36	—	—	Strachan.
Nymphe,	36	—	—	Murray.
Druid,	32	—	—	Elliſon.
Blonde,	32	—	—	Marknam.
Valiant,	12	—	Lieut.	Baker.
Lion,	10	—	—	Walker.
Charlotte,	10	—	—	——

The fleet under the command of rear-admi- Cornwallis, as alſo the Aſſiſtance of 50 guns, th the 12 ſail of ſhips bound to the Eaſt In- :s, have had the ſignal made for ſailing the ıole of the day, but the wind blowing freſh S. W. prevented their putting to ſea.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 22.

This morning ſailed from Spithead a large :et of tranſports, with lord Moira's army, nſiſting of about 8000 men, outward bound Oſtend, with the whole park of artillery, ıder convoy of the Albion and Nonſuch float- g batteries. The wind falling ſhort, they were brought up in St Helen's road.

This morning paſſed by this port, bound to ndon, the ſchooner Prince William Henry, ɔm Botany Bay, in nine months and four ys. When the Prince William Henry came vay, the colony was in a very flouriſhing ſtate; rn was in great plenty; freſh pork was ſold 6d. per pound, and fowls at 1s. per pair.

DOVER, *June* 22.

By the Union Packet, captain Sutton, which rived this afternoon with the mail from ſtend, we learn, that the poſtmaſter of that ace received a letter from a gentleman, dated pres, yeſterday, 8 A. M. ſtating, that in conſequence of General Clairfait having been conſiderably reinforced, the enemy had that morning raiſed the ſiege, and retired four Flemiſh miles upwards. Oſtend and Nieuport are now conſidered as perfectly ſecure, and the alarms of the inhabitants of the former place, which for the laſt week had been ſo great, that many were on the point of embarking for this country and Holland, were, at the departure of the packet totally ſubſided.

We alſo learn, that on Wedneſday morning the Britiſh troops at Tournay ſtruck their tents, in order to move on towards Courtrai, which the enemy had weakened by having drawn their heavy cannon from the lines there on the ſide of Ypres; that this movement gave the allies an opportunity of acting, which before they had it not in their power to do; and that the enemy, fearing to be ſurrounded on all ſides, deemed it prudent to retire from before Ypres, before which place their loſs muſt have been very conſiderable.

July 13.

This morning arrived the Union packet, captain Sutton, from Fluſhing, with the ſecretary to lord Moira, with diſpatches from the Duke of York. The allied armies, it is ſaid, are ſtrongly entrenched within a few miles of Antwerp, where it will be impoſſible to attack them without an evident diſadvantage.

We hear the cannonading this morning at Nieuport very diſtinctly, and which is very ſevere.

Several letters from Breſt, inſerted in the Paris papers, mention, that the French are buſily employed in that harbour, in repairing the damages which they received in the actions with the Britiſh fleet. Theſe letters alſo expreſs a determination to hazard another general engagement.

Yeſterday letters were ſent off from the admiralty-office to admiral Cornwallis, which were ſaid to contain ſailing orders for the ſquadron under his command, as our homeward-bound Jamaica fleet may very ſhortly be expected in the channel, as well as ſeveral Indiamen.

On the 4th inſtant, a courier arrived at Bruſſels from Vienna, with the intelligence of the death of Prince Kaunitz, prime miniſter of the emperor.

The different regiments ordered for the Continent, from the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhments, will amount to 16,000 horſe and foot.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, *June* 23.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

AT a general aſſembly of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens, of the city of Dublin, held on the 23d day of June, 1704, it was unanimouſly reſolved that the following addreſs be preſented

To the KING's Moſt Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS of the LORD MAYOR, SHERIFFS, COMMONS and CITIZENS, of the City of Dublin, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

PERMIT your moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens, of the city of Dublin, in common council aſſembled, to take their part in the univerſal congratulations of your people upon the ſignal victory obtained on the 1ſt day of June inſtant, by your Majeſty's fleet, under the command of earl Howe.

The manifold advantages, too conſpicuous to require illuſtration, and too important to be forgotten, ſo glorioufly won by the unexampled bravery and alacrity of your Majeſty's forces, in executing your wiſe councils, demand the grateful acknowledgments of the whole kingdom, and particularly of this city, and have made it manifeſt through the different parts of the world, where your Majeſty's arms have been reſplendent, how dear your juſt and mild adminiſtration hath rendered you to a free and grateful people, whom, animated by a zeal for your ſervice, no dangers can terrify, no difficulties diſhearten.

And we doubt not, that under the protection of Divine Providence, the utmoſt efforts of an infatuated and deſponding enemy, will be baffled and fruſtrated, by your Majeſty's known wiſdom and experience, through the abilities and activity of your miniſters, the courage and conduct of your commanders, and the intrepidity of your forces.

We cannot ſufficiently expreſs our moſt dutiful acknowledgments for your Majeſty's peculiar favour towards us, in having, at a juncture ſuch as the preſent, been pleaſed to be repreſented here by a chief governor, who, every way formed to engage our confidence, does, in the moſt ample means, poſſeſs it.

And we truſt, that in a day of trial we ſhall ſhew ourſelves ſtedfaſt in that loyalty, for which our city hath been diſtinguiſhed, and be as ready to make proof of it, as we have been at all times to cheriſh it.

In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed the common ſeal of the ſaid city to be hereto affixed, the day and year firſt above written.

Which addreſs having been tranſmitted to his Majeſty by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the following moſt gracious anſwer was returned:

GEORGE R.

I HAVE ſeen with great ſatisfaction the aſſurances of loyalty and attachment contained in the dutiful and affectionate addreſs of my faithful city of Dublin. Their cordial congratulations on the late glorious victory obtained by my fleet, under earl Howe, and their zeal for the vigorous proſecution of the juſt and neceſſary war in which we are engaged, prove how ſenſible they are of the bleſſings derived under our excellent conſtitution, for the preſervation of which we are now contending.

G. R.

June 24. By a letter from Guadaloupe we are informed, that a moſt violent fever rages in that iſland, which has carried off, in the courſe of a few days, 150 privates and 22 Britiſh officers.

Various

Various reports of country farmers who have en induced laſt ſpring to try the late diſco- ry of planting potatoes by the ſhoots, concur the moſt flattering accounts of their ſuc- ſs.

June 26. A miſunderſtanding of a very ſe- ous nature has ſubſiſted for ſome days paſt nong the privates of the 79th regiment, owing the intended embarkation of the regiment for riſtol. An idea is ſaid to prevail with them, at they are to go on ſome diſagreeable ſervice the Eaſt Indies, unaccompanied by their co- nel, (Cameron) to whom they expreſs a warm tachment, and without whom they avow a etermination not to embark for foreign ſer- ice.

The Favourite Adventurer, Barret, arrived in is harbour on Monday laſt from Yarmouth, den with wheat.

Sunday laſt the Amphitrite, of Liverpool, aptain Hill, arrived in our bay from Newcaſtle n Delaware, with a cargo of wheat and flour. he had a remarkable quick paſſage, being but wenty days, from Cape Hatteras, which lies t the mouth of the Delaware, to the river .iffey.

June 30.

REV. WILLIAM JACKSON,

Was yeſterday brought up to the court of King's Bench, in order for arraignment on the harge of high treaſon exhibited againſt him.

Being put to the bar, the indictment was read, nd was of conſiderable length.

It charged to the following effect: That the priſoner, knowing of the war carried on againſt his Majeſty and theſe realms, by the perſons exerciſing the government of France, did, on the 3d day of April laſt, land in this country, with a traiterous intent to make himſelf ac- quainted with the ſtate and ſtrength of this country, in order to communicate the ſame to the perſons exerciſing the government of France, now carrying on war againſt his Majeſty and theſe realms.

That he did afterwards, on the 21ſt of April, and at ſeveral times before and ſince, hold con- ference with ſeveral perſons for the purpoſe of inducing them to conſpire againſt his Majeſty's government in this kingdom, and to ſend a meſſenger to France, for the purpoſe of treat- ing with the perſons exerciſing the government of that country, to invade this nation by an armed force.

That he did on the 23d of April write cer- tain letters addreſſed to a perſon named Stone, and another perſon named Benjamin Beresford, and put the ſame in his Majeſty's poſt-office, in order to be conveyed to thoſe perſons beyond the ſeas; wherein he declared—that the Diſ- ſenters of this country were ſtaunch REPUBLI- CANS to a man; that in no country was the ſpirit of ariſtocracy kept up with a more op- preſſive hand by the nobility, gentry and clergy, from the higheſt to the loweſt of them—nor was the people at large ever ſo much diſpoſed to reſiſt it as at that time; that the peaſantry of the country were ripe for inſurrection, and great numbers of them actually in arms, inſtancing the defenders; that there was ſcarcely any military force in the country to reſiſt an inva- ſion, except the newly-raiſed regiments of mi- litia, who would never be brought to act againſt their countrymen; that if an army from France could effect a landing in this country, they would be immediately joined by the great ma- jority of the people, to whom the connection between this country with Great Britain was become highly obnoxious; and directing thoſe perſons to communicate theſe particulars to the French government, in order to induce them to ſend an armed force to invade this country.

This was nearly, as we could collect, the purport of the indictment—the reading of which at length occupied above an hour and a half.

The priſoner pleaded, Not Guilty: Being aſked was he now ready for his trial?

Mr. Curran, on behalf of the priſoner, ſtated, that from the ſhortneſs of the time ſince his client was made acquainted with the nature of the charges againſt him, by ſeeing the indict- ment, it had been impoſſible for him to be prepared with the neceſſary evidence for his defence; he truſted, therefore, that as it was a caſe wherein the life of his client was at ſtake, he would not be preſſed to take his trial, when the want of evidence would expoſe him to fa- tality.

Lord Chief Juſtice obſerved, that his object was to preſerve the forms of the court of King's Bench; the officers of the crown who were to conduct this proſecution had certain privileges, of which they would not be deprived, and which it was at their own option to wave or not. Conſiſtent with theſe conſiderations, his lordſhip ſhould have no objection to grant the priſoner every reaſonable indulgence.

The Attorney-general ſaid, it was by no means his wiſh to preſs the priſoner to trial if he was not prepared; he ſhould therefore conſent to poſtpone the trial until the firſt ſitting day of the next term, which will be on the 6th of November.

Lord Chief Juſtice then obſerved, it was his wiſh that the priſoner ſhould ſee he was in a country where the laws were adminiſtered with temperance and humanity, and that whatever were the charges againſt him, no advantage whatever would be taken by his proſecutors, but every reaſonable indulgence would be al- lowed him in preparing for his trial that the nature of his ſituation might admit.

The trial was therefore poſtponed till the day abovementioned, and the priſoner remand- ed to Newgate, whither he was carried in a coach, ſtrongly guarded, and attended by the gaoler, and Mr. Shee, inſpector of police.

Mr. Jackſon was dreſſed in black, and ap- peared to be much weakened by illneſs, and much agitated. On entering the court he took his

his place in the dock, where, by order of the court, he was indulged with a chair.

His counſel were Mr. G. Ponſonby and Mr. Curran.—His agent, Mr. M'Keane.

The counſel for the crown were the attorney-general, prime ſerjeant, ſolicitor general.—Agent, the ſolicitor for the crown.

The court was extremely crowded.

July 1.

The 79th regiment, commanded by colonel Alan Cameron, embarked at Chicheſter quay, in the north, for Briſtol, on Friday.

The Wilmington, bound from Belfaſt to Philadelphia, ſailed from thence on Wedneſday laſt with upwards of 200 paſſengers, and a valuable cargo of linen cloth.

The regiments embarked under lord Moira are the 19th, 27th, 28th, 40th, 42d, 54th, 57th, 87th and 89th.

The lords of the admiralty have appointed a convoy to proceed from the Downs on the firſt of July, direct for Belfaſt.

The biſhop of Cork and Roſs was conſecrated in St. Anne's church on Sunday laſt, by his grace the archbiſhop of Dublin, (in the abſence of the archbiſhop of Caſhel aſſiſted by the biſhops of Oſſory and Killalla. The conſecration ſermon was preached by the reverend William Stopford, rector of Donaghmoine, in the dioceſe of Clogher.

July 5. A general court martial has been ſitting ſince Tueſday laſt at the Barracks, on captain Browne, of the South Mayo regiment of militia, on a charge of having abſented himſelf from quarters without leave. The earl of Weſtmeath preſided, and ſeveral other officers of the militia were members. Joſeph Atkinſon, eſq; Judge Advocate.

This is the firſt general court martial which has been aſſembled on the trial of any perſon belonging to the militia ſince the inſtitution.

The court was diſſolved yeſterday, but the event of the trial is not as yet known.

WEDNESDAY, *July* 16.

Yeſterday the general quarter-ſeſſions of the peace for the county of the city of Dublin was opened at the Tholſel, before the right hon. William James, Lord Mayor, William Walker, eſq; Recorder, and the aldermen Reid and Fleming, when the ſeveral preſentments of the laſt ſeſſions grand jury were laid before the court, and new grand and market juries ſworn.

On the grand jury being ſworn the Recorder delivered a moſt excellent charge from the bench, in which he pointed out with great legal accuracy, the nature and extent of the powers with which, by the conſtitution and privileges of the city, the jurors were inveſted; as alſo the duties which by their oath they were bound to perform. He made ſeveral judicious obſervations on the moſt prevailing abuſes which at preſent exiſt within the juriſdiction of the city, the removal of which by the grand jury would, he ſaid, beſt tend to prevent the commiſſion of crimes, and concluded with a panegyric on the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of theſe realms, under which EVERY claſs and deſcription of ſubjects are maintained in the enjoyment of EQUAL LAWS, EQUAL LIBERTY, and EQUAL PROTECTION.

The following gentlemen were ſworn of the grand jury.

John Norton, Eſq;—Foreman.
William Stamer,
Geor e Perrin,
Geoffry Foote,
William Henry Archer,
Thomas White,
John Langſton,
John Oldham,
Joſeph Maddock,
William Galway,
John Campbell,
Mark Bloxham,
William Evans,
William Keene,
Daniel Finn,
William Bell,
William Caſtlehollíſter,
Luke Franklin,
William Beane,
Pool Taylor,
William Edmiſton,
George Payne, and
Richard Wilſon.

The court was adjourned until Saturday the 2d of Auguſt next.

LIMERICK, *June* 23.

A riot happened here yeſterday evening between the Waterford militia and the 85th regiment, which proceeded from a difference between Mr. Matthew and ſome of the officers of the 85th. Many on both ſides, as well as of the mob (who joined the militia) were wounded, though none killed; but by the ſpirited exertions of the magiſtracy and the inhabitants, peace was at length reſtored, with much difficulty.

BELFAST, *June* 26.

The diſcontent that prevailed with the ſoldiers of the 79th regiment was yeſterday entirely done away on the arrival of colonel Cameron, to whom they ſeem much attached: in the evening, they marched down ſtreet in a body, with their colonel at their head, and every grievance ſeemed at an end.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

.t her houſe in Great George's-ſtreet, Rut-ſquare, the lady of Richard Creagh, eſq; daughter.

.t Mountjoy-ſquare, the lady of the hon. aham Creighton, of a daughter.

.t Sybill-hill, county of Dublin, the lady of lrew Savage, eſq; of a ſon.

.t lord viſcount Ranelagh's, Monkſtown, hon. Mrs. Moleſworth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Richard Kearney, of Birr, eſq; to Miſs hanan of Riverſtown, in the county of perary.

. Fitzgerald, of Merrion-ſquare, eſq; to s Iſabella Staples, daughter of ſir Robert ples, bart. and niece to lord viſcount eſci.

At Longfield, county of Tipperary, William terſby, of Bob's Ville, county of Meath, eſq; Miſs Long.

Thomas Peen Gaſkell, of Shanagarry in the nty of Cork, eſq; to Miſs Ward, daughter the late dowager counteſs of Glandore, and er of the rev. Ag. Veſey Ward, F. T. C. D.

Alexander Marſden, eſq; of Baggot-ſtreet, to s Cooper, daughter of John Cooper, of per-hill in the county of Meath, eſq;

Charles Montague Ormſby, eſq; member of liament for the borough of Duleek, to Miſs ngſbury, daughter of Thomas Kingſbury, of leſworth-ſtreet, eſq;

Garret Byrne, eſq; to Miſs Hart, daughter Alderman Hart.

In London, the right hon. lord viſcount nyngham, to Miſs Deniſon, daughter of eph Deniſon of Denbies in the county of ry, eſq.

DEATHS.

Died at Somerſet-ſtreet, London, the right n. viſcounteſs Dillon, mother to lord viſcount lon of this kingdom, and to lady Jerning-n.

At her houſe in Loughadian, Mrs. Fivey, ſt of the late William Fivey, eſq;

At Killien, in the county of Longford, Alex-er O'Hara, eſq; ſincerely regretted.

At Roſcrea, in the county of Tipperary, Mrs. bot, wife of Leece Talbot, eſq;

At Portarlington, Nicholas Power of Bally-ill, near Waterford, eſq;

At Cope-ſtreet, Mr. Chriſtopher Cox, *philo-h.* maſter of the academy at Cabra.

Sincerely regretted by a numerous and reſpectable acquaintance, Mrs. Sinclair.

At Mallow, Anthony Jephſon, eſq; formerly member of parliament for that borough, and brother of Anthony Jephſon, eſq; the preſent member.

In Dublin, Iſrael Read, eſq; late ſenior ſurgeon of the Dublin infirmary, well known for great profeſſional abilities.

At Dunflin, in the county of Sligo, Mrs. Moſtyn, wife of Geo. Moſtyn, eſq;

In Dublin, captain Andrews, of the brig Independence, belonging to New London.

At Tartimore, county of Galway, Mark Blake, eſq;

At Kinſale, in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Charlotte Tomkins, wife of Samuel Tomkins, eſq; captain of the Limerick militia.

At Hillſborough, John Slade, eſq; collector of Liſburn diſtrict, and agent to the marquis of Downſhire.

At Vouſden's hotel, Dublin, Arthur Gardiner, of Portion, county of Roſcommon, eſq;

At the epiſcopal palace in Limerick, the right honourable and right reverend William Cecil Pery, baron Glentworth, and lord biſhop of Limerick, Ardfert and Aghadoe.

In Mallow, in the 24th year of his age, John Blennerhaſſet, eſq; repreſentative in parliament for the county of Kerry.

In the 48th year of his age, ſir Veſey Colclough, bart. repreſentative in four ſucceſſive parliaments for the county of Wexford, and for the borough of Enniſcorthy in the preſent one.

In the 63d year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Tucker, relict of the late Thomas Tucker of Lagah, in the county of Meath, eſq;

At Aſſolas, county of Cork, Henry Wrixon, eſq;

At Kingſton in Jamaica, 10th of May laſt, Mr. James Boyle, a merchant of moſt reſpectable character.

In Cloyne, doctor Macaboy.

In the 84th year of his age, 62 of which he was clerk and deputy in the council-office, Dublin Caſtle, William Greene, eſq;

Lately at Barbadoes, of the yellow fever, Thomas Wallis, eſq; captain in the 32d regiment, and a native of this city.

BANKRUPTS.

Maurice Malone and Francis Meaghan, of the city of Dublin, ſhopkeepers, dealers and chapmen, to ſurrender the 5th and 7th of July and 5th day of Auguſt following

Valentine Atkinſon and John Reilly, of Marybone-lane in the county of Dublin, brewers, to ſurrender the 8th and 10th of July and 7th of Auguſt following.

John

John Ruſſell, of Donoughmore, Queen's co. to ſurrender the 25th and 26th of July inſtant, and 26th of Auguſt next.

John Neville, of Newry, county Armagh, merchant, to ſurrender the 26th and 28th of July and 26th of Auguſt next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

1794. *June* 25.—Romeo and Juliet; Romeo Mr. Holman and Juliet the hon. Mrs. Twiſleton, from the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden; with The Children of the Wood.

26.—Zara, the Chriſtian Captive; Oſmyn, Mr. Holman, and Zara, for the firſt time, Miſs Campion, being for her benefit; with the entertainment of The Agreeable Surprize.

50.—Venice Preſerved; Jaffier, Mr. Holman, and Belvidera, the hon. Mrs. Twiſleton; with the Romp.

July 2.—Know your own Mind; Millamour, Mr. Daly, and lady Bell, Miſs Farren, from the Theatre Royal, Drury lane, being her firſt appearance here theſe five years; with The Spoiled Child.

4.—The Inconſtant; or the Way to win him; Duretete, Mr. Daly, and Biſſarre, Miſs Farren; with Peeping Tom of Coventry.

5.—The Fair Penitent; Lothario, Mr. Holman, and Caliſta, the hon. Mrs. Twiſleton; with The Highland Reel.

7.—Rule a Wife and have a Wife; the Copper Captain, Mr. Daly, and Eſtifania, Miſs Farren; with the Prize, or 2, 5, 3, 8.

8.—The Beaux Stratagem; Archer, Mr. Daly, and Mrs. Sullen, Mrs. Kennedy; with the entertainments of The Purſe, and Children in the Wood, for the benefit of Mr. Meadows.

9.—The Provoked Huſband; or, a Journey to London; Lord Townly, Mr. Daly, and lady Townly, Miſs Farren; with The Padlock.

11.—The Wonder, or a Woman keeps a Secret; Don Felix, Mr. Daly, and Violante, Miſs Farren; with the Citizen.

12.—The new Tragedy of Fontainville Foreſt; La Motte, Mr. Holman, and Adelin the hon. Mrs. Twiſleton with The Children in th Wood.

14.—The Inconſtant, or the Wa to win him; Duretete, M Daly, and Biſarre, Miſs Fa ren; with the Children in th Wood.

15.—Fontainville Foreſt; La Motte, Mr. Holman, an Adeline, the hon. Mrs. Twi ſleton; with The Devil t pay.

16.—The School for Scandal; S Peter Teazle, Mr. Cherry being his firſt appearance Crow-ſtreet Theatre theſe years, and lady Teazle, Mi Farren; with The Hotel.

17.—The Diſtreſſed Mother; Ore tes, Mr. Holman, and Her mione, the hon. Mrs. Twiſle ton; with The Waterman.

18.—Much ado about Nothing the parts of Benedict an Beatrice by Mr. Daly an Miſs Farren; with The Citi zen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received W. B's favour, and ſha embrace the earlieſt opportunity of profiting b his kind hints; many of them occurred to u before we read his letter.

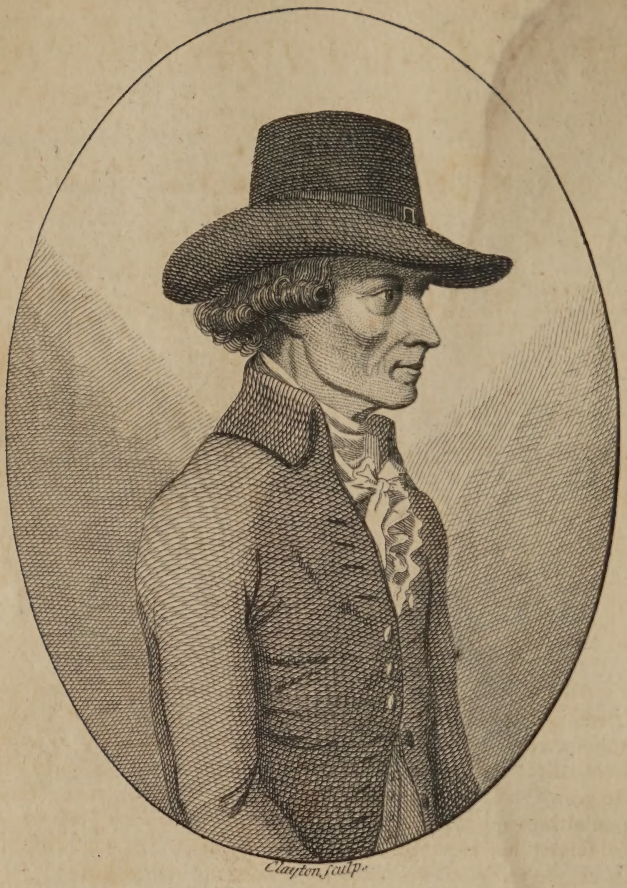
I. S. muſt excuſe our inſerting his lines o lord Howe's glorious victory; they are, indee unworthy ſo noble a ſubject.

The Anacreontic by *Phil. Anth.* is unde conſideration. We will be proud of his futur favours.

We are happy to hear that the map in ou laſt number gave ſuch general ſatisfaction; w are confident of its accuracy, and ſhall, durin the continuance of the war, occaſionally preſer our readers with maps and plans of the ſea of war.

T. B. would be obliged to any of our read ers who could inform him if there really ex iſts ſuch a work as Haſen Slawkenbergius d Naſis, as quoted by Sterne; and if ſo, where may be found.

In our next will be given the Life of Lor Chicheſter, for which our beſt thanks are du to our correſpondent *Belfaſtienſis*. Similar com munications will be thankfully received; an we hope thoſe who are in poſſeſſion of curiou M. S. S. will occaſionally give them, or extract from them, to the public, through the chann of the Anthologia.



FOSTER POWELL

The Celebrated Pedestrian.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR AUGUST 1794.

A ſhort Sketch of the Life of Mr. Foſter Powell, the great Pedeſtrian, who departed this Life April 15, 1793, in the 59th Year of his Age.—With a Portrait taken from the Life.

Tho' many a Race this Man has won,
Yet at laſt he is by Death outdone.

HE was born at Horſeforth, near Leeds in Yorkſhire, in the year 1734; the former part of his life he paſſed in obſcurity, till he came to London in the year 1762, and articled himſelf with an attorney in the temple, with whom he ſerved his clerkſhip; at the expiration of the term he was with his uncle Mr. Powell, of the New Inn, and at his death he engaged with a Mr. Stokes, of the ſame place, with whom he continued till that gentleman's deceaſe; ſince which he has been with Mr. Bingley, of the New Inn.

Little of his character is known as a Pedeſtrian till he engaged with Mr. Stokes. Before this time he undertook in the year 1764, to go fifty miles on the Bath road in ſeven hours; which he accompliſhed in the time, having gone the firſt ten miles in one hour, although encumbered with a great coat and leather breeches. But this journey I do not find he undertook for any wager.

He went into ſeveral parts of Switzerland, and into France, where he walked two hundred miles beyond Paris, and gained much praiſe there. He went ſeveral journies before his fame was ſpread as a Pedeſtrian, and his modeſty was ſuch that he did not wiſh to make it publicly known.

In the year 1773, he engaged to go on foot from London to York and back again in ſix days; which he accompliſhed in five days and eighteen hours—the diſtance amounting to 402 miles.

He did not undertake any journey after this till the year 1786, when he agreed to walk one hundred miles on the Bath road, that is, fifty miles out and fifty in, and compleated it in twenty-three hours and a quarter, though he was allowed twenty-four hours to do it in. This great performance cauſed much noiſe in London, and made his fame ſpread abroad as a Pedeſtrian.

his dear Louisa; accordingly, on the evening of his departure, he wrote a letter to that amiable fair, expressing his unalterable sentiments of regard and esteem, and from the little prospect there was of their ever being united, to forget, except in friendly remembrance, their former acquaintance, and be conformable to the will of her parents. Such a letter, worthy of the sentiments of honour and integrity, laid the foundation for all the woes with which the days of poor Louisa were clouded. Enclosing the fatal epistle between the leaves of a music book, he desired it to be delivered on the following morning as directed. The servant, who was entrusted with the commission, left it carelessly on a table in the breakfast-room. Hermander entering somewhat earlier than the rest of the family, amused himself with examining the musical pieces it contained, when observing something between two of the leaves, he opened them and discovered that secret which honour ought to have respected and humanity commiserated, but which only served to inflame the family pride and haughty heart of Hermander, who felt the consequence of his family injured in the connexion of his daughter with a foreigner, who could value himself on little more than personal worth and commercial wealth. With a severity which she never before experienced, he not only commanded her for ever to eradicate from her memory Merchander, but instantly to marry Herwald, a baron of extensive possessions and ancient descent, but who in years exceeded those of Hermander. Louisa, however she might be inclined to acquiesce in the former part of the command, found it not in her power to bestow her heart a second time, and the sensibility of her mind and rectitude of her disposition prevented her giving her hand where the affections could not be united; for however such proceedings may be countenanced by custom and laws, she justly considered them in the face of God and nature, as little better than legal prostitutions. Retirement and time however were considered powerful enough to conquer sentiments deemed antiquated and too refined. Breptwald castle, an ancient family mansion, was in consequence appointed the residence of the afflicted and injured Louisa, where, with an old female attendant and a few inferior domestics, she passed a considerable time: but the reflection of her unjust treatment, the lonely situation, the murmuring of the woods with which the castle was environed, the whistling of the wind in the ruined and antiquated turrets, with the croaking of ravens and shrieking of owls, had too powerful effect on her tender and delicate mind, which was soon reduced to a state of deep melancholy, with a near derangement of intellects. During this period, Alvira, who had attended on Louisa from her infancy, but who had been dismissed from her service since her confinement, found means to visit her beloved mistress; when, during the interview, it was determined jointly to escape from the castle and endeavour to retire into England, where they might either meet with Merchander, or find an asylum among the relations of Louisa's mother. As romantic as such an idea must have appeared to a rational mind, these adventurous females shortly put it in execution, escaping in disguise from the castle under the cover of a dark and tempestuous night. They travelled on foot through unfrequented roads, constantly sleeping in the boorschafts of the peasants, and not unfrequently during the night exposed to the inclemency of the weather under woods and hedges. After a long and painful journey, in which their strength was nearly exhausted, they arrived on the confines of Holland, when procuring a tractscuit, proceeded to Helvoetsluys and embarked for England.

During the voyage, the elements were adverse, a dreadful storm arose, and the ship was broke in pieces on the British coast not far from Harwich; most of the crew perished, and with them Alvira, but Louisa was thrown by the angry waves senseless on the strand, where being

ng found by ſome fiſhermen, they took
to their cottage, and by every means
kind treatment in their power, re-
red her to life; but alas! her mind
s for ever gone, never to return.
ere was the accompliſhed, amiable
d worthy daughter of Hermander, by
cruelty bereaved of her ſenſes in a
eign country, unknown and unpro-
ted, without money or friends, and
ong a people with whoſe manners ſhe
s in a great meaſure unacquainted,
ough the language, from having learned
her infancy, ſhe ſpoke with tolerable
uteneſs.

The unkindneſs of her father and the
nfinement were conſtantly in her mind,
d not being able to find Merchander,
judged he too had deſerted her, but in
is ſhe was miſtaken, Merchander hav-
g paid the debt of nature on the bed
honour in the fields of America, in
hting againſt the enemies of his coun-
. Being thus abandoned by the
orld, and in the moſt wretched cir-
mſtances, ſhe ever preſerved her origin
d country an impenetrable ſecret. She
nſtantly avoided both men and their
bitations, nor could any intreaties or
enaces induce her to give the leaſt ac-
unt of herſelf, though from a certain
culiarity of expreſſion, with a ſlight
reign accent, ſhe was judged not a
tive of the country. When ſpoken to
any of the languages of the Continent,
e appeared uneaſy and embarraſſed, but
hen addreſſed in German, her emotion
as too great to be ſuppreſſed, ſhe was
nfuſed, bluſhed, and in retiring, burſt
to tears. After travelling to various
rts of the ſouth of England, ſhe took
her reſidence under an old hayſtack
ear Briſtol. There was ſomething ſo
tractive in her noble appearance as to
gage the attention of all who ſaw her.
e was extremely young and ſtrikingly
autiful, her manners graceful and ele-
nt, and her countenance intereſting to
e laſt degree; and though in extreme
ſtreſs, uttered no complaints nor uſed
y arts to excite compaſſion. Her way
life was perfectly harmleſs and inof-
ſive, every fine morning ſhe would
walk round the villages, converſe with
the poor children, make them preſents
of ſuch things as were given her, and
receive others in return; ſhe ſeldom
took any food except milk, tea, and the
moſt ſimple diet. Every means were
attempted by the neighbouring ladies,
eſpecially one who had been her conſtant
and unwearied benefactreſs, to prevail
upon her to live in a houſe, where all
neceſſary comforts would be found; but
nothing could induce her to comply.
Trouble and miſery, ſaid ſhe, dwell in
houſes, and there is no happineſs but in
liberty and freſh air. Their bounty ſup-
plied her with the neceſſaries of life,
but their prayers or menaces could not
induce her to ſleep in a houſe. Five
years did this forlorn creature devote
herſelf to this deſolate life, during which
time ſhe knew neither the comfort of a
bed or the protection of a roof. Hard-
ſhip, ſickneſs, intenſe cold, and extreme
miſery, had gradually injured her health
and impaired her beauty, but ſhe ſtill
was a moſt intereſting figure, and there
was an uncommon ſweetneſs and delicacy
in her air and manners; but ſuffering na-
ture at length gave way, and ſunk under
the moſt wretched miſery, and the truly
unfortunate Louiſa terminated the period
of her exiſtence in the ſilent grave. On
her arm after her death was found a
ſlip of parchment indicating, in the
German tongue, the place and rank of
her birth: by which means, ſome time
after, the former part of her ſtory came
to be known. Information was ſent to
the Continent, but no conſolation to her
wretched parents. Her amiable mother
ſoon after her departure from the caſtle
of Brentwald died of a broken heart,
and grief had rendered her father little
more than a walking ſkeleton; and as
ſoon as he heard of the tragical end of
his once darling child, his ſenſes forſook
him and a few hours terminated his
exiſtence.

Alas, Louiſa, thy fate was hard in-
deed! but thy tale of woe has been
celebrated by the poetic muſe; and her
ſiſter art of painting has depicted thy
beautiful but emaciated form: and may
thy

thy ſtory prove a leſſon to all young minds to guard againſt the moſt ſeducing and dangerous of the human paſſions, and may thoſe who have the direction of them learn to treat with gentleneſs and humanity the delicate feelings of an elegant mind and amiable diſpoſition.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

An Account of the Norwegian Coloniza-tion of Ireland—Tranſlated from the Icelandic of the M. S. of Landna-maboc.

(Continued from P. 9.)

EARL Rognvallder [a] had three natural ſons, one was called Hrollauger, another Einnar, and the third Hallader, who wiſhed to have the earldom of Orkney; which when earl Rognvallder heard of, he called his ſons together, and aſked which of them wiſhed to have the iſlands. Thorer aſked them to take care of his departure; which the earl applauded, and that he ſhould have the government after his father: then Rolfer agreed, and was ready to depart. Rognvallder, for all their ſakes and quietneſs, commanded that they ſhould put off in their ſhips and ſteer directly to the land. Then ſpoke Hrollauger, and aſked if they wiſhed to depart. Rognvallder ſaid to the future earl, take thou that ſhip, ſit down in the ſteerage and direct thy courſe to Iceland, in which land ſhall be thy portion and lineage as well as thy ſojourn. Then Einnar proceeded and ſaid: Permit me in Orkney, and as thou haſt promiſed me poſſeſſion, and come not afterwards to deny it. The earl ſware, thy poſſeſſions are proviſions, as in common people, for thy mother was born ſlavery [b].

After that Einnar went weſtward a landed in the iſlands and took poſſeſſi of them. Hrollauger went to king H ralld, and was with him a long time want of what their father afterwar could not grant [c].

A man called Villballder, brother Aſkells Hnokkans; they were the ſo of Dofnaks who came from Ireland Iceland; and had a ſhip called Kuc which came to Kudafliotſos. He po ſeſſed all Tungulond between the rive Shaptar and Holmſar, and lived at B land. His children were, Biolan, ther of Thorſteins, Olver Muder a Biollok, who married Aſlaker Aurgod

Radomer and Jolgeir, brothers, ca over the weſtern ſea to Iceland; th occupied the land Thierſar and Rang Radomer farmed the land to the eaſt Rauddalæk, and lived in Vetfeifſholl his daughter was Arnbeörg, ſhe marri Hiörleifs ſon; their children were G mer, Logſogumader and Jorunn. S afterwards married Arnbeorgu Gnup the ſon of Molldagnup, and their ch dren were Hallſteinn a Healla a Rannveig, mother of Strapta Logmann and Geirny, mother of Skalld-Rafn Jolgier occupied the land unto Raud læk to Steinlæker, and lived at J geirſtodum.

Aſkeall Hnokkan, ſon of Dufthak ſon of Dufnial, ſon of Kiarvals, an Ir king [d]. He occupied the land betwe Steinſlæke

NOTES.

[b] By this we ſee that illegitima children could not inherit among t northern nations, no more than the G mans and other Goths: yet among t Welſh and Iriſh they were equal to t legitimate. Alſo that the children women born in ſlavery had no rank, n withſtanding the rank of their father.

[c] That is the portion promiſed.

[d] From this it appears that the Ir prince, Kiarvals, was one of the O'Nia prince or chief of the Eirgals, whi the Norwegians wrote Kiarwals. T principal

NOTE.

[a] Rognvallder was earl of the Orknies in 920.

inſlækear and Thiorſar, and lived in
ellſtrofda; his ſon was Aſmunder,
ier of Aſgauts, the father of Skeggea,
father of Thorvallds, the father of
olaugar, the mother of Thorgerdar,
mother of Jons, biſhop of Helga.
Vedomer, ſon of Nemundar the An-
nt, was a powerful lord; he fled
m king Haralld eaſtward to Jamta-
d, then a deſert, as the colony of
t place was extirpated. His ſon was
led Holmfaſter, and his ſiſter's ſon
s Grimer. They went a pirating to
weſt, and ſlew in the Hebrides Aſ-
irn, earl of Skereableſa, taking cap-
e Alofo his wife and Arneidi his
ighter; and Holmfaſter took them
ay and ſold them to his uncle, and
y were his bond-wives. Grimer
ok away Alofar, daughter of Thordar
ggagdar, and formerly wife of the
l.

NOTE.

ncipality of Eirgal comprehended the
ſent counties of Tyrone and Donegal.
ifthaks, in Iriſh, Dubhteagh, was
ſon of Dubhnial or Nial Glundabh,
ig of the Eirgal in 951, and fell in
tle againſt the Danes in 954. His
moſt probably went to Iceland ſoon
er in a ſhip called Kuda, if not com
lled thereto by the Danes.
Fridgerdar, daughter of another prince
Eirgal, if not the ſame, married
ioris an Icelander, as before noticed
the text. From this Dofnaks, Duf
ks or Dubhteagh, proceeded ſeveral
nilies of the Nials in Iceland. Two
s of whom in 992 performed ſeveral
atical expeditions to Ireland and Scot-
d, as may be ſeen in Niala Saga,
itten alſo in the Icelandic, and which
haps may in ſome future period be
d before the readers of the Antholo-
. The remains of the ſeat or fort
the ancient princes of Eirgal is now
ath in the pariſh of Ergil, Eirgal or
rigal, near Augher, in the county of
rone.

Steinrauder, ſon of Melpatrek [e], an Iriſh nobleman, was ward of Thorgrims Bylds;

NOTE.

[e] This Melpatrek is evidently the Maol Padruig of the Iriſh, and chief of Oſſory in the Queen's county. What the name of his ſon was in Ireland we have no information. The name of Steinrauder, or Red Stone, was given him by the Norwegians. He ſeems to have been taken captive in war, and adopted by Thorgrims as his ſon, according to the cuſtom of that age and nation, and probably in the place of his own ſon, fallen by the chance of war.

It is remarkable that few or none of the tranſactions relative to Ireland and recorded in the Icelandic annals and northern ſagas, are mentioned by the later Iriſh hiſtorians, though they notice circumſtances ſaid to have happened ſeveral centuries before the Chriſtian æra.

The circumſtance of the diſcovery of Newfoundland, and ſome other parts of North America, by the Danes, in conjunction of Iriſhmen, or the anceſtors of Iriſhmen, might be though to merit the attention of the Iriſh as well as northern hiſtorians. For Rafn of Limerick, if he was not an aboriginal native, was born in the iſland, or had been a long time ſettled there, and moſt probably had ſome Aboriginals with him in his weſtern expedition. The truth is, the moſt ancient Iriſh poems and chronicles do mention ſuch things; but being written in an almoſt obſolete and obſcure language, the more modern antiquaries and hiſtorians not underſtanding them, have ſubſtituted a romantic and ideal hiſtory and antiquities in their place. Keating, indeed, has collected a great number of notices relative to the connection ſubſiſting between the Iriſh, Danes, Norwegians, and other northern nations, but having a ſtrong bias towards remote antiquity, has thrown them into ſuch early periods as totally to diſguiſe the truth and exceed all belief: however, with all his faults, he may juſtly be ſtiled the father

Bylds; he married the daughter of Thorgrims, and was of all men the handſomeſt. He occupied all Vatnſlond, and lived at Steinraudarſtodum; his ſon was Thormoder, the father of Kars, the uncle of Thormodar, the uncle of Brands of Thingvelli. Thorior, the ſon of Brands, married Helgo the daughter of Jons.

B.

The Hermit of the Nore on Human Prudence.

LETTER IV.

Frugality and Expences.

THOUGH, I would not have you by any means to be fond of riches, yet a competency not only adds to the comforts of life, but enables us to be of greater ſervice to our fellow creatures in general, and our friends in particular; therefore ſtudy not only to preſerve your eſtate, but by honeſt and juſt means to encreaſe it. Money, as the world goes, is the heir of fortune, and riches are the keys to greatneſs, and make the acceſs to honour more eaſy and open. I know a generous man leaſt regards money, but when he hath it not, he wanteth it moſt; and the moſt excellent perſon without an eſtate, is like a ſhip well rigged, but which cannot ſail for want of wind.—Manage therefore your property, that you may be the better enabled to diſplay your virtues to the world; but by no means act the part of many ſilly people, who think to obtain friends and reſpect from giving great entertainments above their income. No real friends are acquired by this means, but only thoſe who have much of the heliotrope in them, which opens in the ſun-ſhine of proſperity, but towards the night of adverſity, or in ſtormy ſeaſons, ſhuts and contracts itſelf: they have neither kindneſs or affection, and only are attached to you by intereſt: and believe me, none will be ſo ſevere enemies to you in adverſity, as thoſe who in proſperity have been your friends.

Balance therefore your expences by the juſt weight of your own eſtate, and not by the poiſe of another's ſpending. Prodigals may be compared to fig-trees growing on a precipice, whoſe fruit men taſte not, but crows and vultures devour. Diogenes aſked of a thrifty man only half a penny, of a prodigal a pound; for, ſaid he, the former might give me often, but the latter would ſhortly have nothing to give. Yet he that is ſparing in every thing is a niggard; he that ſpares in nothing is profuſe. I ſhould like to ſpare in ſome things leaſt neceſſary, that I may be more generous and liberal in that which is moſt required in my ſtation. He that is profuſe in ſome kind of expence, muſt be ſaving again in ſome other; for he who is laviſh to all purpoſes, will with much difficulty be ſaved from decay. Get therefore a habit of frugality, for that will gain as well upon your mind as upon your eſtate. A man ought warily to begin expences, which once began will continue; but in thoſe which return not, he may be more magnificent.

Manage your eſtate with frugality, and if convenient, with juſtice and honour encreaſe it; for money in your purſe will credit you, wiſdom in your head adorn you; both in your neceſſity ſerve you; for, according to the French proverb, "Amaſſer en ſaiſon, dépenſer par raiſon, font là une bonne maiſon." And the Venetians make an arch of St. Mark's church their treaſury, and their reaſon is, "Quantum quiſque ſua nummorum ſervat in arca, Tantum habet et fidei."

Remember, however, that nature has not confined our happineſs to great fortunes alone; I can laugh and ſpend my time merrily, though neither a duke nor a peer. To deſire little makes poverty equal with riches; he that wants, is not rich

N O T E.

father of Iriſh hiſtory, and in reſpect to ſome modern compilations, an authentic hiſtorian.

rich; nor he who wants not, poor. Riches are to be measured only by their use. I cannot call large possessions riches, but so much as is necessary; and that which is necessary every man may have, which is the riches of nature. A little wealth will suffice to live well, and less to die happily It is better to have enough, than to have much. He that hath much, desires more; which shews that he hath not yet enough; but he who hath enough is at rest.

A rich man is no more happier than another man, but that he hath more opportunities ministered unto him of doing more good than his neighbour. The rich man lives happily, so long as he useth his riches temperately; and the poor man, who patiently endureth his wants, is rich enough. For what are riches and honour, but a superficial fucus or varnish, to dazzle the eyes of children or fools? I desire to live in this world, so that it may hang about me like a garment, and not to be tied too close to it. Riches were invented for the ease and comfort of life; but as man hath made them, they serve for the greatest trouble and vexation; he that hath them in the greatest abundance, hath the most care and the greatest losses. Nay, even among men, riches have become a divinity, much more respected than their creator. Indeed most men are idolaters, some to honour, others to riches; I bless my stars, I have never bowed to either of these idols: money is useless to me any farther than to support my wants; it was made to serve me, therefore I never acted so below myself as to subject myself to my servant.

No one is richer than a poor man; this I find in myself, who have not much; but while I enjoy a quiet and serene state of mind, I possess the treasures of the universe. For abundance is a trouble, want a misery, honour a burthen, advancement dangerous, but competency a happiness: I have as much as I desire, if I have as much as I want; and I have as much as the most, if I have as much as I desire; yet many times I admire myself at a greater rate than I deserve, not thereby to detract from my neighbour, but to heighten my debt to my Maker; for I can say at any time the verse of Cleanthes:

Ἄγε δέ με, Ζεῦ, καὶ σὺ πεπρωμένη.

Quocunque voles, Jupiter, me ducito,
Tuque necessitas.

For a wilderness to me is as pleasant as the Land of Promise, I can find my hermitage every where; and in the most numerous assemblies in the greatest cities, I have found myself in the desert. When I hear the little birds sing in the wood, where I often retire, I envy their happiness, because they are perched on the pinnacle of their highest felicity, free from care and toil, and entertaining themselves in their solitude, with the music of their warbling notes. Content is the elixir of my life; the true philosopher's stone, which infuses a golden metal into all inferior ones, and cures all diseases of my soul, by reducing it to a right temper. However, let me advise you to make use of your estate while you live; for when you die you leave it to the greatest enemies you have, who wished your death when you were living: and when you are dead, you are no more concerned in what you shall leave behind you, than you were in that which was before you was born; therefore get well to live, and study to live well: desire not great riches, but such as you may get justly, use soberly, distribute chearfully, and leave contentedly.

HILARIUS.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

AS I obſerve you ſometimes entertain your numerous readers with the achievements of great and renowned people in the different lines of great eaters, great drinkers, &c. permit me to give you ſome account of a man of great ſtrength.

In the year 1758, a foremaſt-man on board the Nottingham, whom his meſsmates uſed to call Tom the Giant-killer, his real name from a lapſe of time I have forgot, but remember his Chriſtian name was Thomas, was ſo remarkable for his ſtrength as well as good nature and obliging diſpoſition, as to be the terror and delight of all his comrades. It was not known that he had ever a quarrel with any one in the ſhip, therefore his great ſtrength was only diſcovered in the exertions of his duty; but one day having a diſpute with the cook, he in his paſſion laid hold of the upper bar of the grate of the galley, above four feet long and an inch ſquare, which he not only bent, but entirely pulled out of the ſocket, and with it in his hand purſued the affrighted cook to the forecaſtle, where overtaking him, inſtead of cruſhing him to pieces, according to the expectation of every one, he calmly tied the bar about his neck like a cravat, and in that ſtate left him, to the great diverſion of the ſhip's company, both officers and men: nor was it poſſible for any one to undo it until next day, when on proper ſubmiſſion Tom untied the iron-cravat with as much eaſe as another perſon would a common neck-handkerchief. On the ſhip coming into port, a number of boats came along ſide with refreſhments for the crew as uſual, among which was one with porter; Tom having called for ſome, it was handed to him in a ſilver tankard; on returning the veſſel, the landlady ſaid, for the love of God now, Tommy, ſhew us ſome of your art. Poh, ſays Tom, here take your tankard, at the ſame time ſqueezing the ſides together with his thumb and finger.

Tom was afterwards ſettled and kept a public houſe in the Borough of Southwark, near London, where his conduct and the fame of his great ſtrength procured him much eſteem. During this reſidence, walking one day towards Kingſton, a gentleman's carriage was overturned in a ditch, and the horſes, as well as the people within, in danger of loſing their lives; Tom ran to their aſſiſtance, took the carriage on his back and ſet it upright in the road with thoſe in it, to the great aſtoniſhment of all preſent.

Theſe and ſimilar actions, at length attracted the notice of one of thoſe people called prize-fighters or buffers, who came and challenged Tom to a boxing-match. Friend, ſays Tom, I'll not fight, I do not like fighting, beſides I have no quarrel with thee, therefore why ſhould we fight? The champion however inſiſted on boxing him for one hundred guineas, or he would poſt him as a coward throughout the country. Why as to that, ſays Tom, I don't think I am a coward, and ſince we muſt fight, don't let us fight in anger, let us ſhake hands before we begin. This was aſſented to, but Tom gave his antagoniſt ſo noble a ſqueeze by the fiſt, that blood not only iſſued from every part, but the valiant champion roared out mercy, and was glad to aſk pardon and decline all combat. The quarrel was afterwards made up over a bowl of punch.

Whether Tom is ſtill living I have not heard, but as ſeveral of his ſhipmates may ſtill be living who remember him, I ſhould be obliged to them for any anecdote relative thereto, and his real name and country,

And am, ſir, yours,

A Hunter of Oddities.

To

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

The enclosed life of lord Chichester, copied from an old manuscript collection, I do not remember to have seen published. I think it a curious and entertaining history of that great man, written by one who seems to have been much attached to him, and by his frequent access to him, fully enabled to give a circumstantial account. In the copying I have faithfully adhered to my original, except in the orthography, (a few lines at the beginning excepted) which I do not conceive to be of any moment. I would be glad to know whether the author is the Sir Faithful Fortescue who behaved in so curious a manner at the first battle of Newbury.

I am, sir, your humble servant,

and constant reader,

BELFASTIENSIS.

ARTHUR Lord Chichester, Lord Baron of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, in the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, was the younger son of Sir John Chichester of Rawley, near Barnstaple, in Devonshire; when he attained to capacity for the university, he was sent to Oxford, and was of Exeter college; he was only a grammar scholar, and being very active, strong, and ingenious, took affection to a military course. He went first into Ireland, taking with him for companion, Bartholomew Fortescue, my father's younger brother, whom he much loved, he being, as I have often heard his lordship say, very good company, a valiant strong man, and one of the best wrestlers in those times. They staid a while with sir George Bouchiers, who was then master of the ordnance in Ireland, and son to the earl of Bath, and father of this earl, a noble gentleman. They had been actors with other young gentlemen in a youthful frolic in England, for which they fled into Ireland; and when their friends obtained their pardon of Queen Elizabeth, they returned into England. Soon after, my lord Chichester, who was then but master Chichester, adventured abroad for advancement, and Fortescue turned sea captain, and died in that employment. Chichester was afterwards made captain of one of the Queen's best ships under the command of the lord Sheffield at the sea-fight with the Spanish Armada in 1588. He had the command of one of the Queen's ships with 500 men in Sir Francis Drake's last voyage to the West-Indies. Sir Francis Drake died there at that time. He was a volunteer in the earl of Essex's voyage to Spain; and at Cales captain Paul Chichester, who was an able daring man, being slain with a bullet, the earl of Essex gave him his company. He was serjeant major general of the Queen's army in Picardy, under the command of sir Thomas Boiskerville, and at the siege of Amyens was shot in the shoulder, and for his courageous good service then and in these wars, was there knighted by king Henry the fourth.

When these civil wars were ended he went into the Low Countries, where he had a company of 200 men, which then was his subsistence; but sir Robert Cecil, secretary to the Queen, being very much his noble friend, telling her majesty what pity it was so able a gentleman should bury his time in that country with a single company, she having employment for him in Ireland, where his brother, sir John Chichester, was slain with a bullet, got leave from the Queen to send for him, he being then garrisoned at Ostend, and to employ him in the service of Ireland with a regiment of 1200 men, with which command he was sent thither; and, according to his commission, landed them with himself at Dublin. Sir Adam Loftus of Rathfarnham, lord chancellor, and sir Robert Gardner, lord chief justice, being lords justices, in the intervals be-

tween the death of the lord Parſons, who died at Newry, and the coming of the earl of Eſſex, lord lieutenant, from Dublin, he was ſent with a regiment to garriſon at Tredah. Within a ſhort time the earl of Eſſex arrived at Dublin with the gallantry of England, and hearing much in praiſe of ſir Arthur Chicheſter and perfection of his regiment, made a journey purpoſely with his gallants to ſee him; and ſir Arthur having drawn his regiment up in a moſt fair field and exerciſed them perfectly, at which he was excellent, they being in cloſe order; the earl thinking to put a ſully on them by breaking through them, charged at them with his gallant cavalry, but the colonel not being uſed to receive foyles, had ſo ordered his pikes as they forced the earl to a corry coate, and upon his wheele a ſaucy fellow prickt his lordſhip, ſaving your reverence, in the a—e, and made him blood; ſo he having enough of that ſmarting ſport, he retreated, giving the colonel and his regiment high praiſe. His lordſhip ſtaid but a little while in Ireland. Then came ſir Charles Blunt, lord Mountjoy, afterwards earl of Devonſhire, who within a few months made ſir Arthur Chicheſter ſerjeant major general of the army, he well knowing his ſtrong abilities in France and the Low Countries, where they had been intimate friends. Sir Harry Danvers, who was afterwards made by king James, lord Danvers and earl of Danby, was before major general; about ſix months after he was made governor of Carrickfergus, and thoſe parts which being ſo far off from the lord general, as he could not attend to receive and diſtribute his orders. Sir John Barkley was made major general, who about a year after was ſlain with a bullet at the taking of an iſland in a lough, called Magherlecoo, in the county of Armagh: then was ſir Arthur Chicheſter made major general again; and at length had that office by patent during life; and after his invading the county Tyrone by boats over Lough Neagh and raiſing a fort at his landing place, which was afterwards named Montjoy, he was made governor thereof and the adjacent county by patents, and admiral of Lough Neagh, by the title of Lough Chicheſter. The next year the Queen dying, king James made the lord deputy Montjoy lord lieutenant of Ireland; and ſir Arthur Chicheſter, ſir Harry Docuray, and ſir William Godolfin, privy counſellors of Ireland; which was when they were upon their march with the army in Munſter, to reduce the cities of Cork, Waterford and Limerick, that rebelled and would not proclaim king James as their king, but they were forced to it, and ſome of the chief actors hanged at Cork.

The next ſpring the lord lieutenant went for England, all being at peace in Ireland, to aid ſir Arthur Chicheſter, and ſir George Cary of Cockington in Devonſhire, who was then treaſurer in Ireland, was for the preſent left lord deputy; and about two years after or leſs, it being in 1604, ſir Arthur Chicheſter was made lord deputy, which he held twelve years, which was longer than ever any did before or ſince; and towards his end of that government he was made lord baron of Belfaſt, his own town; and after rendering up the king's ſword, was made lord treaſurer of Ireland; then he retired to his eſtate and government in Ulſter; and about three years after, was by letter from king James called into England, and employed embaſſador to the princes of the Union in Germany; and in ſhort time after his return, was made one of the council of war; and within few months one of the lords of the privy council of England; and in few years after died in London, much lamented by all who knew him. He was buried at Carrickfergus, where he had built the nobleſt brave houſe in the kingdom, and had prepared a neat tomb to receive him when it ſhould pleaſe God to call him to it.

He was one ſo free from ambition and covetouſneſs, that he neither by friends nor of himſelf moved for advancement civil or military, but ſtill it was

conferred on him unsought, as all se commands and honours were, ich he had by favour of the earl of isbury, the earl of Devonshire, and ly from king James; so likewise was knighthood from the king of France. which certainly would not have been on him, had he not been a very erving man, and of such deportment gained a general good opinion and e.

To my knowledge, the earl of Deshire, in the time of his being lord uty, said that he wondered at sir thur Chichester: for others pressed n for many things, but he for nothing, grumbled like a right western man; l that he had twice made him a major neral, and given him two governnts, those of Carrickfergus and Tyne, and knew not what more to do him at present but make him lieuant general of the army, which he uld do if he found him grumbling l: and then unless he could make n general and lord deputy, he had ne as much as was in him to do for n; at length he made him both, lov- him very much. He never sought honour of baron, nor knew it was ming to him, till the first lord Caulld, who was then sir Toby Caulfield, ught him a patent for it from king nes as a present from sir Humphrey y, who had in England the managent and disposal of all Irish affairs, and cured it for him, loving him heartily, y being ancient acquaintance and ends. I well know that king James, ving by his letters of favour and grace, led lord Chichester into England in 13, he being then lord deputy; sir mphrey May, who had strong power h the king, offered to get him made earl, and, as I heard, knight of the ter, if he would but court a little the n favourite, the earl of Somerset; ich he said he could not do, and that had more honour by being a baron n his estate could, becoming a noblen, support. He moved not to be a y counsellor of England. King nes knowing well his abilities, his well-deservings, and his discreet and honourable management of his negotiations in his embassage into Germany, did it of himself. He was no very good orator, but had a singular good expression with his pen, sublime and succinct, according to the subject whereof he wrote and the person; his letters to king James pleased his majesty so well that he gave him encouragement and command to write often to him; and once when the king had received a letter from him, he gave it to his favourite Somerset, bidding him learn it without book, saying, he had not received such a letter since he was king of England; and the secretary of state, the earl of Salisbury, and the lords of the council, would give his lines high praise. He was a great statesman and good commonwealth's man, and as knowing and able a soldier as any in our times; he was a careful performer of his engagements, and keeper of his word; no man knew his composition and disposition better than myself, therefore I may with confidence and truth say this, that he was a man of great honour, piety, prudence, justice, bounty and valour; very hospitable, charitable, affable, and excellent good company within and without doors, being a lover of all civil becoming sports, games and recreations.

His estate was all of his own acquisition, by fair purchase only. The king gave him sir Cahier O'Dogherty's country, it being by his rebellion escheat to the crown, and he, with his adherents, being cut off by the activity and industry of my lord Chichester; that land was then worth about 1000l. a year; within these times of largis, and in that kingdom, and at the furthest point north, was no great gift or reward from a king to a subject that had been twelve years his viceroy and so well a deserver.

His estate, being about 8000l. per annum, he left to his good brother, sir Edward Chichester, who also inherited his honour of baron of Belfast, and in short time after was made viscount of Carrickfergus and governor of that town and county; and in three or four years before

before his death, his son was made earl of Dunnagalle in the north of Ulster, in which country he hath twenty miles of land at least. He was bred with and by his noble uncle, Arthur Chichester, and is a good copy of that original. Upon the grand horrid rebellion in Ireland, he advanced, at his own charge, a regiment of horse and a regiment of foot for the service of the king, and did very acceptable service, he being a gallant gentleman, courageous, steady, just and noble-hearted.

With the first lord Chichester, that man of great honour and noble endowments, I had from my coming young from school my education, and by him the foundation of my advancement and fortune in Ireland.

FAITH. FORTESCUE.

Sir Josias Bodly's Anagram upon Arthur Chichester.

Cares hurt the rich;
Riches cure the hart.

A BIOGRAPHY OF SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN, &c.

A Knowledge of history has been always found so essential, both for the regulation of our conduct and the improvement of our manners, that to be ignorant of the transactions which have figured in past ages, and to attend only to the circumstances of the days in which we live, would be to lose the best acquirements for which life is precious, and to protract our infancy to the terms of manhood. Philosophy may display her charms, and raise the mind beyond its common elevation, and morality may enjoin her precepts for the benefit of our conduct; but unaided by the assistance of historic examples, of examples calculated to excite abhorrence, or to rouse emulation, to unfold the intricacies of mankind and the everlasting vicissitudes of all human events, the most sple truths might lose their influence in hour of action or of danger, as the sionary suggestions of unpractised sp lation. In proposing to our readers following biographic sketches, we n confess that it is neither our ability our design to take up the pen of grand historian: he who treads in more humble walks of life, may so times afford assistance to his fellow vellers in their journey; nor should examples of those who have done m deter the more humble from do what they can. To delineate preci the features of all those who have b conspicuous in the world, might be p ful without pleasure, and laborious w out reward. Few can afford time acquiring such knowledge, and fe still take advantage of their leisure; the great outlines of character are m easily pourtrayed, and seldomer de the intention of the designer. Of great sovereigns and great statesmen w might croud upon our narrative, for our part, shall select such only as connected with more modern times, a that indolence may be without excu and activity may have encouragem we shall observe throughout our plan alphabetical arrangement, in order facilitate a frequent recurrence. St observance shall be also given to dates of the various transactions, so t our readers may expect to find a corr system of chronology, confined, howev to the times of which we propose treat.

A. GUESSEAU.

Henry Francis d'Agueseau, one the greatest and worthiest magistra France ever produced, was the son Mr. d'Agueseau, counsellor of sta born at Limoges, 1668. When you he acquired great proficiency in learned languages, was a passionate mirer of the Greek poets, and improv his taste in polite literature by the c versation of Racine and Boileau, w honoured him with their intimacy. H

progr

greſs in the ſtudy of the law, though ſuited to his genius, was rapid; and previous education enabled him to the graces of oratory to a profound wledge of his profeſſion. In 1689 made his firſt appearance as king's ocate, and in the following year was ointed to the newly inſtituted office advocate general to the parliament, which he acquitted himſelf with wonful applauſe. At the recommendaof the preſident Harlay, he was moted to the office of procureur general the age of thirty-two years. And the diſcharge of it, he ſhewed him- upon all occaſions the friend of civil rty; particularly in his ſupport of Janſeniſts, and his oppoſition to the *unigenitus*, with which the kingdom afterwards tormented. The regent te of Orleans, who knew his abilities had experienced his attachment, anced him in 1717 to the office of ncellor, in which capacity the nch nation is much indebted to him, only for his attention to the immete buſineſs of his ſtation, but to his wearied labours in negotiating and proving the ſyſtem of adminiſtering ice in the inferior court. His ſtrict nciples were not agreeable to his pan, and his ſupport of the parliament dered him ſo obnoxious, that he was prived of the ſeals in 1718. They re reſtored to him, unſolicited, two rs after; but he was again diſmiſſed 1722, and ordered to retire to his te at Freſne. He was recalled in 27, but was not reſtored to his office 1737. In 1750 he reſigned his nity at his own requeſt, and retired, the age of eighty-two, with every our that could be conferred on him his ſovereign. He died the enſuing r.

LBERONI, CARDINAL JULIUS.

This eccleſiaſtic and ſtateſman, no remarkable for viciſſitude of for- than his extenſive genius and enter- ng ſpirit, was born of obſcure parents near Placentia in 1664; was bred to the church, and patronized by the duke of Parma, who made him his agent to negotiate ſome affair with the duke of Vendoſme, when commander of the French army in Italy. That prince perceiving his abilities, and being much pleaſed with his eaſy manners and lively converſation, retained him in his ſervice, and afterwards made him confidant and ſecretary. In this capacity he attended him on his return to France, and accompanied him in his campaigns in Flanders and Spain; where the duke having experienced his fidelity upon ſeveral occaſions, employed him to carry on his correſpondence with the court of Madrid. After the death of his friend and patron in 1712, he was retained in the ſame capacity by the duke of Parma. This gave him an opportunity of conciliating the favour of the princeſs Des Urſins, who had the greateſt weight in his majeſty's councils, and he attached himſelf to her intereſts in order to partake of her aſcendency; but the event which cauſed the ruin of the princeſs carried Alberoni to the ſummit of his greatneſs. On the death of Gabriella of Savoy, firſt queen of Philip V^th^, he was ſanguine in his wiſhes to effect a match between the king and the princeſs of Parma, as a means of eſtabliſhing his power. And in order to accompliſh this purpoſe, he recommended her to Des Urſins, as a lady of an amiable and thoughtleſs diſpoſition, under whom ſhe might enjoy a continuance of her influence. A negotiation for the marriage commenced, and ſhe was not undeceived till it was too late to correct her error. On the queen's arrival ſhe immediately inſiſted on the exile of Des Urſins; and Alberoni, whoſe genius perfectly ſuited her majeſty's aſpiring views, had the firſt place in her confidence. He was ſoon afterwards honoured with a cardinal's hat and appointed prime miniſter; a ſtation which gratified his unbounded ambition, and enabled him to diſplay his political talents. He, in concert with the Swediſh miniſter, baron Goertz, planned an invaſion of Great Britain in favour

favour of the pretender. He deſigned the overthrow of the power of the duke of Orleans; and he involved his ſovereign in a ruinous war to deprive the houſe of Auſtria of her Italian dominions, in order to provide an eſtabliſhment for the Spaniſh princes in Italy. Theſe plans, which, if they had ſucceeded, would have eſtabliſhed his character as a conſummate politician; being unſucceſsful, were deemed the projects of a viſionary enthuſiaſt. The Spaniſh fleet was totally defeated by lord Torrington; and the king was obliged, by an expreſs ſtipulation in the treaty of peace in 1720, to diſmiſs his prime miniſter. Alberoni retiring to Italy, was employed afterwards as legate at Bologna. And, as Mr. Voltaire obſerves, "Having no opportunity to ſubvert kingdoms, he amuſed himſelf in attempting to ruin the little republic of St. Marino." He died 1752.

ALI BEY.

The hiſtory of this extraordinary chieftain is intereſting in itſelf; and becomes more ſo when we conſider that it affords a ſtriking proof of the weakneſs of the Turkiſh government, and gives us a general idea of the circumſtances of its dependent ſtates. The æra of his birth is not preciſely aſcertained. It probably happened between 1730 and 1735. According to Volney, he is ſuppoſed to have been born among the Abazans who inhabit Mount Caucaſus; and was brought to Cairo and ſold as a ſlave to two Jews employed in the cuſtom-houſe, who made a preſent of him to Ybrahim Kiaya. When about the age of twenty years, Ybrahim gave him his freedom; ſoon after made him governor of a diſtrict; and laſtly, procured him to be elected one of the twenty-four beys. After the death of his friend, 1757, he became the leader of one of thoſe factions into which the province was divided: and about 1764 was baniſhed for his ſeditious practices. While an exile, he formed the deſign which his ambition ſuggeſted, and whic the money he had accumulated enabl him to undertake. In 1766 he r turned to Cairo, and not content wi the authority of a bey, he now aſpire to independency and the title of ſultan and with a view of gaining it, he ex pelled the paſha; and refuſing to pa the accuſtomed tribute to the porte, pr ceeded in 1768 to coin money in h own name. In 1769 he diſpatched force under his chief agent, Mohamm Bey or Aboudaah, to ravage Mecc and at the ſame time projected a trad to India by the Iſthmus of Suez, whic was to take place of that by the Cape Good Hope. In 1771 he ſent 50,00 men under Mohammed againſt the paſ of Damaſcus. This army conſiſted only 6000 regular Mamlouk troops, an the reſt were a rabble of ſervants, ſlave &c. but being joined by a force from th old Syrian chief, Daher, they reduc that city; but when the object of th expedition was nearly accompliſhed, Mo hammed being wrought upon by th paſha, declared for a retreat. In co ſequence of this, a breach enſued b tween Ali Bey and Mohammed, wh ſoon after left Cairo and became h moſt formidable enemy. In 177 having collected an army of malcontent he returned to Cairo, defeated Ali Be and forced him to fly for refuge to h ally, the Cheik Daher. In 1773, b ing ſupported by this chief, and havi a promiſe of aid from Ruſſia, he march toward Cairo, but was ſurrounded his way by a body of Mohammed troop who took him priſoner. He died a fe days after.

ANSON.

George lord Anſon was the ſon W. Anſon, a gentleman of a reſpectab family in Staffordſhire. He engaged the ſea ſervice at an early age, and w appointed captain of the Scarborough 1723. At the commencement of t Spaniſh war in 1739, an expediti was projected againſt the Spaniſh ſett me

ments in the South Seas. And such was the opinion then entertained of Mr. Anson, that he was invested with the command of a squadron of five ships and a sloop destined for this service, with the commission of Commodore. The expedition was well planned, it being supposed their ports were in a very defenceless state; but such was the delay in sending out the fleet, that he did not sail till the end of September 1740: a circumstance which was doubly unfortunate, as it gave the enemy time to prepare for him, and rendered the passage to the Pacific more dangerous. He felt the fatal consequences of it by the loss of two ships in doubling Cape Horn, and another soon after; and the havock made in his crews by the scurvy was so great, that on his arrival at Juan Fernandez, June 1741, he had only three hundred and thirty-five men remaining. After taking several prizes, and burning the town of Paita, he crossed the Pacific to the island of Tinian, one of the Ladrones, autumn 1742, and afterwards sailed to Macas. He was now to be rewarded for the difficulties and dangers which he had encountered. Having refitted his only remaining ship, the Centurion, he determined to wait the arrival of the Acapulca ships; and so well was his plan conducted, that in June 1743 it proved successful. He then proceeded to China, and afterwards to England, where he arrived with his rich prize 1744. In 1746 he was appointed vice-admiral of the blue, in which capacity, he, in conjunction with admiral Warren, (May 1747) intercepted a French merchant fleet bound for the East and West Indies, and took six men of war, and nine trading vessels. As the rewards of his important services he was honoured with a peerage, and appointed admiral of the blue 1748. In 1751 he was appointed first lord of the admiralty. In 1758 he took the command of the fleet intended to cover the descent at St. Maloes and Cherburg, and was appointed the same year commander in chief of the fleet. In 1761 he conveyed her present majesty to England. He died June 1762. He married the eldest daughter of E. Hardwicke, but had no child.

(To be continued.)

On Intemperance.

"THE first physicians by debauch were made,
"*Excess* began, and sloth sustains the trade:"

Thus sings Dryden, and the good sense contained in these well-known lines may atone for the absurdity of the following:

"The wise for *cure* on *exercise* depend,
"God never made his work for man to *mend*."

Excess is undoubtedly the cause of almost all our complaints; but *exercise*, when we are ill, would, in many cases, *aggravate* instead of *curing* them; and though a physician could not *improve* the work of the Creator, (for there the fallacy lies) he surely might mend or repair it when out of order. A country carpenter could not improve or finish a coach; but if a wheel, or even the axle-tree, were broke, he might certainly mend or repair it.

But, though "I *honour* a physician with the honour *due* to his art," which is always useful in acute, and sometimes in chronical cases, yet I consider *temperance* as the sovereign preservative of health, superior to the most boasted medicines, and which renders even *exercise* itself in some measure needless. As excess is the cause of a great part of our diseases, so there are few which temperance will not prevent, or by degrees remove. Repletion overloads and oppresses nature: abstinence relieves her from that oppression, and restores their

tone or elaſticity to the diſtended veſſels, and often ſtifles a fever in its birth.

We complain of unhealthy ſituations, unſettled weather, hereditary gouts, delicate conſtitutions, and the like; and there is ſometimes perhaps foundation for theſe complaints; but, in general, we might more juſtly complain of, and (like Montaigne's friend) "curſe the Bologna ſauſages, dried hams and tongues," and other high-ſeaſoned food, in which we have too freely indulged; for temperance, I will venture to ſay, would ſecure us from the influence of thoſe accidental or local circumſtances; and even infectious diſtempers would generally loſe their force, where the blood was not previouſly diſpoſed to inflammation or putrefaction, as was the caſe with Socrates, during the plague of Athens, and as Mr. Howard repeatedly for many years experienced‡.

And as temperance would ſecure mankind from a great part of thoſe diſeaſes which are ſaid to be *naturally* incident to mortality, how fatal are the effects of its contrary, intemperance! What numbers of worthy and uſeful members of ſociety, in every profeſſion, daily fall a ſacrifice to this deſtructive evil! How often is genius, improved by the labour of years, blaſted, in the meridian of life, by the baneful effects of luxury and intemperance.

Where are many of my friends and contemporaries in the Univerſity, whoſe conſtitutions ſeemed calculated for a century's duration? Where are my friends W—, Sh—, B—, and others, the companions of my youthful ſtudies and amuſements? Alas! long ſince vaniſhed, the victims of *comparative* intemperance; for though they were apparently ſober and regular, as well as ſtudious young men, yet temperance muſt be conſidered in a *relative* ſenſe, and proportioned to our conſtitution, our way of life, more active or more ſedentary, and to the exerciſe we have it in our power to uſe.

In the ſtreets of Bath, the general reſort of the infirm, and rendezvous of the medical tribe, (for where the carcaſe is, there will the ravens aſſemble) when I ſee an hundred ſturdy chairmen groaning under the loads of bloated invalids; or, in the pump room, compare the miſerable, gouty, paralytic and emaciated figures, with the youthful, blooming beauties, who have not yet injured by indulgence, or diſfigured by coſmetics, the maſter-piece of the creation, I involuntarily exclaim,

"Ye gods! what havock does *intem-*
"*perance* make among your works!"

Young Cyrus, accuſtomed to the ſimple diet of the Perſians, was diſguſted at the court of Ecbatane, to ſee his grandfather Aſtyages under a neceſſity of wiping his fingers, after every morſel that he put to his mouth. What would the young prince have ſaid to the indelicacy of a modern epicure, who indiſcriminately devours fiſh and fleſh, high ſoupe and ſauce, with oil, vinegar and muſtard; ſoy and cayenne pepper, and all the diabolical ingredients in French or Engliſh cookery? How can ſuch diſcordant materials produce that ſimple balſamic fluid, ſo neceſſary to recruit and preſerve the health and ſtrength of the human body?

It is from theſe refinements of luxury that we ſee thoſe crowds of patients, whoſe complaints have baffled the ſkill of their phyſicians reſorting to Bath, and other ſulphureous and mineral ſprings†.

"Condemn'd to water for *exceſs* in
"wine.

EUPHROS. vil. i.

NOTE.

‡ See Dr. Aikin's Life of Howard.

† "Ubicunque ſcatent aquarum ca-
"lentium venæ, ibi nova diverſoria lux-
"uriæ excitantur."

SEN. Epiſt. 89.

Theſe

These reflections were suggested on surveying lately a group of these cripples in the pump room; when I was recognized by a little active old man, who, forty years since, had been a member of a club with me at a tavern near the Temple, and was then supposed to be in a rapid decline; but, by a strict regimen, had survived all our jolly bottle companions, who at that time ridiculed him as a miserable milksop. By his temperance and sobriety he had improved and preserved to his seventieth year a crazy carcass; while the others, by their luxury and intemperance, had ruined their robust constitutions; and had long since gone where the sensual appetites, it is to be feared, will have no objects for their gratification.

Character, Manners and Customs of the People of Morocco.

[*From Lampriere's Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Sallee, Moggodore, &c.*]

TO think justly and with candour of the Mooriſh character, we muſt take into our conſideration the natural effects of a total want of education, a moſt rigidly arbitrary government, and a climate calculated, as far as climate has influence, to ſtimulate and excite the vicious paſſions, as well as by its debilitating and relaxing influence, to weaken and depreſs the nobler energies of the mind. To theſe we may add the diſadvantages ariſing from the want of a free intercourſe with other nations, and the influence of an abſurd and uncharitable religion.

In ſuch a ſtate of things the traveller is not to be ſurpriſed if he obſerves moſt of the vices of ſavage nations grafted upon thoſe of luxury and indolence; if he obſerves ſuperſtition, avarice and luſt, the leading features of character, with their natural concomitants, deceit and jealouſy; he is not to be ſurprized if he finds but little of the amiable attachments and propenſities, little of friendſhip or ſocial union with each other, ſince the nature of the government, and the habits of his private life, are calculated to inſpire each man with a diſtruſt and ſuſpicion of his neighbour.

I will not aſſert, however, that this character will univerſally apply. However the cuſtoms and government of a nation may militate againſt virtue and excellence, there are always ſplendid exceptions to the prevalent vices of every ſociety. There are certainly among the Moors many whoſe private virtues would do honour to any civilized nation; but I am ſorry to add, that thoſe characters are not numerous. Groaning under the ſevereſt oppreſſions of deſpotiſm, they loſe all ſpirit for induſtry and improvement, and ſuffer indolence and ignorance to reign without controul. Senſible of the uncertainty of enjoying the fruits of labour and ingenuity, the great majority of the people remain content with the bare neceſſaries of life, or when in power, endeavour to enrich themſelves by the ſame means which had before kept them in a ſtate of poverty.

Arts and ſciences ſeem to be almoſt unknown here, or, if at all cultivated, it is only by the Jews, who indeed are the only induſtrious and ingenious people in the country. The Moors in general may be conſidered as exiſting in the paſtoral ſtate, following only a few mechanical trades, and leaving every thing that requires invention to the Jews, who have likewiſe the principal management of their commercial and pecuniary matters; and even thoſe few of the Moors who are merchants, are obliged to have Jew agents for the purpoſe of tranſacting their buſineſs.

Fearful of having it diſcovered that they are rich, ſooner than part with money, which, under ſuch circumſtances, is of little or no uſe to them, they deprive themſelves of the luxuries and even comforts of life; they hoard up and conceal their treaſures, though ſeldom ſo artfully but they are at length

detected, and consequently plundered by the bashaw, the prince, or the emperor. To conceal more effectually their riches, they are obliged to have recourse to every form of dissimulation and deceit; and, being exercised in these qualities during the early part of life, at a more advanced period they become an established part of their character.

The Moors are naturally of a grave and pensive disposition, fervid in professions of friendship, but very insincere in their attachments. They have no curiosity, no ambition of knowledge; an indolent habit, united to the want of mental cultivation renders them perhaps even more callous than other unenlightened people to every delicate sensation, and they require more than ordinary excitement to render them sensible of pleasure or of pain. This languor of sentiment is, however, unaccompanied with the smallest spark of courage or fortitude. When in adversity, they manifest the most abject submission to their superiors, and in prosperity, their tyranny and pride are insupportable. They frequently smile, but seldom are heard to laugh loud. The most infallible mark of internal tranquillity and enjoyment is, when they amuse themselves with stroking or playing with their beard. When roused by resentment, their disputes rarely proceed further than violently to abuse each other in the most opprobrious language. They never fight or box with their fists, like other peasantry, but when a quarrel proceeds to great extremities, they collar each other, and sometimes terminate a dispute by assassination.

It has been somewhere remarked, that whatever debases the human spirit corrupts at the same time and depraves the heart. That abjectness of disposition, which a state of slavery induces, eradicates every noble, every generous sentiment. The Moors are dishonourable and unfair in all their dealing; nor are the greatest among them exempt from propensities which would disgrace the meanest of the civilized inhabitants of Europe. When the late emperor's army was at Tangier, one of the consuls invited the Mooriſh general and his particular friend to tea. Soon after their departure the consul missed one of his tea-spoons, and knowing the dispositions of the Moors, sent to the general for it; who immediately returned it, and simply apologized, by saying he had put it into his pocket by mistake.

When we treat of national genius or character, it were to be wished that language supplied us with some term which might serve to indicate that habit or custom is the great framer of the characters of nations. Of this truth there can be no stronger evidence than Morocco affords. Torpid and insensible as I have represented the Moors in general to be, this character is by no means applicable to them in early life. In the state of childhood they possess an uncommon share of vivacity and acuteness, but they sink gradually into indolence and stupidity as they advance in life. It is evident, therefore, that to the want of education only this circumstance is to be attributed. While at school they are scarcely less remarkable for attention than ability; and as they commit their lessons to memory, no small share of application is required. This course is, however, extremely limited, and continues for a very short period; it consists at most of being instructed in certain parts of the Koran, and perhaps learning to write. After this all attention to learning ceases; and though their parents never indulge them, yet they are rarely chastised, and are left to themselves in general almost in a state of nature.

A late eloquent writer has remarked, that "the ancients did not, like Archimedes, want a spot on which to fix "their engines, but they wanted an "engine to move the moral world. "The press is that engine."—and to the want of it may fairly be attributed the ignorance, the stupidity, the slavery of the African nations. The art of printing is entirely prohibited and unknown in Barbary; and, from some inexplicable cause, most of the manuscripts which

h were poſſeſſed by their Saracen
ſtors are loſt to the preſent genera-
of Moors. A few indeed are ſtill
eing, which treat of aſtronomy,
logy, and phyſic; but thoſe on
logy only are at preſent ſtudied.
any thing could effect an important
beneficial change in theſe people, it
ld be the example of ſome great
magnanimous monarch, who by ſome
lar revolution might be raiſed to
hrone of Morocco. In ſo deſpotic
vernment, where religion conſpires
habit in teaching the ſubject to
der his prince as ſomething more
man, much more might be effected
example than in a free country,
e the ſovereign is merely conſidered
n individual placed on the throne
the public good, ſubject to all the
rfections and frailties incident to
an nature, and where the mind, by
allowed a free ſcope for reflection,
ins all authority but that of reaſon
truth.
he plan adopted, however, for the
ation of the princes of Morocco,
r from tending to the improvement
eir minds, or the enlargement of
ideas, ſerves, on the contrary, too
iently, to render them ſtill more
rkable for vice and brutality than
the worſt of their ſubjects. As
as they become of an age that
ers it imprudent to truſt them any
r within the walls of the harem,
are taken out, and put into the care
ne of their father's confidential
es, with whom they ſoon form a
intimacy, from whom they imbibe
he bad qualities which are inſepa-
from a ſtate of ſlavery, and by
n they are alſo initiated in vices of
kind, in debauchery, cruelty and
ſhion. Their education extends no
er than to read and write; and
knowledge of the world is con-
to what they can obſerve and learn
e courſe of a pilgrimage to Mecca.
are totally unacquainted with the
cal hiſtory of every foreign power;
heir knowledge of their own go-
ent is confined principally to its
worſt parts. To acquaint themſelves with the reſources of the country, and the improvements which from its ſituation it would admit of, or to direct any part of their attention to thoſe regulations in their government which might tend to the advantage and eaſe of their ſubjects, or to their own real aggrandizement, is as much out of the line of their education, as the Principia of Newton. Thus they aſcend the throne with all the prejudices of ignorance, with all the vices of barbariſm, with a pride that teaches them to look upon their fellow creatures as inferior beings, and without any ſentiments of tenderneſs, compaſſion, or true policy, to reſtrain the arm of deſpotiſm from its moſt cruel and fatal exceſſes. Thus ill-qualified in general are the ſovereigns of Morocco for effecting a reformation in the manners and characters of their people.

The ignorance of the Moors is, however, no bar to their loquacity. They ſpeak very loud, and generally two or three at a time, as they are not very exact in waiting for a reply. Uſeleſs as the forms of politeneſs may appear in the eye of the philoſopher, there are ſome of them which probably conduce in no trifling degree to even our intellectual excellence and improvement.

Perſonal cleanlineſs has been pointed out by modern philoſophers as one of thoſe circumſtances which ſerve to mark and determine the civilization of a people. It was in vain that Mahomet enjoined the frequency of ablution as a religious duty to the Moors. Their dreſs, which ſhould be white, is but ſeldom waſhed, and their whole appearance evinces that they perform this branch of their religious ceremonies in but a ſlovenly manner. With this degree of negligence as to their perſons, we may be juſtly ſurpriſed to find united a moſt ſcrupulous nicety in their habitations and apartments. They enter their chambers bare-footed, and cannot bear the ſlighteſt degree of contamination near the place where they are ſeated. This delicacy again is much confined to the inſide of their houſes. The ſtreets

receive

receive the whole of their rubbiſh and filth, and by theſe means the ground is ſo raiſed in moſt parts of the city of Morocco, that the new buildings always ſtand conſiderably higher than the old.

The perſons of the Mooriſh men are ſo diſguiſed by their dreſs, that it is impoſſible to acquire any good idea of their form or proportion. In height they are commonly above the middle ſize, and they are rather meagre than fat. Their complexions in general are ſallow in the northern parts of the empire, but are darker in proportion to their ſituation towards the ſouth. Their features have univerſally a great ſameneſs. Their eyes are black and full; they have an aquiline noſe, and in general a good ſet of teeth.

The dreſs of the men conſiſts of a ſhort linen ſhirt, with large and looſe ſleeves hanging half way down to the ground. A pair of looſe linen drawers, reaching almoſt to the ancle, over which they wear another looſe pair, made of woollen cloth. Over the ſhirt they wear two or three woollen cloth waiſtcoats of different colours, and of European manufacture; theſe garments are made full as looſe as our great coats: they are connected before by very ſmall buttons, and are faſtened tight round the waiſt by a ſilk belt. Over theſe waiſtcoats they throw a velvet cord, which croſſes the right ſhoulder, and ſuſpends on the left ſide a curved dagger or knife, ſheathed in a braſs caſe. This is the dreſs the Moors wear when in their houſes; but when they go abroad they cover it with the haick, a part of dreſs which has been already noticed. It is thrown over the whole of their other cloathing in a careleſs but eaſy manner, ſomething ſimilar to the Scotch plaid.

Thoſe Moors who have performed a pilgrimage to Mecca are entitled to wear a turban, and are named Ell-hatch. They are always treated with peculiar reſpect. Even thoſe beaſts of burden indeed which have performed this journey are held in great veneration, and upon their return are exempted from labour. other claſs of Moors wear only plain caps. The Moors in general ſhave heads cloſe, leaving on the upper a ſingle lock, and wear their be long. They uſe no ſtockings or ſh but ſubſtitute in the place of the l yellow ſlippers. They are fond beads, of which the better order al carry a roſary in their hands; but uſe them more as a matter of amuſe than for any religious purpoſe. M alſo wear plain gold rings on fingers; and thoſe whoſe circumſta will allow them to go to that expe poſſeſs likewiſe watches, which, like roſary, they conſider rather as an ornament than an article from which great utility can be derived. Very in fact, are properly acquainted their uſe.

This may ſerve to give ſome ide the dreſs of the rich; but among poorer claſs of people ſome wear linen drawers, ſhirt, and one wo waiſtcoat, and over it the haick; others have merely a coarſe wo frock, belted round the waiſt, and vered with the haick. When the ther is cold or rainy the Moors in ral lay aſide the uſe of the haick, ſubſtitute the ſulam, a looſe cloak, of white or blue woollen cloth of ropean manufacture, which re down to their feet, and has a hoo protect and cover the head.

The houſes in moſt of the tow this empire appear at a little di like vaulted tombs in a church- and the entrance into the beſt of has but a mean appearance. The r are generally on the ground floor whitened on the outſide. As the are quite flat, they ſerve as vera where the Mooriſh women comm fit for the benefit of the air, and in places it is poſſible to paſs nearly the whole town, without having ſion to deſcend into the ſtreet.

As the beſt apartments are all wards, a ſtable, or perhaps ſom worſe, is the place to which viſito introduced. Upon entering the

ſtranger is either detained in this
:e, or in the ſtreet, till all the wo-
n are diſpatched out of the way; he
hen allowed to enter a ſquare court,
) which four narrow and long rooms
n by means of large folding doors,
ch, as they have no windows, ſerve
wiſe to introduce light into the a-
:ments. The court has generally in
centre a fountain, and if it is the
ſe of a Moor of property, it is
ired with blue and white chequered
)g. The doors are uſually painted
various colours in a chequered form,
the upper parts of them are fre-
:ntly ornamented with very curious
ved work. None of the chambers
'e fire-places, and their victuals are
ays dreſſed in the court-yard, in an
:hen ſtove, heated with charcoal.
When the viſitor enters the room
ere he is received by the maſter of
houſe, he finds him ſitting croſs-
ged and bare-footed on a mattreſs,
ered with fine white linen, and placed
the floor, or elſe on a common mat.
io, with a narrow piece of carpeting,
n general the only furniture he will
et with in Mooriſh houſes; though
y are not deſtitute of other orna-
nts. In ſome, for inſtance, he will
l the walls decorated with looking-
ſſes of different ſizes. In others,
:ches and clocks in glaſs caſes; and
ſome the apartments are hung with
ſkins of lions or tigers, or adorned
h a diſplay of muſkets and ſabres.
the houſes of thoſe who live in the
y firſt ſtyle, an European mahogany
ſtead, with one or two mattreſſes,
'ered with fine white linen, is ſome-
es placed at each end of the room.
eſe, however, are only conſidered as
aments, as the Moors always ſleep on
attreſs, or a mat placed upon the
)r, and covered only with their haick,
perhaps a quilt.

As the law of Mahomet ſtrictly pro-
bes the uſe of pictures of every deſ-
)tion, this delightful ſpecies of orna-
nt finds no place in the houſes of the
ors. I was, however, acquainted
h a Moor at Morocco, who uſed to exhibit a raree-ſhow to his friends and acquaintance, all of whom appeared to expreſs infinite ſurprize and admiration at his exhibition. This, indeed, was not the only inſtance in which he was guilty of violating the Mahometan law. He ſcrupled not to drink very freely his bottle of port or claret, which, as it was manufactured by chriſtians, was from that circumſtance an aggravated offence. He employed me to procure for him from Mogodore three dozen of claret, which appeared to adminiſter to him infinite comfort and ſatisfaction. This affection indeed for the productions of Europe made him perhaps more than uſually favourable to its natives. However this may be, he was the only man who ſhewed me much attention during my reſidence at Morocco. He repeatedly took me to his houſe, and made me little preſents of various kinds, which at that place proved very acceptable.

When a Moor receives his gueſts he never riſes from his ſeat, but ſhakes hands, enquires after their health, and deſires them to ſit down, either on a carpet or a cuſhion placed on the floor for that purpoſe. Whatever be the time of the day, tea is then brought in on a tea-board with ſhort feet. This is the higheſt compliment that can be offered by a Moor; for tea is a very expenſive and ſcarce article in Barbary, and is only drank by the rich and luxurious. Their manner of preparing it is by putting ſome green tea, a ſmall quantity of tanſey, the ſame portion of mint, and a large proportion of ſugar (for the Moors drink their tea very ſweet) into the tea-pot at the ſame time, and filling it up with boiling water. When theſe articles are infuſed a proper time, the fluid is then poured into remarkably ſmall cups of the beſt India china, the ſmaller the more genteel, without any milk, and, accompanied with ſome cakes or ſweetmeats, it is handed round to the company. From the great eſteem in which this beverage is held by the Moors, it is generally drank by very ſmall and ſlow ſips, that its flavour may be the longer enjoyed; and as they

uſually

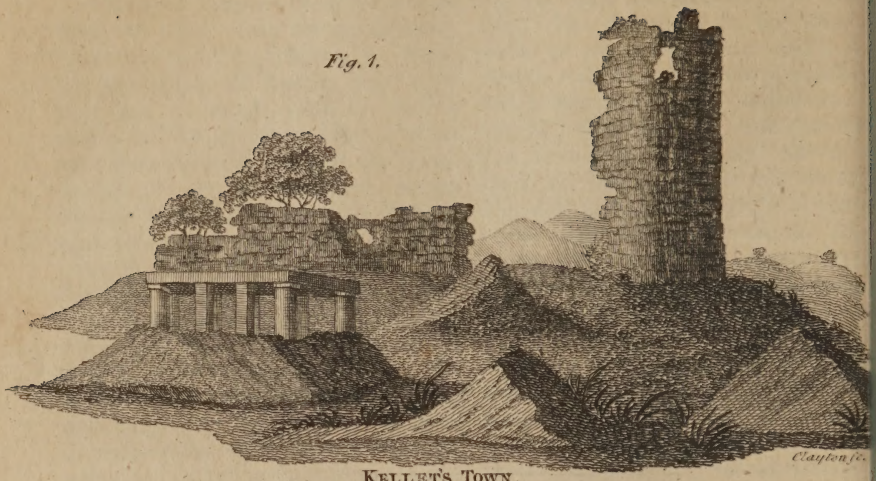
uſually drink a conſiderable quantity whenever it is introduced, this entertainment is ſeldom finiſhed in leſs time than two hours.

The other luxuries of the Moors are ſnuff, of which they are uncommonly fond, and ſmoaking tobacco, for which the greater part uſe wooden pipes about four feet in length, with an earthen bowl; but the princes or emperor generally have the bowls made of ſolid gold. Inſtead of the indulgence of opium, which, from the heavy duty impoſed upon that article by the emperor, is too expenſive to be uſed by the Moors, they ſubſtitute the achicha, a ſpecies of flax. This they powder and infuſe in water in ſmall quantities. The Moors aſſert, that it produces agreeable ideas, but own that when it is taken to exceſs it moſt powerfully intoxicates. In order to produce this effect, they likewiſe mix with their tobacco an herb named in this country, khaf, which by ſmoaking occaſions all the inebriating effects of the achicha. The uſe of ſpirits as well as wine is ſtrictly forbidden by the Koran; there are, however, very few among the Moors who do not joyfully embrace every private opportunity of drinking both to exceſs.

With reſpect to the hours for eating, the people of this country are remarkably regular. Very ſoon after day-break they take their breakfaſt, which is generally a compoſition of flour and water boiled thin, together with an herb which gives it a yellow tinge. The male part of the family eat in one apartment, and the female in another. The children are not permitted to eat with their parents, but take their meals afterwards with their ſervants; indeed in moſt other reſpects they are treated exactly as ſervants or ſlaves by their parents. The meſs is put into an earthen bowl, and brought in upon a round wooden tray. It is placed in the centre of the gueſts, who ſit croſs-legged either on a mat or on the floor, and who form a circle for the purpoſe. Having previouſly waſhed themſelves, a ceremony always performed before and after meals, each perſon with his ſpoon attacks vigorouſly bowl, while they diverſify the enter ment by eating with it fruit or b At twelve o'clock they dine, perf ing the ſame ceremonies as at b faſt. For dinner, from the em down to the peaſant, their diſh is verſally cuſcoſoo, the mode of prep which has been already deſcribed believe I have intimated more than that neither chairs, tables, knive forks, are made uſe of in this cou The diſh is therefore brought in u round tray and placed on the round which the family ſit as at b faſt, and with their fingers comm violent aſſault on its contents; the at the ſame time, however, attende a ſlave or domeſtic, who preſents with water and a towel occaſionall waſh their hands. From the wa the ſimple and convenient inventio knives and forks, it is not uncomm this country to ſee three or four p pulling to pieces the ſame piece of r and afterwards with their fingers ſti up the paſte or cuſcoſoo, of which often take a whole handful at once their mouth. Their manner of e indeed was to me ſo diſguſting, though cuſcoſoo is in reality a very diſh, yet it required ſome time to rid of my prejudice ſo far as to b duced to reliſh it. At ſun ſet they upon the ſame diſh, and indeed ſu is their principal meal.

Such is the general mode of l among the principal people in to There are conſiderable multitudes, ever, who do not fare ſo well, bu obliged to content themſelves wi little bread and fruit inſtead of an food, and to ſleep in the open ſtr This kind of exiſtence ſeems ill c lated to endure even in an inactive ſ far more ſevere muſt it therefore b thoſe who exerciſe the laborious em ment of couriers in this country, travel on foot a journey of three or hundred miles, at the rate of bet thirty and forty miles a day, wit taking any other nouriſhment than tle bread, a few figs, and ſome w

Fig. 1.



Clayton fc.

KELLET'S TOWN.

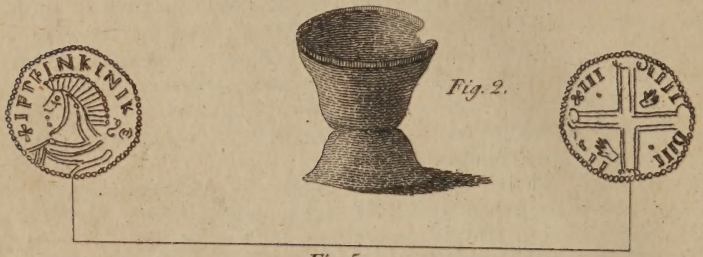


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

nd who have no better ſhelter at night han a tree. It is wonderful with what lacrity and perſeverance thoſe people erform the moſt fatiguing journies at ll ſeaſons of the year. There is a re-ular company of them in every town, vho are ready to be diſpatched at a mo-nent's warning to any part of the coun-ry their employers may have occaſion o ſend them. They conſtitute in this mpire the only mode of conveyance for ll public and private diſpatches; and as hey are well known in the place to vhich they belong, they are very punc-ual in delivering every thing that is put nto their hands. From their ſteady ace in travelling, at the rate of about our miles an hour, and from their eing able to paſs over parts which, from he mountainous ſtate of the country, nd from the want of good roads, per-ons on horſeback would find inacceſſible, hey are indeed by far the moſt expedi-ious meſſengers that could be employ-d. As a proof of the amazing exer-ions of which they are capable, I need nly mention, that there have been re-eated inſtances of a courier proceeding rom Morocco to Tangier, which is a ourney of about three hundred and thirty niles, in ſix days.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

If the incloſed drawings of ancient remains merit the attention of your readers, you will give them a place in the Anthologia.

W.

FIG. 1, plate 2, is a view of the ruins of the round tower and hurch of Kellet's or Kelly's Town, in he barony of and county of Carlow, nd dioceſe of Leighlin and Ferns. The tower, which ſtands on elevated ground about five miles N. E. of Carlow, and not on the Barrow, as aſſerted in ſome late publications, is built of grit ſtone with which the country abounds, and about twelve feet internal diameter, but at preſent much deſtroyed. The church appears to be very ancient, with ſemicir-cular arches, but all the ſculptured ſtones are taken away. It is ſaid to have been built by St. Patrick, and dedicated to him. The cemetery was frequently, and is at preſent, a much frequented burying ground. Under the church are vaults appertaining to the ancient family of the Cummins; a name ſtill ſurviving, and numerous in that part of the country.

On an old tombſtone in the choir is, *Hoc jacet ſub lapide Hugo Mc. Cummins*, 1603. The other tombs in the church, are of John Barry, eſq; of Rath-Ruſh, who died April 28th, 1731. The re-verend Mr. James Bret, rector of Ballin and Rattoe, who died the 19th January, 1764, aged 41. On the north ſide of the church is a neat and elegant tomb, raiſed on a mount, (ſeen in the view) and erected to the memory of Mrs. Anne Coughlan, alias Scott, of Rath-Ruſh, county Carlow, died 11th March 1792, aged 34. On the table is a neat agnus dei in baſſo relievo, with *memento mori* at the top, and *requieſcant in pace, amen*, at the bottom. In the middle of the church ſtand the remains of the ancient font, (fig. 2.) rudely cut out of a ſingle ſtone, repreſenting a kind of vaſe or urn, in the centre of which is a hole through the baſe, for the water to flow into the earth, agreeable to the ancient Iriſh canons, which order that every font ſhall have a pipe or channel for the water to be poured from the baſon into the earth, after the rite of baptiſm is per-formed.

In the neighbourhood of this church is a great number of granite rocks cover-ed with corcair or arkit, and immenſe quantities might be collected by women and children, for the uſe of dyers, and ſave the kingdom a conſiderable expence in procuring it from the Madeiras. This plant was called muri by the ancients,

and from which the Tyrians procured their celebrated ſcarlet colour.

Fig. 3. Is a ſmall cromlech at Harold's-Town in the county of Carlow, ſupported by a ſingle ſtone. The covering ſtone is rather ſingular, being in the form of the lobe of the liver of animals; the under ſurface is plane and ſmooth, but the upper is convex, in which are a number of channels proceeding from the ſame trunk and reſembling veins; but whether natural or artificial it is difficult to determine, though moſt probably the latter, as no ſuch ſtones are found in the neighbourhood. This ſpecies of ancient monuments were numerous throughout the northern countries of Europe, and were erected by our barbarous anceſtors both as ſepulchres and altars of ſacrifice. This, under conſideration, ſeems to have been the latter, as on digging under it, in opening a gravel pit, no remains of interment was diſcovered. The tradition among the country people, ſuppoſes it an altar on which goats and ſheep were ſacrificed. The throat of the victim was cut over the trunk or main channel, and as the blood flowed from thence into the branches, the divinations were made, every branch having a ſeparate and diſtinct ſignification. This tradition receives ſome ſupport from Tacit. l. 14, and Diodor. Sic. l. 5, who inform us that the Druids and Heathen prieſts of antiquity divined by the fibres and blood of victims, in Germany, Gaul and Britain.

Fig. 4. Is a round pillar ſtone at Mullamaſt in the county of Kildare, about ſeven feet high. Tradition relates that an ancient warrior is buried under it. The Iriſh call theſe kind of pillar-ſtones *gobhlan* or gowlan and gobhan, that is baked ſtones. There are ſeveral of them in different parts of the kingdom, cut in the ſame form, and the ſame notches on the ſummit. They are alſo found in Britain, Germany, Tartary and Perſia: and are nearly of the ſame form as the putia ſomnata, (fig. 16.) of the Gentoos, which repreſented the ſun, or generic principle of nature, being their god Mahadeu. (Della Va le's voyages, p. 172.) Whence, a from the aſſertions of Demoſthene Pauſanias, Herodianus, and other a cient writers, that god was repreſent by great ſtones ſet upright with rou baſes, among the Celtes, Syrians, Ph nicians, Medes, Perſians and Greek we may infer that the monument unc conſideration, was erected for the ſa purpoſe as an object of religious ado tion, and under which were interred f quently their prieſts and heroes.

Fig. 5. Is a ſmall ſilver coin fou with a number of others, near Kiln rony in the Queen's county. On obverſe, is in Runic characters *Deſ Cinic*, but the reverſe is too much faced to be read. Four of theſe co weigh 64 grains, or 16 grains e coin, and was the old Daniſh halfpen To one pound of ſilver they added f ounces of alloy, making 16 ounces mixed metal, which was coined into ſhillings of 16 penny-weights each, rather into 24 halfpence at 16 gra each, and 12 pence of 32 grains, wh was the largeſt coin ſtruck; for ſhilli and pounds were only nominal. T Daniſh penny therefore was equal value to 3d. and in currency to 4d. our preſent money, and the halfpe in value to 1½d. and in currency to Great quantities of this money h been found in different parts of the ki dom; and was principally ſtruck by Daniſh chiefs of Dublin. Moſt of pieces have on the reverſe a hand, this under conſideration two, wit nail in the middle; expreſſing the niſhment inflicted by the Daniſh Northern laws, on coiners of baſe ney, of having their right hand naile the mint-houſe through the palm, there cut off. In ſome pieces, the h and nail are expreſſed ſeparate in diffe parts of the reverſe, and in others, the nails. (Vide Ledwich's Iriſh A quities, p. 125.)

Se

Second Letter of Abcalan the Phenician Aſtrologer.

To the People of the Anthologia.

THIS letter has been detained hitherto by an accident which had nearly ſped Abcalan to the region of antiquities and monuments, with all his ſins about him. On the publication of my firſt I felt my conſcience eaſed of an intolerable weight; convinced of my own meritorious ſervices, I expected patiently the applauſes of a grateful public: I was preparing a plan for the erection of a Phenician charter ſchool, for the appointment of Phenician maſters, and was compoſing in ſpirit my own inauguratory diſcourſe, when a billet was forced into my hand by a perſon unknown. This paper I kept unopened to the concluſion of my reverie, and then the bearer had diſappeared. "Moſt illuſtrious Chaldean:" The title was modeſt, and ſeemed to promiſe better things; the freedom of the city, or a gold box, or ſome other teſtimony of public gratitude.

"Your ſyſtem of antiquities is both "wonderful and very good; but do "not ſuppoſe that the public ſlights "you, as your own modeſty affects to "believe." Incenſe all! quoth I, to myſelf, but no ſuſpicion of a gold box. "We are five here who believe as "firmly as you do, and read your "books at every meeting, for our con"ſtitutional information on that *buſineſs*. "We have got ſome *offals* of antiquity, "which none of our council can *put* "*together*, and we doubt not of your "ſucceeding after ſome practice. You "will therefore condeſcend ſo as to "favour us with the honour of your "preſence at —— on Friday night. "N. B It will be a ſecret meeting."

I accordingly condeſcended ſo as to favour them, and on entering diſcovered ſome fifteen antiquarians round a table, each girt with an apron or Phenician pallium. I ſaluted them all as I could, and begged a ſight of the curioſities which had been mentioned in the complimentary billet. Upon this a ragged member ſnaps me up from the corner a prodigious cudgel; here, ſays he, is a knotty point, my old gentleman, which we hope to have diſcuſſed by your Kabbala. A Jacob's ſtaff, anſwered I, or a tragic ſceptre; for we read that in ancient—You ſhall feel anon, quoth he, lending me at the ſame inſtant ſome ſmart knocks on the lobe of the right ear. I roared like Glumdalclitch on the loſs of Gulliver, but my notes were drowned in the general cry of encore, with which my humorous operator complied without ſcruple. As ſoon as I recovered the uſe of my tongue, and a part of my ſenſes, I began to ſuſpect that the affair was nothing like a gold box; and thinking it rather inconvenient to be conquered, as Petrarch ſays, without a declaration of war, I aſked my drum-major whether he meant to try experiments on me corporally, or merely to prove the doctrine of ſenſation. As for that, replied the preſident, taking the pipe from his mouth, and handing it over to the vice-preſident, it is your buſineſs to look to: We know you well enough for the ſneaking ragamuffin that makes almanacks; we know very well whom you mean in your Pollyanthuſes, and who ſet you upon writing your damned *cobling-work*, to ſink our *work*. I would fain interrupt him, but was called to order by a third application of the Jacob's ſtaff, and the chairman continued, while the cudgel was ſtill hovering round my ſhoulders: You have *made up* inuendoes againſt us, and we muſt make inuendoes upon you: Smite him, brother, that he may have *ſtuff* for another Pollyanthus. Gentlemen, quoth I, compariſons are odious, but I think your alluſions too warm and perſonal; they really mortify and *confound me*, ſo to diſcuſs the matter.—*Confound you*, ſirrah, quoth the preſident; confound you to damnation; look to him, brother, with the Jacob's ſtaff. At the ſecond deſcent of the cudgel my

ſenſes eloped, and I found myſelf on the highway, my hat and peruke miſſing, my ſpectacles broken to atoms, my pockets emptied of all the Phenician coin, and the plan of my charter ſchool gone. As ſoon as I got home I procured a warrant, and ſallied forth in perſon to ſeize upon the body corporate, when to my ſurprize I found, that the antiquarian ſociety was no other than a conventicle of journeymen ſhoemakers, who had miſtaken me for an inſpector of police.

But though my wounds were not mortal, yet my ſorrows were far from being at an end: It ſeems as if heaven in redeeming me from the rod of Jacob had meant only to reſerve me for the dreadful viſitation of many doctors. I called for a man of phyſic to inſpect my bruiſes, but he declared that as the diſeaſe was inflammatory, he could not venture to preſcribe until the diagnoſtics were become more critical. On the fourth day my tumours had ſubſided, and I wrote the preceding pages; on the tenth my medical friend returned to inſpect me, and give me over in the neceſſary forms, when finding me live and walk, and likely to remain ſome time longer in this valley of tears, he inveighed bitterly againſt my ignorance and preſumption, in having recovered againſt all rules of pharmacy. Friend, ſaid I, a pleaſant thought has juſt hit my fancy; have you ever heard of the ſtoic, or ſocratic? I have read ſomething, anſwered he haſtily, of that complaint in Harpocrates, but your ſymptoms are more prurient and diapthartic. Bleſs me, ſir, replied Abcalan, that is I myſelf; Hippocrates was long before Socraticiſm; but I was ſaying that as ſore eyes converted a philoſopher from the doctrine of inſenſibility, ſo have I been taught one truth by my antiquarian ſuſtigation. For I had ſaid that E. M. I. M. comprehended all points and predicaments of place, but now I find that there is a third place or limbus patrum. This I diſcovered on recovering from my ſwoon, for I had been all that time the devil knows where. The doctor roſe from his chair, and tired haſtily, grumbling, as I could ceive: I'll be damned if he is not ſt and ſtaring.—He returned ſoon a with a legion of the brotherhood, v ſeized me by force and arms, and ha ſtretched me upon the floor, ſet a c upon my thorax, to prevent all miſch and then, with haggard looks, proce ed to take my horoſcope. Right w thy and worſhipful, cried my fri ſtepping upon the chair, and diſpen a profound ſalutation to the battalio hungry ſoothſayers around, this pat of mine whom you hear growling derneath, (for indeed I was groa from my enchanted cage) is pla hydrophobous, for on my ſecond he told me that Socrates had ſore e and that he was in a place called Devil knows where. Gentlemen, I the queſtion, is he mad? The queſ was carried without a diviſion. G tlemen, proceeded he, we have alr eſtabliſhed his caſe to be deſperate; us examine the evidence. My indeed, was deſperate, but they miſſed its definition. They ſnapped my pulſe; it was ſlow and regular; proved firſt of all that there wa ſtagnation of animal ſpirits in my bit. They next examined my body was free of puſtules, and therefore morbific matter had made a retroce to the vital parts, and a peripneum muſt enſue. The graveſt of them chanced to peep under the chair, obſerving me to ſmile, they all in diately pronounced me delirious laughed, and they cried out that I gan to bark already. I took the portunity, while they were making my mittimus, of ſtealing forth from wooden dungeon: I ſeized upon a poſt, and after ſome exemplary ſtances of juſtice, put to flight this w committee of public ſafety.

But let us wave alluſion, for I r am ſick at heart of all inuendos, ſhall return to my office of general ſtruction. I am now to conſider arts and manners of ancient times; bri

fly, and in the moſt didactic manner here is my text:

torum Tumulos flevit Glacialis Ierne;

ch ſignifieth that glaſſy Ierne made eral cries over the graves of Scotchn. From theſe words I infer, firſt, t Ireland was made of glaſs, or firſt ented the manufactures of cryſtal tes. Either ſenſe is good, for Buſ has demonſtrated that fire was forrly glaſs, and changed to its preſent ure by one of thoſe revolutions ſo mmon in ancient times. Secondly, ny has told us that the firſt invenn of cryſtal was made by Phenician rchants. In our ancient tradition coincide perfectly with Claudian, for *nagh*, in the pſalter of Caſhel, is a *ve*, and glunniadth is glaſs, where may obſerve the aſſertion of the man poet proved to evidence. To certain of this truth I conſtructed Oghum Beis, and read plainly in ſterious notes that glaſs was invent- by the people of Japhet, when athe, ſon of Magog, ſent Feniuſa rſaidh, king of Scythia, his male heir, diſcover the weſtern coaſt of glaſſy rne, and that on this account the ſon Eibher-*Glun*-Fion was ſirnamed Fahar Glas, or, the maker of glaſs.

By the aid of my Kabbala I changed e line thus:

otorum e cumulis crevit Glacialis Ierne,

hich ſignifies that Ireland was formed the bodies of Scotchmen ſlain. Theſe dies muſt have been very large in- ed, and belonged, I ſuppoſe, to thoſe ants who built our northern cauſe- ay. The fact, however, is very proble, for Cæſar we know in his wars th the people exerciſing the powers government in France, did make a uſeway of human bodies. The ſame related of Sapor, King of Perſia, and Thamas Kouli Kan. Yet this is not l. Ierne is the ſame as Inarime, for tranſpoſition this becomes Iarimne, at is to ſay, Iarne or Ierne. Now Inarime is the iſland of Prochyta, in the Tuſcan ſea; hence the fable of Enceladus, which the Greeks could never comprehend, and which no man can ever learn without the help of my talmudic analyſis. And what is Flevit, but that they chanted doleful ſongs. Here we ſee the invention of the minor key reſtored to Ireland. I need not be diffuſe on this ſubject, where we have ſuch perfect monuments exiſting of national melodies, ſo piercing, and ſo wonderful, without pauſe or cadence or preparation of diſſonance. Kircher indeed would fain deſpoil us of ſuch an honour; he has put our muſic in competition with the ſhrieks of the Pigritia in the Weſt Indies; but let the reader judge between us, allowing even an equal ſhare of merit to each, whether the new world can be as ancient as the old.

We are laſt to enquire into the name and country of the firſt muſician, and under the bleſſing of heaven to ſhew that he was a true-born Iriſhman. It is well known that Flere is to lament in funeral notes, or in ſympathy. Now I ſhall ſhew that Orpheus was the firſt inventer of this ſtrain, from the authority of the beſt Latin poets. Virgil, ſpeaking of Orpheus, expreſsly tells us as follows: Septem illum totos menſes *Fleviſſe* cavâ Teſtudine; it is ſaid that he continued harping a dirge for ſeven calendar months: this dirge he calls Miſerabile Carmen, and Horace Cantus Lugubres, a piteous ballad, ſuch as our national ſongs are allowed to be by all Dilettanti. If then the harp be the excluſive property of Ireland, where could Orpheus have found it but in our own land? Virgil alſo tells us that one of the principal words of this dirge was *ah*. Ah Miſeram Eurydicen. This note has been ſtill preſerved in our *a ſtore*, and in all our pathetic pieces. We have indeed added Os and Oughs, but this is merely the effect of our refinement in civilization, and not any fault of our renowned patriarch. Orpheus is by the greater part thought a Thracian, by few diſputed. If a Thra-

cian

cian he muſt have been very near Scythia, and probably the ſon of a Scythian, conſequently a relation of blood ſubſiſts between us and Orpheus: The very name proves this; for in ancient times Orpheus and Orphea were pronounced O'Gorſius and O'Garſia, and ſurely the ſon of Guagh-Dallach was O'Garfbhia, corruptly named at preſent O'Garvey.

Here, good people of the Anthologia, I may reſt; the pillars of Hercules are far behind me. I am fairly come to the ne plus ultra of my ſecond homily.

ABCALAN.

P. S. Tell the public that in future I ſhall receive no billets except by poſt; nor from any conſtitutional ſocieties, without the preſident's name or mark at the bottom.

Life of Earl Camden.

FEW men have had ſuch ſtrong claims to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen as the noble and illuſtrious character whoſe life and political merits we are now attempting to ſketch. Whether we conſider him as a ſtateſman, called to that high ſituation by his talents; as a lawyer, defending, ſupporting and enlarging the conſtitution; or as a man, ſuſtaining both by his firmneſs and unſhaken integrity; in all he excites our general praiſe; and every individual, in the contemplation of ſuch high and exalted merit, is tempted to exclaim, in the becoming ſpirit of national pride,

—"AND I, TOO, AM AN ENGLISHMAN!"

Charles Pratt, earl of Camden, was the third ſon of ſir John Pratt, knight, chief juſtice of the court of King's Bench under George the Firſt, by his ſecond wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the rev. Hugh Wilſon, canon of Bangor, and was born in 1713, the year before his father was called to the honour of the bench. He received the firſt rudiments of his education at Eaton, afterwards removed to King's Colle Cambridge.

Of his early life at both places th is little known, other than at Coll he was found to be remarkably dilig and ſtudious, and particularly ſo in hiſtory and conſtitution of his coun By ſome he was thought to be a li too tenacious of the rights and pr leges of the college he belonged to; perhaps, it was to this early tende that we are indebted for thoſe n ſtruggles in defence of liberty, wh whether in or out of office, he diſpla through the whole courſe of his polit life.

After ſtaying out the uſual time college, and taking his maſter's deg in 1739 he entered himſelf a ſtuden the Inner Temple, and was in due t admitted by that honourable ſociety barriſter at law. And here a circ ſtance developes itſelf in the hiſtor this great man, which ſhews how m chance governs in the affairs of world, and that the moſt conſider talents and indiſputable integrity ſometimes require the introductio this miſtreſs of the ceremonies, in o to obtain that which they ought to po from their own intrinſic qualification

Mr. Pratt, after his being calle the bar, notwithſtanding his family troduction, and his own perſonal racter, was very near nine years i profeſſion without ever getting in degree forward. Whether this from a natural timidity of conſtitu ill-luck, or, perhaps, a mixture of ſpondence growing out of the two cumſtances, it is now difficult to but the fact was ſo; and he was ſo pirited by it, that he had ſome tho of relinquiſhing the profeſſion of the and retiring to his college, wher rotation, he might be ſure of a c living, that would give him a ſma honourable independence*.

Bro

NOTE.

* Mr. Pratt's caſe, though ſi

rooding over these melancholy ghts, he went, as usual, to the wes- circuit, resolving to make this one : experiment, and then take his final rmination. He had, from his first ng out in his profession, been very nate with Mr. Henley, afterwards d Northington and lord high chan- or of England; a man who, with

NOTE.

oint of time, has, in a degree, hap- d to some of the greatest luminaries he law in our time. Sir Fletcher ton, afterwards Lord Grantley, was e years before he got into any notice.

Dunning, afterwards Ashburton, ived but twenty guineas the first , and for three years afterwards *nmunibus annis)* did not get one hun- l pounds. The fourth year, how- , did him justice; as his Westmin- hall fees, independent of circuits, duced him one thousand guineas.

George Hay, who was no less a it civilian than a man of fine general nts, was for three or four years in so e practice, as to be scarcely able by profession to keep up the port of a tleman; when distinguishing himself ome popular cause, he drew the no- of a client, who sent him twenty neas with a brief next morning. Up- this Sir George observed (after count- the money with some surprise),— Well, if the public, at last, have nd out that I have any merit, I'll ly to deserve it." He did so, and gressively rose to the first honours of profession.

The hon. Thomas Erskine stands in tradiction to these instances, as, by ing the good luck of a popular cause aid the brilliancy of his talents, he at e started into public notice, and his t year's fees are said to have amount- to considerably above one thousand nds. His practice and reputation e every year since increased, and it is erally understood, that he has made re money than any man of the pro- ion in the same number of years.

the talents of wit and conversation, was esteemed a good lawyer, and capable of strong and friendly attachments. Henley, at this time, was rising rapidly at the bar, and was concerned in most of the great causes on this circuit. He was the *amicus omnium horarum* with Pratt, but, whether from the pressure of business, or an unobtrusive temper of inquiry, knew nothing of the embarassments of his friend's affairs, till the other, availing himself of a leisure hour, opened himself to him with all the frankness, the confidence, and the unreservedness of an old and intimate colleague.

He told him, "that he had been very near *nine* years at the bar, without being in any degree distinguished in his profession—that this circumstance, perhaps, alone should induce him to think of changing it, but the incentive was still stronger when he had to tell him, that as his fortune was originally small (that of a younger brother by a second marriage) he had so far through necessity diminished it, that he had little better than two India bonds of one hundred pounds each remaining; that with this sum, he proposed, when he returned to town, to go down to his college at Cambridge, there to wait till such time as he should get a living in rotation, and thus exchange the uncertainties of the law for the quiet independence of retired life"

Henley heard him throughout with a seeming and anxious composure, when bursting out into a horse-laugh, he exclaimed, in this strong manner, "What! turn parson at last! No, by G—, Charles, you sha'n't be a P——, neither!—You shall do better for yourself, and that quickly too. Let me see—I'm concerned in a cause that will suit you to a hair—you shall be concerned in it too—it is on the popular side, and will do you credit—therefore let me hear no more of this canting business of turning parson:—you have abilities that run before us all, but you must endeavour to scour off a little of that d—mned modesty and diffidence you have about you, to give you fair play."

In

In this rough, familiar manner did Henley rally the ſpirits of his friend;—and he followed up his advice with ſagacity and cordiality; for his client's attorney calling in upon him a little after, in order to arrange the particulars of the cauſe, he aſked him, "Whether he had retained Pratt?" "Pratt! Pratt!" ſays the attorney, "Who is Mr. Pratt?" "Who is Mr. Pratt! Sir," ſays Henley, gravely, "it ſhews you to be a country attorney, or you ſhould know better. Go to him directly, and engage him, as I would not have a man of his abilities againſt me on any conſideration." The attorney inſtantly did as he was directed, and Mr. Pratt was retained in the cauſe.

What this cauſe was, now, perhaps, it might be difficult to trace: it, however, was of that nature as to excite much of public expectation, and Mr. Pratt prepared for it with all the exertions of his mind. He, perhaps, might have attributed a principal reaſon of his not riſing long before in his profeſſion, partly to the ill-luck of not being concerned in ſuch a cauſe. He might likewiſe have felt the blunt but well-founded and friendly reproach on his natural diffidence; and, perhaps, he might likewiſe reproach himſelf for too long and too eaſily yielding to the habits of deſpondence. Theſe, or ſome of theſe, at leaſt, we are warranted to ſuppoſe, were his reflections, as in this cauſe we find the powers of his great mind firſt called out into action.

Mr. Henley was taken ill upon the day of trial, and Mr. Pratt, of courſe, took the lead, and diſplayed a profeſſional knowledge and elocution that cauſed the admiration of his brother barriſters, as much as that of the whole court. In ſhort, the iſſue of that day's trial was, that beſides gaining his cauſe, he gained the reputation of an eloquent, profound, and conſtitutional lawyer.

When Mr. Pratt returned to London, he found the *bruit* of his profeſſional fame before him, which his friend Henley took care to cultivate by all the good offices in his power. Beſides giving him a part of that great buſineſs which flo in upon him, he introduced him t veral of the leading characters of day, and in particular to Mr. Pitt (a wards earl of Chatham), between w a friendſhip ſprung up, and continu the death of the latter, no leſs credi to their talents and integrity, than u and honourable to their country.

As we would wiſh to mark the greſs of this celebrated character as n as poſſible through the ſeveral grada of life, we muſt here take notice o ſecond great event which called ou profeſſional talents, and placed his upon that baſis which rendered it n ed and permanent, and for ever ſhielded and protected it from ne and inſecurity.

This was the celebrated caſe of C the bookſeller, for publiſhing "A fence of Alexander Murray, eſq; 1751, and afterwards in the cont election between lord Wenman an James Daſhwood on one ſide, and Parker and ſir Edward Turner on other. Mr. Pratt was counſel fo former, as he had been for Owen, ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf for his eloqu his ſkill, and patriotiſm, as not elevated his character as a lawyer, marked him as an able defender of conſtitutional rights of his country.

Mr. Pitt was the *auditor tantùm* this celebrated conteſt, and, cha with the eloquence, the profeſſional and the integrity of his new friend gave him his unreſerved confidence.

"Great ſouls by inſtinct to each o turn,
"Melt in alliance, and in frien burn."

From this hour they were the Py and Oreſtes of their time. Their v were alike large and honourable—minds firm and independent—thei tegrity unqueſtionable—and the lo their country their firſt and ruling ſion. To trace their characters mi ly, 'tis true, we ſhall find ſome co tutional difference of temper in the

lent, commanding ſpirit of Pitt, and he mild, perſuaſive talents of Pratt. But theſe were only modifications of the ame principle—their purſuits and ſenti-ents were alike congenial, and ran to he ſame common centre.

With theſe warm prepoſſeſſions in avour of his friend, when Mr. Pitt ame to be appointed ſecretary of ſtate n the year 1756, he appointed Mr. Pratt his private counſellor, with an andſome ſalary, in order, as that great an declared, "not only to have the eneſit of ſuch advice, but to guard gainſt any inroads which he otherwiſe ight unintentionally make on the laws nd conſtitution of his country." The ppointment was honourable to both:—o the one, as anxiouſly tenacious of ful-lling the great truſt repoſed in him with onſtitutional purity; and to the other, s performing the duty aſſigned him with degree of ability, punctuality, and in-grity, every way worthy of that high onfidential ſituation.

In 1757 Mr. Pratt was made attor-ey general, in the room of ſir Robert Henley, now made lord keeper. Mr. itt jocoſely played upon the temper of is friend on this occaſion, who knew othing of his intended move, by telling im he was appointed attorney-general. Not for the world, ſir," ſays he, to the prejudice of my oldeſt and beſt iend Henley." "Well, but ſuppoſe e kick this old friend of your's up to ie Houſe of Lords, will that do? In ct, the thing is ſo, Henley is made rd keeper, and I wiſh you joy, moſt ncerely, of your new appointment of torney-general."

We are now to view Mr. Pratt as an fficial ſervant of the crown, a ſituation general ſuſpicious, and often, in the roper diſcharge of duty, ſubject to po-ular cenſure and diſapprobation.

But he bore his faculties ſo meek, and was
So clear in his great office,"

at though then engaged in a war which roduced many trying and embarraſſing ſituations, he conducted himſelf with ſo much wiſdom, prudence, and ſpirit, he balanced the prerogatives of the crown and the liberties of the people "with ſuch even-handed and conſtitutional juſ-tice," that during the courſe of his five years attorney-generalſhip he had the thanks and rewards of his ſovereign, with the unanimous approbation of the people.

From the office of attorney-general Mr. Pratt (now ſir Charles Pratt) aſ-cended the Bench, being appointed lord chief juſtice of the court of Common Pleas in 1762 (after having been choſen repreſentative for the borough of Down-ton, Wiltſhire, in 1759, and made re-corder of Bath in the ſame year). In this elevated ſituation it became this il-luſtrious character to ſhew the extent of his legal knowledge, and the indepen-dency of his principles; and an occaſion ſoon after preſented itſelf for the full diſ-play of both—an occaſion which, both in its origin and conſequences, attracted the moſt general attention, and was no leſs credible to the judge who decided on it, than it was uſeful to the people, in ſecuring to them one of their moſt important and invaluable privileges.

A glance at this period of our domeſ-tic hiſtory will remind the public, that we allude to the affair of *General War-rants*, in the ſeizure of Mr. Wilkes's perſon and papers on the 30th of April 1763; a period in its conſequences that will be long and juſtly remembered by Engliſhmen, as it records the reſtora-tion of a privilege which, though inhe-rently their undoubted right, was long withheld from them by thoſe who pre-ferred being advocates for prerogative againſt the conſtitutional claims of their fellow-ſubjects *.

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* When this ſubject was diſcuſſed in the Houſe of Lords ſome time after-wards, the late lord Mansfield obſerved, "That as to the ſubject of general war-rants, it was no new doctrine to pro-

It is not our wish, nor is it our province to *overdo* a cause which took up so many years of public discussion as general warrants, by going into any great detail of that important subject; it is already sufficiently recorded—and when it becomes history, will form no inconsiderable part of the *memorabilia* of that time. We shall, therefore, only notice such parts as more particularly apply to the object of our biography, in order the better to elucidate the character he so justly acquired in the situation of lord chief justice of the Common Pleas.

Mr. Wilkes having his house entered by four messengers of the crown on the 30th of April 1763 (under a warrant for seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of the North Briton, N. 45), and next day (having undergone a previous examination before the secretaries of state) being committed a prisoner to the tower, a *habeas corpus* was soon after granted for his being brought before the court of Common Pleas; and after his case had been argued for some time by his counsel, the court took time to give their opinion, and for this purpose remanded him to the tower till the 6th of May following, when, being on the day brought up before the court, and making a very spirited and constitutional speech on that occasion, the lord chief justice Pratt delivered the resolution of the court (which was unanimous) as follows:

"When this return was read, my brother Glynn, counsel for Mr. Wilkes, made two objections to it, and though these should fail him, he insisted that

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nounce them illegal, they were also considered so, both in our books and the spirit of the constitution, and every *alumnus* in Westminster-hall ought to know so." Upon which the old duke of Newcastle replied, in his strong, plain manner, "It may be so, my lord—but —I vow to G—d, whenever this matter was debated in the council, I always understood your lordship to be of a different opinion."

Mr. Wilkes, from the nature of his particular station and character, as being member of the house of commons, w entitled to privilege of parliament, an ought, for that reason alone, to be di charged from his present imprisonment.

To begin with the objections—th first was, that it did not appear by th warrant that Mr. Wilkes stood charge upon any evidence with being the auth of the libel described in the warran The true question arising upon this ob jection is, Whether stating the evidenc be essential to the validity of the wa rant? and upon this point we are a clearly of opinion that the warrant good We consider the secretaries state in the light of common justices the peace, and they, no more than an common justices, can issue warran merely *ex officio*, or for offences withi their private knowledge, being in the cases rather witnesses than magistrate But though this be admitted, it will n affect the present question. The prese question is, Whether the stating the ev dence be essential to the validity of th warrant? No authority has been cite by the defendant's counsel to shew it— Ruddyard's case, in Vent. 22. was i deed referred to, but upon examini that case, it does not apply:—the com mitment there was a commitment execution, and therefore it was necessa in that case to state the evidence.

It was urged further, that the groun of the justices' jurisdiction rested in th charge by witnesses, and if it we otherwise every man's liberty would in the power of the justices. The ob jection deserves an answer, and if it ha not been determined before, I shou have thought it very weighty and ve alarming, but it has been settled.

Before I mention the case where was solemnly adjudged, I would tak notice, that neither lord Coke, lo Hale, nor Mr. Hawkins, all of the very able writers upon the crown la have considered such a charge as co tended for to be essential. In the tri of the seven bishops, though they we committed upon a similar warrant, the

coun

ounſel did not make the ſame objection. n referring to that great caſe, I am ot to be underſtood as intending to ve any weight to the determination of ne judges who ſat upon the bench in nat cauſe; I rely only on the ſilence of ne defendants' counſel, who were all of nem lovers of liberty, and the greateſt wyers of that age. We have ſeen pre-edents of commitments returned upon *abeas corpus* into the King's Bench, here the warrants have been all of the me form, and no ſuch objection taken. But the very point was determined in ne caſe of ſir William Wyndham (3d in. Ab. 530. 535. Stra. 2.), who was ommitted for high treaſon generally, nd not on the charge of any body ſtated n the commitment.—2d of Hawk. Pl. r. 120. Ch. 17, Sec. 17. refers to the aſe of ſir William Wyndham, and ſays,

It is ſafer to ſet forth that the party charged upon oath, but that it is not eceſſary." Thus ſtands the point on uthorities.

The other objection was, that the bel itſelf ought to be ſet forth *in hæc erba;* but upon that point too we are ll of opinion that the warrant is good. t was urged, that the ſpecific cauſe of he detention ought to be ſtated with ertainty, and therefore if a man be ommitted for felony, the warrant muſt riefly mention the ſpecies of felony. Now the ſpecies of every offence muſt e collected by the magiſtrate out of he evidence—but he is not bound to et forth the evidence, he is anſwerable nly for the inference he deduces from t. As to a libel, the evidence is partly nternal and partly external. The pa-er itſelf may not be complete and con-luſive evidence, for it may be dark and nintelligible, without the *inuendoes*, which are the external evidence. There s no other name but that of libel appli-able to the offence of libelling, and we know the offence ſpecifically by that name, as we know the offence of horſe-ſtealing, forgery, &c. by the names which he law has annexed to them.

But two reaſons were urged why the libel ought to be ſtated. Firſt, it was ſaid, that without it the court cannot judge whether it be a libel or not. The anſwer is, "That the court ought not in this proceeding to give any judgment of that ſort, as it would tend to prejudication, to take away the office of a jury, and to create an improper influence." The other reaſon was, that unleſs the libel be ſtated, the court cannot be able to determine on the quantity of bail. I anſwer, that regard to the nature of the offence is the only rule in bailing. As to the offence of a libel, it is an high miſdemeanour, and a good bail (having regard to the quality of the offender) ſhould be required. But if the libel itſelf was ſtated, we ſhould have no other meaſure of bailing than this: beſide, there has been no caſe ſhewn to warrant this reaſon, and it was not urged in the caſe of the ſeven biſhops.

But then it remains to be conſidered, whether Mr. Wilkes ought not to be diſcharged. The king's counſel have thought fit to admit that he was a member of the Houſe of Commons, and we are bound to take notice of it. In the caſe of the ſeven biſhops, the court took notice of their privilege, from their deſcription in the warrant. In the preſent caſe there is no ſuit depending; here no writ of privilege can therefore iſſue; no plea of privilege can be received; it reſts, and muſt reſt, on the admiſſion of the counſel of the crown;—it is fairly before us upon that admiſſion, and we are bound to determine it.

In lord Coke, 4th Inſt. 24, 15. after ſhewing that privilege of parliament is conuſable at common law, he ſays, "that privilege generally holds, unleſs it be in three caſes, viz. *treaſon*, *felony*, and the *peace*." We have not been able to have recourſe to the original record, but in Cotton's Abridgment, fol. 596, you will find my lord Coke was right. The caſe I would refer to is that of William Lake, 9th of Hen. VI. who being a member's ſervant, and taken in execution for debt, was delivered by the privilege of the Houſe of Commons: The

book adds (and for that purpose I refer to it), "Wherein it is to be noted, that there is no cause to arrest any such man, but for *treason*, *felony*, and the *peace*." In the trial of the seven bishops the words "the peace" are explained to mean "surety of the peace."

In the case of the king against sir T. Culpepper, reported in the 12. Mod. 208. lord Holt says, "That whereas it is said in our books, that privilege of parliament was not allowable in treason, felony, or breach of the peace, it must be intended when surety of the peace is desired, that it shall not protect a man against a *supplicavit*, but it holds as well in case of indictment, information for breach of the peace, as in case of actions.

In the case of lord Tankerville, a few years ago, which, though not reported in any law-book, is upon record in parliament, it was held that bribery, being only a *constructive*, and not an *actual* breach of the peace, should not cast him of his privilege. There is no difference between the two houses of parliament in respect of privilege. The statutes of 12 and 13 Wil. III. ch. 3. and 2 and 3 of Anne, ch. 18. speak of the privilege of parliament in reference not to one house in particular, but to both houses.

What then is the present case? Mr. Wilkes, a member of the house of commons, is committed for being the author and publisher of an infamous and seditious libel. Is a libel *ipso facto* in itself an actual breach of the peace?—Dalton in his *Justice of the Peace*, fo. 289, defines a libel "as a thing *tending* to the breach of the peace." In sir Baptist Hicks' case, Hob. 224. it is called a *provocation* to a breach of the peace. In Lev. 139, the king against Summers, it was held to be an offence conusable before justices, because it *tended* to a breach of the peace. In Hawk. Pl. of the Crown, 193, ch. 73. sec. 3. it is called "a thing directly *tending* to a breach of the public peace." Now that That which only *tends* to breach of the peace, is not an actual breach of it, is too plain a proposition to admit of argument. But if it was admitted that a libel was a breach of the peace, still privilege cannot be excluded, unless I require surety of the peace, and there has been no precedent but that of the seven bishops cited to shew that sureties of the peace are requirable from a libeller; and as to the opinion of the three judges in that case, it only serves to shew the miserable state of justice in those days. Allybone, one of the three, was a rigid and professed Papist; Wright and Holloway, I am much afraid, were placed there for doing jobs; and Powell the only honest man upon the bench gave no opinion at all. Perhaps it implies an absurdity to demand sureties of the peace from a libeller. However what was done in the case of the seven bishops I am bold to deny was law.

Upon the whole, though it should be admitted that sureties of the peace are requirable from Mr. Wilkes, still his privilege of parliament will not be taken away till sureties have been demanded and refused.—*Let him be discharged* *."

Thus was the point of privilege determined by this able and upright judge and Mr. Wilkes was immediately discharged, to the satisfaction of a most numerous and anxious audience, who testified their joy by universal and repeated shouts of applause.

Mr. Wilkes, after this liberation, it is well known, complained to the house of commons of a breach of privilege by the imprisonment of his person, &c. but not content with this, he commenced an action in the court of Common Pleas against Robert Wood, esq the under secretary of state, for seizing his papers; and on the 26th December 1763, this cause was tried before the lord chief justice Pratt and a special jury at the defendant's desire; when, after a

NOTE.

* Easter term, 3d of Geo. III. 1763 C. P. The king against John Wilkes esq; (Digest of the law concerning libels fo. 40—54.)

hearing

g of near fifteen hours, a verdict given for Mr. Wilkes, with *one nd pounds* damages, and full costs t.

this important occasion the lord justice, it is reported, closed his e to the jury in the following s:

is warrant is unconstitutional, il- and absolutely void;—it is a al warrant directed to four messen- to take up any persons, without ng or describing them with any cer- , and to bring them, together with papers. It if be good, a secretary ate can depute any one of the mes- rs, or any even from the lowest of people to take examinations, to nit or release, and in fine, to do act which the highest judicial of- the law knows can do or order. e is no authority in our law books mentions these kinds of warrants, in express terms, condemn them."

Upon the maturest consideration I old to say, that this warrant is il- ; but I am far from wishing a mat- f this consequence should rest solely my opinion: I am only one of ve, whose opinions I am desirous ld be taken in this matter, and I very willing to allow myself the nest of the twelve. There is also ill higher court, before which this er might be canvassed; and whose rmination is final. And here I ot help observing the happiness of constitution in admitting those ap- s, in consequence of which material ts are determined on the most ma- consideration, and with the greatest nnity. To this admirable delay of law (for in this case the law's delay be stiled admirable) I believe it is fly owing, that we possess the best sted and most excellent body of s which any nation on the face of globe, whether ancient or modern, ld ever boast of. If these higher dictions should declare my opinion neous, I submit, as will become me, kiss the rod; but I must say, I shall ays consider it as a rod of iron for the chastisement of the people of Great Britain."

Observations on the Cause assigned by Fontenelle for the Pleasure derived from the Performance of Tragedy.

AN enquiry into the causes of the pleasure derived from the performance of tragedy has engaged the attention of the wisest philosophical critics. The moral end of this species of dramatic composition being to inculcate the government of our passions, by exhibiting, in the warmest colours of fancy, tempered by probability, the dangerous consequences with which they are invariably attended, when left uncontrouled; of course tragedy, considered in this view, would not, one would naturally suppose, produce very pleasing sensations; but that it does is incontrovertibly true:—Hence the difficulty of reconciling a pleasing effect with a disagreeable cause; and the apparent inconsistency of our deriving satisfaction from an event when represented on the stage, which in real life would produce a very opposite emotion, have caused a contrariety of opinion. Fontenelle has attempted to solve this literary phænomenon, by ascribing the pleasure we receive on this occasion to an idea of falsehood which lurks in our minds, and which, though weak and disguised, is sufficient to counteract any extraordinary uneasiness we might feel at seeing the misfortunes of those whom we admire. But however ingenious this solution may appear, it is by no means satisfactory; for so far from such an idea operating to produce the effect ascribed to it, I believe it will be found, upon examination, on the contrary, that our pleasure in a great degree depends upon, and encreases, in proportion to our exlusion of that idea. When we consider the great end of tragedy, and the rules which have been wisely laid down to falicitate its attainment, it plainly appears that probability must be the

the baſis of the whole; we cannot be intereſted unleſs our ſenſibilities are awakened, and they can only be rouſed by the impreſſions of nature and of truth.

So well aware were the antient dramatic writers of the neceſſity of attending to this important point, that the unities, thoſe fundamental laws of the drama, were framed for the ſole purpoſe of giving to the repreſentation an air of credibility, by connecting the incidents with the cataſtrophe, limiting the time of the performance, and contracting the place, which neceſſarily ariſes from the limitation of time: not that they ſuppoſed any ingenuity in the compoſition, or artifice in the performance of a play, could poſſibly deceive a ſober mind into a belief of its reality; but wiſely concluding, that the nearer truth is approximated the more the paſſions will awaken into ſympathy, whether happineſs or miſery be exhibited to view; and in this inſtance, experience ſanctions the wiſdom of antiquity: the moſt highly wrought fiction ceaſes to pleaſe when it loſes its ſimilitude to nature. So ſtrongly is the mind prediſpoſed to the reception of truth, that even our feelings at times co-operate with our reaſon in the reception of falſhood; what revolts againſt the underſtanding can ſeldom rouſe the ideas which ſlumber in the heart.

Since then we can only derive pleaſure from probable repreſentations, as they only can intereſt our feelings, we muſt unavoidably trace up all our pleaſing ſenſations to that ultimate cauſe; 'tis therefore a kind of illuſion of the imagination produced by the ſtrong workings of our ſympathies, rouſed by the primary cauſe of probability, which in a great meaſure gives riſe to the pleaſure we receive from the performance of tragedy. That it is a ſpecies of illuſion which immediately cauſes the tumultuous agitations of mind that are ſo frequently produced by dramatic exhibitions, can not reaſonably be denied: ſorrow excited by feigned miſery is ſurely an impoſition upon the feelings; for though the effect is real, the cauſe is fictitious: but why this illuſion ſho pleaſe which operates by raiſing diſag able emotions may I think be eaſily counted for, by analogy from the fluence of real but not exceſſive mi upon the mind; I ſay not exceſſive, ſcenes of ſuch complicated ſuffering exiſt in reality, as to deſtroy every ſation but of horror, when even ſym thy is loſt in the tumult of the feelin whereas the uneaſineſs excited by ar cial cauſes can never operate beyon certain degree; between their influen therefore, in ſuch caſes it is obvi there can be no reſemblance; what effects then follow the excitement of treſsful ſenſations from real cauſes, w they act within bounds, belong alſo artificial ſorrow. And whoever kn the human heart will not, I hope, h tate to admit that there is ſomething tremely gratifying in the exerciſe of ſocial affections; hence we enjoy a of gloomy pleaſure even in ſympathi with the wretched. In obſerving racters eminently flagitious, we feel a kind of melancholy ſatisfaction in neſſing their moments of remorſe ſorrow, and in tracing out thoſe ſoli features of humanity which ſave blank and hopeleſs extinction of all tue.

Sterne, who has deſcribed with quiſite ſenſibility every vibration of heart, from the gentleſt tremor to moſt violent agitation, ſays, "that was never ſo conſcious of the exiſte of a ſoul within him, as when he entangled in melancholy adventur Such is always the effect of real but extreme miſery upon a heart diſpoſe commiſerate the diſtreſſes, and par pate in the feelings of a fellow-creatu and ſurely, provided the exciting c be ſo moderate in its operation, as permit ſympathy to act, it matters whether it be natural or artificial, effect muſt be the ſame. But her may be aſked, if this illuſion of the i gination be really the principal cauſ our pleaſure, how comes it that we with horror from an exhibition of diſtreſs? To this I anſwer, that

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ry has a repulsive influence only
n it exists in such a degree as by its
nt operation on the mind to annihi-
even sympathy itself: and in such
the analogy being destroyed be-
n it and artificial sorrow, which can-
exceed certain limits, it forms no
nd of objection to this theory; that
misery in excess should excite hor-
but when more lenient, an agree-
sensation of melancholy is by no
ns unaccountable. It is not at all
ge, that the same cause differently
ified, or in different degrees, should
uce dissimilar effects. Sympathy, or
llow-feeling for the suffering of
rs, is almost universal; such is our
ensity to indulge in it, that we often
pathize with a passion before we
w the cause which excited it; and
sympathy with sorrow is much more
gent than our sympathy with joy.
heart naturally likes to be moved;
ncholy objects suit it, and even sor-
ful and disastrous, provided they are
in excess. There is a secret satis-
on (founded upon a very laudable
e) which we receive from the con-
ation of our possessing a rational
perate sensibility; a heart which ex-
ls with the good fortune, and sym-
izes with the adversity of our fellow-
tures; which commiserates the wan-
ngs of vice, and rejoices at the
mph of virtue. It scarcely requires
e observed, with respect to the idea,
ood, that even were it necessary, it
ld be ineffectual for the purpose as-
ed to it, namely the qualification of
sorrow; for as it could only be ne-
ry to call it to our aid, when under
influence of violent emotions, in
r to dispel the painful delusion, and
ore the mind to its former tranquil-
; so it is evident we could not recur
: when there would be most occasion
o so: it is not when we are hurried
y by the resistless impetuosity of vio-
passions that reason can interpose
mediation, we are little inclined
to calculate probabilities, or listen
ne frigid discovery of the fallacy of a
representation which the warmth of our
imagination had realized.

X.

DESCRIPTION of CARNICOBAR and its INHABITANTS.

By Mr. G. HAMILTON.

[From the second Volume of the ASIATIC RESEARCHES.]

THE island, of which I propose to give a succinct account, is the northernmost of that cluster in the Bay of Bengal, which goes by the name of the Nicobars. It is low, of a round figure, about forty miles in circumference, and appears at a distance, as if entirely covered with trees: however, there are several well-cleared and delightful spots upon it. The soil is a black kind of clay, and marshy. It produces in great abundance, and with little care, most of the tropical fruits, such as pine-apples, plantains, papayas, cocoa nuts, and areca-nuts; also excellent yams, and a root called cachu. The only four-footed animals upon the island are hogs, dogs, large rats, and an animal of the lizard kind, but large, called by the natives tolonqui; these frequently carry off fowls and chickens. The only kind of poultry are hens, and those not in great plenty. There are abundance of snakes of many different kinds, and the inhabitants frequently die of their bites. The timber upon the island is of many sorts, in great plenty, and some of it remarkably large, affording excellent materials for building or repairing ships.

The natives are low in stature but very well made, and surprizingly active and strong; they are copper-coloured, and their features have a cast of the Malay; quite the reverse of elegant. The women in particular are extremely ugly. The men cut their hair short, and the women have their heads shaved bare, and

wear

wear no covering but a ſhort petticoat, made of a ſort of ruſh or dry graſs, which reaches half way down the thigh. This graſs is not interwoven, but hangs round the perſon ſomething like the thatching of a houſe. Such of them as have received preſents of cloth petticoats from the ſhips, commonly tie them round immediately under the arms. The men wear nothing but a narrow ſtrip of cloth about the middle, in which they wrap up their privities ſo tight that there is hardly any appearance of them. The ears of both ſexes are pierced when young, and by ſqueezing into the holes large plugs of wood, or hanging heavy weights of ſhells, they contrive to render them wide and diſagreeable to look at. They are naturally diſpoſed to be good humoured and gay, and are very fond of ſitting at table with Europeans, where they eat every thing that is ſet before them: and they eat moſt enormouſly. They do not care much for wine, but will drink bumpers of arak, as long as they can ſee. A great part of their time is ſpent in feaſting and dancing. When a feaſt is held at any village, every one, that chuſes, goes uninvited, for they are utter ſtrangers to ceremony. At thoſe feaſts they eat immenſe quantities of pork, which is their favourite food. Their hogs are remarkably fat, being fed upon the cocoa-nut kernel and ſea water; indeed all their domeſtick animals, fowls, dogs, &c. are fed upon the ſame. They have likewiſe plenty of ſmall ſea fiſh which they ſtrike very dextrouſly with lances, wading into the ſea about knee deep. They are ſure of killing a very ſmall fiſh at ten or twelve yards diſtance. They eat the pork almoſt raw, giving it only a haſty grill over a quick fire. They roaſt a fowl, by running a piece of wood through it, by way of ſpit, and holding it over a briſk fire, until the feathers are burnt off, when it is ready for eating, in their taſte. They never drink water; only cocoa-nut milk and a liquor called ſoura, which oozes from the cocoa-nut tree after cutting off the young ſprouts or flowers. This they ſuffer to ferment before it is uſed, and then it is i cating, to which quality they add by their method of drinking it, by ing it ſlowly through a ſmall ſtraw. ter eating, the young men and w who are fancifully dreſt with leave to dancing, and the old people ſur them ſmoaking tobacco and dri ſoura. The dancers, while perfor ſing ſome of their tunes which a from wanting harmony, and to they keep exact time. Of muſic ſtruments they have only one kind that the ſimpleſt. It is a hollow boo about 2½ feet long and three i in diameter, along the outſide of there is ſtretched from end to e ſingle ſtring made of the threads ſplit cane, and the place under the is hollowed a little to prevent it touching. This inſtrument is p upon in the ſame manner as a g It is capable of producing but few n the performer however makes it harmonionſly, and generally accomp it with the voice.

What they know of phyſick is and ſimple. I had once occaſion t an operation in ſurgery performed o toe of a young girl, who had been by a ſcorpion or centipee. The w was attended with a conſiderable ling, and the little patient ſeeme great pain. One of the natives prod the under jaw of a ſmall fiſh, which long, and planted with two row teeth as ſharp as needles; taking th one hand, and a ſmall ſtick by wa hammer in the other, he ſtuck the three or four times into the ſwelling, made it bleed freely: the toe was bound up with certain leaves, and day the child was running about per ly well.

Their houſes are generally built the beach in villages of fifteen or tw houſes each; and each houſe contai family of twenty perſons and upwa Theſe habitations are raiſed upon w en pillars about ten feet from the grou they are round, and, having no windo look like bee-hives, covered with tha The entry is through a trap door be

w

re the family mount by a ladder, ch is drawn up at night. This man- of building is intended to ſecure the ſes from being infeſted with ſnakes, rats, and for that purpoſe the pillars bound round with a ſmooth kind of , which prevents animals from being e to mount; beſides which, each pil- has a broad flat piece of wood near top of it, the projecting of which ctually prevents the further progreſs uch vermin as may have paſſed the . The flooring is made with thin s of bamboos laid at ſuch diſtances n one another, as to leave free ad ſion for light and air, and the inſide eatly finiſhed and decorated with fiſh- lances, nets, &c.

The art of making cloth of any kind uite unknown to the inhabitants of iſland, what they have is got from ſhips that come to trade in cocoa- s. In exchange for their nuts (which reckoned the fineſt in this part of ia) they will accept but of few arti- ; what they chiefly wiſh for is cloth ifferent colours, hatchets, and hanger les, which they uſe in cutting down nuts. Tobacco and arak they are y fond of, but expect theſe in pre- s. They have no money of their , nor will they allow any value to coins of other countries, further than hey happen to fancy them for orna- nts; the young women ſometimes ging ſtrings of dollars about their ks. However they are good judges gold and ſilver, and it is no eaſy ter to impoſe baſer metals upon them, uch.

They purchaſe a much larger quantity cloth, than is conſumed upon their iſland. This is intended for the oury market. Choury is a ſmall d to the ſouthward of theirs, to ch a large fleet of their boats ſails y year about the month of Novem- to exchange cloth for canoes; for cannot make theſe themſelves. This ge they perform by the help of the and ſtars, for they know nothing of compaſs.

In their diſpoſitions there are two remarkable qualities. One is their entire neglect of compliment and ceremony, and the other, their averſion to diſhoneſty. A Carnicobarian travelling to a diſtant village upon buſineſs or amuſement, paſſes through many towns in his way without perhaps ſpeaking to any one: If he is hungry or tired, he goes up into the neareſt houſe, and helps himſelf to what he wants, and ſits till he is reſted, without taking the ſmalleſt notice of any of the family, unleſs he has buſineſs or news to communicate. Theft or robbery is ſo very rare amongſt them, that a man going out of his houſe, never takes away his ladder, or ſhuts his door, but leaves it open for any body to enter that pleaſes, without the leaſt apprehenſion of having any thing ſtolen from him.

Their intercourſe with ſtrangers is ſo frequent, that they have acquired in general the barbarous Portugueſe, ſo common over India; their own language has a ſound quite different from moſt others, their words being pronounced with a kind of ſtop, or catch in the throat, at every ſyllable.

They have no notion of a God, but they believe firmly in the devil, and worſhip him from fear. In every village there is a high pole erected with long ſtrings of ground rattans hanging from it, which, it is ſaid, has the virtue to keep him at a diſtance. When they ſee any ſigns of an approaching ſtorm, they imagine that the devil intends them a viſit, upon which many ſuperſtitious ceremonies are performed. The people of every village march round their own boundaries, and fix up at different diſtances ſmall ſticks ſplit at the top, into which ſplit they put a piece of cocoa-nut, a wiſp of tobacco, and a leaf of a certain plant: whether this is meant as a peace offering to the devil, or a ſcare-crow to frighten him away, does not appear.

When a man dies, all his live ſtock, cloth, hatchets, fiſhing lances, and in ſhort every moveable thing he poſſeſſed, is buried with him, and his death is

mourned by the whole village. In one view this is an excellent cuſtom, ſeeing it prevents all diſputes about the property of the deceaſed among his relations. His wife muſt conform to cuſtom by having a joint cut off from one of her fingers; and, if ſhe refuſes this, ſhe muſt ſubmit to have a deep notch cut in one of the pillars of her houſe.

I was once preſent at the funeral of an old woman. When we went into the houſe, which had belonged to the deceaſed, we found it full of her female relations; ſome of them were employed in wrapping up the corpſe in leaves and cloth, and others tearing to pieces all the cloth which had belonged to her. In another houſe hard by, the men of the village, with a great many others from the neighbouring towns, were ſitting drinking ſoura and ſmoaking tobacco. In the mean time two ſtout fellows were buſy digging a grave in the ſand near the houſe. When the women had done with the corpſe, they ſet up a moſt hideous howl, upon which the people began to aſſemble round the grave, and four men went up into the houſe to bring down the body; in doing this they were much interrupted by a young man, ſon to the deceaſed, who endeavoured with all his might to prevent them, but finding it in vain, he clung round the body, and was carried to the grave along with it: there, after a violent ſtruggle, he was turned away and conducted back to the houſe. The corpſe being now put into the grave, and the laſhings, which bound the legs and arms cut, all the live ſtock, which had been the property of the deceaſed, conſiſting of about half a dozen hogs, and as many fowls, was killed, and flung in above it; a man then approached with a bunch of leaves ſtuck upon the end of a pole, which he ſwept two or three times gently along the corpſe, and then the grave was filled up. During the ceremony, the women continued to make the moſt horrible vocal concert imaginable: the men ſaid nothing. A few days afterwards, a kind of monument was erected over the grave, with a pole upon it, to which long ſtrips cloth of different colours were hung.

Polygamy is not known among the and their puniſhment of adultery is leſs ſevere than effectual. They from the man's offending member, piece of the foreſkin proportioned to frequent commiſſion or enormity of crime.

There ſeems to ſubſiſt among them perfect equality. A few perſons, fr their age, have a little more reſpect p to them; but there is no appearance authority over one another. Their ciety ſeems bound rather by mutual ligations continually conferred and ceived; the ſimpleſt and beſt of ties.

The inhabitants of the Andamans ſaid to be cannibals. The people Carnicobar have a tradition among th that ſeveral canoes came from An man many years ago, and that the cr were all armed, and committed g depredations, and killed ſeveral of Nicobarians. It appears at firſt rem able, that there ſhould be ſuch a w difference between the manners of inhabitants of the iſlands ſo near another; the Andamans being ſa canibals, and the others, the moſt ha leſs inoffenſive people poſſible. Bu is accounted for by the following hi rical anecdote, which, I have been ſured, is matter of fact. Shortly a the Portugueſe had diſcovered the ſage to India round the Cape of G Hope, one of their ſhips, on boar which were a number of Mozamb negroes, was loſt on the Anda iſlands, which were till then uninh ed. The blacks remained in the i and ſettled it: the Europeans mad ſmall ſhallop in which they ſailed Pegu. On the other hand, the Nic iſlands were peopled from the opp main, and the coaſt of Pegu; in p of which, the Nicobar and Pegu guages are ſaid, by thoſe acquai with the latter, to have much re blance.

n the gradual Approach of Old Age.

" Eheu fugaces labuntur anni "
HOR.

THERE is nothing which we more reluctantly believe, or of which are more mortified to be reminded, n that " we are growing old." We k daily in the glaſs, perhaps to ad- our perriwigs or ſmoothe our cra- s; but ſeldom attend to the ſilent greſs of our years, and the altera- ns which the hand of time is gradually king in our perſons. We advance m youth to manhood, and from man- od decline into the vale of years, to age and decrepitude; but by ſuch erceptible degrees, that it almoſt apes our notice. Hence we behold uagenarian beaux and beauties of the age inattentive to the depredations time, and, with more than youthful ty, infeſting the reſorts of youth and uty, admiring or courting admira- n: the gentleman gallanting, the lady uetting; inſenſible of the contemp- us ſmiles, and ſarcaſtick ſneers, which ir preſence calls forth from every ntenance.

But if we could ſpare one hour of rement amidſt theſe ſcenes of diſſipa- n, it muſt occur, one would hope, to moſt thoughtleſs beings, how much re reſpectable a character they would port, by confining themſelves to the neſtic circles of their friends and ghbours, than by haunting theſe fri- ous, though gay, aſſemblies; and, troubled ghoſts, " making night rideous," by their ominous counte- ces and portentous appearance.

Yet I would not wiſh to lock up in nuſeum theſe venerable figures, like ique marbles or Egyptian mummies: let them, occaſionally, frequent a ee-houſe, or the daily tea tables of r neighbours and acquaintance; or n go, once in a ſeaſon, to a ball or mbly, to ſee their grandchildren dance, and to vent their ſpleen on the progreſs of luxury, and the abſurdity of modern faſhions, ſo unlike the *glorious* times when *they* were young: but let their own parlours be their chief reſidence; and the ſociety of their friends their conſolation and amuſement: let them inſtruct their younger acquaintance with the remarks, and entertain them with the anecdotes, with which a long intercourſe with the world muſt have furniſhed them; and theſe young people, in return, will reverence their age; and, inſtead of ridiculing, bear with and pity their infirmities; and, by a reciprocal communication of the recent occurrences of the preſent day, furniſh an innocent amuſement, and make their time glide inſenſibly away in indolence, chearfulneſs and ſerenity.

" You've eat and drunk, and ſported
" now too long;
" 'Tis time to go, and quit the giddy
" throng,
" Leſt youth forget the reverence due
" to age,
" And ridicule, and thruſt you off
" the ſtage."
HOR. Ep. (Anonym.)

Seneca, in his twelfth epiſtle, treats this ſubject with ſome humour:

" Wherever I turn my eyes I behold evident proofs of my old age. I went lately to my villa, a few miles from town;‡ and on looking over my ſteward's accounts, I complained of the expenſe of his repairs. My ſteward ſaid, it was not owing to any neglect of his; that he had done every thing in his power, *but*, ſays he, *the houſe is grown* OLD. Now this villa was erected under my own inſpection. What then will become of me, if the very ſtones,

NOTE.

‡ " Ad quartum lapidem." The villa where he died in the bath.
TACIT. b. 15.

my contemporaries, are going to decay?

"Being out of humour with him, however, I ſeized another occaſion of venting my ſpleen againſt my ſervant. Theſe plane-trees, ſaid I, have certainly been greatly neglected. The leaves are all falling off; the branches grown knotty and parched up; the very trunks rough and ſqualid with moſs. This could not have happened, if they had been dug round and watered. The poor man, piqued at my ſuſpicions, ſwore upon his ſoul,* that he had given all poſſible attention to them; but that the trees were grown *old*. Now, to tell you a ſecret, I myſelf planted thoſe very trees; I myſelf beheld the firſt leaves they produced.

"Turning towards the gate; 'who is that decrepid old fellow there?" ſaid I: though you have done right to place him at the door, for he ſeems juſt ready to be carried to his funeral.† But where did you get this carcaſe? What have we to do with conveying other people's ſlaves to their burial?

"Ah! ſir, ſays the porter, do you know me? I am your *Felicio*: whom you uſed to ſend toys for fairin at the Saturnalian ‡ holidays; I am t ſon of your old ſteward Philoſitus, yo *little favourite*."

"Why, ſure the fellow's out of ſenſes, ſaid I. He fancies himſel child: My little favourite, forſooth! deed it may be ſo; for, I ſee he is ſh ding his teeth †

"Well; this at leaſt I owe to country-houſe, that wherever I t myſelf, when I go thither, I am p ſented with memorials of my old a Let me then embrace and bid it w come. Old age, if we know how make a proper uſe of it, abounds pleaſures; ot this at leaſt ſupplies place of pleaſures—that *we do not w them*

"What an agreeable ſtate of life this: To have ſubdued our paſſio and got entirely rid of our importun luſts and deſires!"

NOTES.

* Per genium meum.

† Alluding to the cuſtom of placing dead bodies in the veſtibule.

‡ Like our Chriſtmas.

† From old age, as children do their infancy.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Inquiries into the Origin and Progress of Heraldry in England, with Explanatory Observations on Armorial Ensigns. By James Dallaway, A. M." 4to. 3*l.* 3*s.*

FROM the present levelling temper of the times, a work that treats of distinctions of ranks in society, would not seem calculated to attract general attention. However, if such distinctions were annihilated, these enquiries would be read with pleasure, as they are learned, curious and instructive. Very few of any taste or refinement would wish to know the causes of hereditary bearings, of tournaments, blustering of arms, the origin of fiefs, and of devices, of the court of chivalry, and the incorporation of heralds, with many other topics equally interesting, accurately detailed in the Romance.

Domestic Anecdotes of the French Nation during the last thirty Years, indicative of the French Revolution." 8vo. 7*s.*

THERE are some good hints, and well supported by apposite anecdotes, which enable us to trace the grounds of the French revolution more than twenty years back. The clergy were early alarmed at the bold attempts of infidelity, and the poisonous and destructive doctrine, universally propagated, that politics stood in no need of the aid of religion. Had the court seconded their endeavours, and taken some severe and powerful means to stop a contagion, but too generally spreading from the frivolity of the nation, such scenes as have been since acted, to the utter subversion of religion, law and government, would have been prevented. An inactive supineness is as injurious to individuals as to states.

"*Sermons on several Subjects. By the Right Reverend Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London.*" 8vo. 7*s.*

THE remark made in the last article is peculiarly applicable to the state of religion and politics in these islands. The learned prelate, and with him every sober thinking man, clearly perceives, and as loudly proclaims, the dangers that await christianity and the constitution from the relaxed spirit of the times. It is well worthy the consideration of our rulers, to seek out and apply a remedy in time to evils of the greatest magnitude. The subjects handled in this volume are chearfulness, a distinguishing

distinguishing feature of the christian religion. The doctrine of redemption, self communion, the character of David, purity of manners, early piety, the government of the passions, &c.—These discourses are lively and elegant, correct and chaste.

" *Observations upon the Plagues inflicted upon the Egyptians. By Jacob Bryant.*" 8vo. 7s.

OUR author's design in this learned dissertation is to shew how peculiarly adapted to the local situation, prevailing habits and national prejudices, were the plagues inflicted on this obstinate people. This opens a field for a wide display of most profound erudition. He endeavours to prove the divine mission of Moses by this position, that no man of common prudence would have acted as Moses did, unless directed by a superior influence. He was an impartial writer, never flattering his nation. The internal evidence of this history is abundantly sufficient to prove, that he was appointed and authorized by God; that his mission was divine, and his ordinances from heaven.

With geographical accuracy and the aid of two maps he ascertains the part of the red sea over which the Israelites passed. The whole is designed to vindicate the sacred historian from the sneers of ignorance and infidelity; and, in our opinion, he has completely effected this.

" *The History of Great Britain, connected with the Chronology of Europe. By James Pettit Andrews.*" 4to. 1l. 1s. *Vol. I.*

A VERY useful work, containing anecdotes of the times, lives of the learned, and specimens of their works. The idea is taken from Henault's *Nouvel Abrégé chronologique de l'Histoire de France*, but on an improved plan. Besides the English history, we have corresponding annals of every other European state. The notes are valua and so are the appendixes; and the ferent heads of religion, governm manners, arts, sciences, commerce, c &c. exhibit a good view of these teresting particulars. We have not rused any work of modern date wh so much real information may be of the general state of Europe f Cæsar's invasion to the deposition Richard II.

" *A crying Epistle from Britannia Colonel Mack, including a naked trait of the King, Queen and Pri with Notes. By Anthony Pasq Esq;*" 8vo. 2s.

SQUIRE Pasquin, well known to public as a writer of no comm abilities, here indulges his humour burlesque poetry. Colonel Mack fair game; his name alone was to to flight innumerable hordes of S Culottes.

" They make our gracious king
" himself look blue!
" Our peers all pallid, and our
" knights askew,
" The devil ride a hunting with
" the crew:
" Bully the cannibals, great colo
" Mack,
" Oh what a way I'm in, good lac

His portrait of the king, queen a prince are drawn with a masterly p Of her majesty he says, " As a que she is benign; as a christian, meek; a mother, affectionate; as a wife, cha and as humility of spirit is the best fence we can make against the press of mortal anxiety, be our temporal what it may, she has wisely adopte system of self denial, evidently frau with faith, hope and charity. At miseries of Antoniette of France, I s but at the distresses of Charlotte Engla

and, I should weep. The first sen-
n is a compliment to the sex, the
would be a compliment to injured
ction.

bservations on the Effects of Buxton Water. By Joseph Denman, M. D." vo. 1s.

HE doctor, who has the reputation of being an able physician, has re-l at Buxton for forty years, and may uppoſed to be well acquainted with nature of this celebrated mineral r. In ſtomach and bowel caſes, in tonic gout, in nervous and nephritic plaints, and in moſt chronic diſor-, the water has not only been emi-ly ſerviceable, but effected miracu-cures.

LITERARY NEWS.

Mr. Wakefield's edition of Virgil in form and manner of his Horace, is greſſively advancing.

An elegant Claudian in the ſize of the us Italicus, is printing at the Shakeſ-re preſs.

The poſthumous works of Mr. Gibbon, together with the tracts, with large additions to each, and the life of the hiſtorian, written by himſelf, are printing, under the inſpection of lord Sheffield.

An important work on the moral duties of man is preparing by Mr. Giſburne.

The Clarendon preſs has completed one volume of Plutarch's works, under the care and with the criticiſms of Profeſſor Wittenbach, which will ſoon be publiſhed, both in an octavo and quarto form.

Among the foreign publications lately imported from England, many of which we have already noticed, are the following important works.

A volume of Pindar, with the notes and criticiſms of Beckius.

The ſecond volume of Stobæus. The ſecond volume of Grieſbach's Symbolæ Criticæ. The Cyclops of Euripides, with critical notes by Hoepfner. An additional volume of the Poetæ Latini Minores, which is the firſt part of volume the 6th. The Syſtema Phyſicæ of Julius Pollux, and the Doctrina Nummorum Veterum, in quarto, by Eckhell. A new volume of the Berlin Tranſactions, &c. &c.

MATHEMATICS.

MATHEMATICS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

Letter 16th.

On the Nature and Properties of Colours.

(Continued from page 56.)

Propoſition 7. BODIES of any colour, if acted on by rays of l under different angles expreſſive of different colours, in ſome meaſure change their colours.

It has been ſhewn in the doctrine of light, and the tranſparency and op of bodies, (letters 8 and 9,) that the conſtituent particles of all bodies ar and equally tranſparent, and freely communicate through them the luminous pr ple; but being of various textures and uniformity, they are acted on by the lumi principle in various directions and different angles of incidence, and conſeque are agitated under different tenors of vibration, and thereby ſuffer various flections and refractions; which cauſe the reflected rays to be agitated under ferent tenors of vibration from the incident rays, and producing in the lumin body the appearance of a colour different from the luminous. Whence, if b direct ray a body exhibits a certain caſt of colour, if the ray is thrown obliq the colour muſt in ſome degree be changed; for the conſtituent particles b differently agitated muſt act on the circumambient luminous principle under diffe tenors.

This is evident from the different caſts and ſhades of the objects of nature, the ſeveral directions of the ſolar rays, in different hours or periods of the By the different appearance of the ſame colour by the light of the ſun, m lamps, &c. Alſo the different caſts, ſhades and tints of cloths and ſilks w expoſed under different angles in folds to the ſolar or other rays.

All of which alſo may be made manifeſt by the priſm in different directions.

Propoſition 8. If rays of light, agitated by any body of whatever colour, ſt on any ſubſtance by which they are reflected, with the ſ degree of momentum and tenor of vibration, the agitating b will be viſible on the ſurface of the reflecting ſubſtance, in form and colour: but if the reflected rays have the ſame te of vibration, but not of momentum, the agitating body appear painted on the ſurface of the reflecting body in all colours, and with a greater or leſs degree of diſtinctneſs, cording to the momentum of the reflected rays.

It has been ſhewn, in treating on the nature and properties of light, that the omentum of a pencil or ray, depends on the number and power of the acting rticles on a given ſpace; conſequently, if all the agitating rays acting on a ſurce are reflected equally and under the ſame tenor, their power, both in reſpect vibration and momentum, will be the ſame as thoſe agitated by the incident ody, that body will therefore be reflected on the ſurface according to its form and uality. But if only part of the rays are reflected, the momentum will be iminiſhed, though the tenor remain the ſame. In which caſe the image of the ncident body will not appear in the reflective ſubſtance, but only its ſhadow ainted thereon, but in all the original colours; and that in proportion to the omentum or number of the reflected rays. For if the ſituation of the reflecting rface be ſuch, that the rays are not reflected, or reflected in different directions nd under different tenors, there will be neither reflected image nor painted ſhadow iſible. Alſo, if the momentum after reflection continues the ſame, but the tenor ſomewhat changed, the reflected image will be perfect, but the colour different; nd in like manner, if the momentum is diminiſhed in a certain degree with the enor, the ſhadow may appear painted, but in different colours. If the momentum f reflected rays, on ſtriking the optic nerve, are greater than the momentum f the ſolar rays, or that of the agitated rays by the adjacent and ſurrounding bjects, the reflected image or painted ſhadow will be viſible: but if this momenum is leſs, neither image or ſhadow will appear; as before noticed in treating of he properties of light.

From theſe properties of light and colours, ariſe the pictures of objects in the amera obſcura, or darkened rooms. For if a room be made extremely dark, and nly a ſmall hole remain in the window ſhutter or any other part, for the admiſſion f light, the objects ſituated without will be ſeen painted on a white ſurface on the ppoſite ſide of the room in their natural colours and magnitude: for the luminous principle within the room being but little if at all agitated, the agitated rays proceeding from the external objects between the hole and the oppoſite ſide of the room, after reflection not being broken or interſected by other rays, preſerve their proper momentum and tenor of vibration on ſtriking the eye of the ſpectator.

But if in the hole V (fig. 75) a ſcioptric ball with its lens be placed, the rays agitated by the external objects A will be converged in the focus of the lens, and will therefore form on the ſcreen B C a ſmall, inverted but beautiful picture of thoſe objects; in which the colour is not only juſt and natural, but as the momentum of the rays are increaſed by converging much heightened and more brilliant than the natural tints. Thus green objects appear more intenſely green in the picture; yellow, red, blue or white flowers, appear incomparably more beautiful. The lights and ſhadows are not only perfectly juſt, but alſo greatly heightened, and make the images appear extremely prominent and natural.

The nearer the ground or ſcreen is placed to the focus of the lens, the more brilliant and leſs will be the picture; and the greater diſtance it is removed from that focus, the larger will be the picture, but more obſcure; owing to the decreaſe of the momentum of the rays; which, as we have obſerved, in the reflection, refraction and properties of light, decreaſe as the ſquares of the diſtance. If the ground of the picture is any other colour than white, the colour of the picture will be tarniſhed, as in that caſe the tenor of the rays will be changed; and on black little or no impreſſion will be obtained.

On theſe principles depend the effects of camera obſcuras, magic lanterns, and other like optical inſtruments.

Propoſition 9. Light, acting either by reflection or refraction, thro' or
mediums of different denſities and different degrees of uniformit
will appear of different colours, according to the different angl
of reflection and refraction.

It has been obſerved in treating of the ſeveral properties and affections of ligh
that as the luminous principle is replete throughout all nature, it will be mo
copiouſly reflected from and refracted through mediums of the greater denſitie
by reaſon of the communication of the conſtituent particles are more interrupte
Whence a ray communicating between a denſe medium and a more rare one, pa
will be tranſmitted and part reflected, and that in proportion to the denſities of t
mediums. For if the difference of the denſities is very great the ray will be tota
reflected, as there will not be a communication ſufficiently through the fi
medium to affect the optic nerve. And if on paſſing from a denſe to a fine ra
medium, it communicates with another denſe medium, part will be tranſmitt
and part reflected, according to the angle of incidence.

Alſo a ray of light acting directly on a tranſparent, will be intirely tranſmitte
or effect a direct communication with the luminous principle through the mediun
but if under oblique angles, it will be in part or entirely reflected. Whence lig
in its paſſage or communication from glaſs into air, if the angle of incidence
more oblique than 40 or 41 degrees, it will be wholly reflected, as the co
munication with the rarer mediums is prevented; but if leſs obliquely than t
ſaid angles of 40 or 41, it will in a great meaſure be tranſmitted.

Whence, if the object glaſs of a large teleſcope be laid with its convex ſurfa
on a plain glaſs, the light falling on the thin portion or plate of air contain
between the glaſſes will, at ſeveral diſtances from the centre, be alternately tra
mitted and reflected. In the centre of the lens, where it touches the glaſs,
will be tranſmitted, and ſo cauſe a dark ſpot to appear. At a ſmall diſtance fr
thence all round the light will be reflected in various coloured rings. In t
next diſtance, it will be tranſmitted and form another dark circle, and then in t
next reflected, and ſo alternately to a conſiderable diſtance from the central poi
and this alternate diſpoſition, Sir Iſaac Newton calls the fits of eaſy reflection a
eaſy tranſmiſſion.

Thus let A B (fig. 76) be a plain glaſs, D C E the convex ſurface of a le
If a ray F C fall perpendicular on the point of contact C, the medium being eve
where the ſame, it will be intirely tranſmitted; but a ray G falling on *d* will
refracted through the medium of air to *e*, where falling obliquely on the ſurfa
A B, will be in part tranſmitted in the direction *e f*, and part reflected in t
direction *e* 2 on the ſurface D E; whence at 2 will appear a coloured circle, b
at 3 a dark or black circle. In like manner the ray H falling on *a* will
refracted through the thin plate of air to *b* on the ſurface A B, and will in p
be tranſmitted in the direction *b c*, and in part reflected in the direction *b*
wherefore at 4 will appear another coloured circle, and at 5 another black o
Whence 1, 3 and 5 will to an eye at F appear dark circles, and 2 and
luminous ones variouſly coloured; and if intermediate rays are ſupport to f
between F, G and H. they would alſo form dark and coloured circles; con
quently there would appear from the centre 1, a ſeries of alternate dark and c
loured rings to a conſiderable diſtance, until the body of air in the ſpace A E
became ſufficiently denſe to tranſmit the light, when the luminous circles w
diſappear. But obſerve that the coloured rings will be much broader than the da
ones, and their colours will alſo be various. For the rays on being reflected fr
the ſurface A B will diverge according to their angle of incidence, cauſing ea
circle to be compoſed of various coloured rings, and theſe rings in each cir
different, according to their angle of reflection from the ſurface A B and the bo
of air paſſed through. Next the central ſpot 1, ſucceeded blue, white, yell
a

red; in the next circuit, the order of colours were violet, blue, green, yel- and red; in the third purple, blue, green, yellow and red; in the fourth only en and red; in the succeeding circles the colours became imperfect, till after ee or four more revolutions they became and ended in perfect white. If the be placed on the other side of A B at I, the black circles 1, 3, 5 will appear te by the transmission of light and the colours opposite to those made by re- tion; as the red becomes blue, and the yellow violet. As the breadths of se coloured ringlets proceed from the different tenors of the rays in reflection refraction, they must, if our hypotheses of the analogy between colours and nds be just, have some dependance on the octave. Accordingly Sir Isaac wton, by an ingenious experiment, found that they were to each other as the e roots of the squares of the eight lengths of a chord sounding the eight notes an octave, C D E F G A B C, or as the cube roots of the squares of the nbers 1, $\frac{8}{9}$, $\frac{5}{6}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{9}{16}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$. It is upon this principle that various phe- nena in clouds, vapours and mists are produced.

Light communicating through a globular transparent body situated in a more e medium, will be variously refracted and reflected. Thus suppose the circle C D (fig. 77) represent a globular body as glass, situated in air, the ray or cil of light A B acting thereon, will be refracted to C, where meeting with a er medium, and falling obliquely on the internal surface of the glass, will be in t transmitted in the direction C *e*, and part reflected in the direction D C, king the angle O C B = ∠ O C D, or the angle of reflection equal to the le of incidence. At D it will in part be again refracted to *n*, making the C D *o* = ∠ O D *n*, at *n* it will be refracted to *p*, and there cross the incident A B and communicate with the eye of the spectator at *q*. During these re- tions and reflections, the incident pencil A B will be diverged, and the several s being in consequence refracted and reflected under different angles will receive erent tenors of vibration and momentum, and therefore affect the eye of the tator with several of the prismatic colours, according to the limits of the atest and least refrangible rays.

Now if we suppose the point B to move from *v* to *l*, the arch C *t* will first rease and then decrease, as also the angle A *x s*. But the arch C *t* and the le A *x s* will be greatest when B *d* : B *o* :: $\sqrt{1 \angle r r}$: $\sqrt{3 r r}$ in which e B *g* is to B *d* as 2 *r* to 1. Also the ∠ B *p q* will decrease and increase, and least when B *d* is to B *o* as $\sqrt{1 \angle r r}$: $\sqrt{8 r r}$, in which case B *g* will to B *d* as 3 *r* to 1 when the refraction out of air into glass or water as 1 to *r*. d so the emergent angle A *p q* will come to its limits after 3 reflections, when *d* : B *o* :: $\sqrt{1 \angle r r}$: $\sqrt{15 r r}$ and B *g* to B *d* as 4 *r* to 1, and so on nitely for any number of reflections. Whence in the infinite series we find the n of the numbers 3, 8, 15, 24, &c. according to the arithmetical progression 5, 7, 9, &c. we shall obtain the limits of the angle of emersion B *p q*. Now sines 1 and *r* in the least refrangible rays may be found to be 108 and 81, ence by computation at A *x s* will be found 42° 2′, and the least angle at *p q* 50° 57′. And for the most refrangible rays, 1 and *r* are 109 and 81, ence the greatest quantity of the ∠ A *x s* is 40° 17′, and the least quantity of ∠ A *p q* is 54° 7′. Which shews the limits that a ray or pencil of light, er suffering 2, 3 or more reflections can affect the eye of the spectator from such globule.

On this principle depend the phænomena of the rain bow; which is occasioned the reflection and refraction of the rays of the sun in falling drops of rain, and erefore can never appear, but when it rains opposite to the solar rays, and the e of the spectator is placed between that luminary and the showery cloud.

Thus suppose O (fig 78) to be the spectator's eye on whose back is the sun in l splendour; let O P be a line drawn parallel to the sun's rays S *h*, S *g*, S *f*

and S e; and let the ſeveral angles P O e, P O f and P O g, and P O h be equal to 40° 17′, 42° 2′, 50° 57′ and 54° 7′ reſpectively, being the limits in which the ſolar rays by being reflected from the falling drops of rain $h\,g\,f\,e$ can affect the eye of the ſpectator. Now if theſe angles be turned on their vertex about their common axis O P, they will form 4 conical ſurfaces whoſe baſes are circles. All rays of light therefore reflected from drops of rain in theſe ſurfaces, will meet in the eye O let their diſtance be what it will; conſequently the figure of all rain-bows will be that of a ſemicircle. The angle S e O being equal to the angle P O e = 40° 17′ will be the greateſt angle in which the moſt refrangible rays can after one reflection be refracted to the eye; and therefore all the drops in the line e O will ſend the moſt refrangible rays moſt copiouſly to the eye, and produce the deepeſt violet colour in the region. In the ſame manner the ∠ S f O = ∠ P O f = 42° 2′ will be the greateſt in which the leaſt refrangible rays from one reflection can ſtrike the eye, and produce the ſenſation of the deepeſt red colour. Alſo the intermediate rays producing other colours, will come from the drops between f and e, that is from the inſide of the bow, in this order, violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. But the violet, by being mixed with the white of the clouds, will be faint and inclined to purple.

Again, the ∠ S g O = ∠ P O g = 50° 51′ will be the leaſt angle in which the leaſt refrangible rays can after two reflections ſtrike the eye, and cauſe the ſenſation of the deepeſt red in that region in the line g O. And the ∠ S h O = ∠ P O h = 54° 7′ will be the leaſt angle in which the moſt refrangible rays from the drops can ſtrike the eye in the line O h with the ſenſation of the deepeſt violet. Whence the drops in the regions between h and g will ſtrike the ſenſes with the intermediate colours according to their refrangibility, from the inſide of the bow from g to h, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. And ſince the lines e O, f O, g O and h O may be ſituated any where in the above mentioned conical ſurfaces; what is ſaid of the above drops and colours, may be underſtood of all thoſe in every part of the ſuperficies.

Thus will there be formed two coloured bows, an interior and ſtronger by one reflection from the drops, and an exterior and fainter by two reflections; as light becomes fainter after every reflection. And their colour the reverſe of each other, the red in both bordering on the ſpace $g\,f$ which is between the bows.

The breadth of the interior bow $e\,f$ will be 1° 45′, and that of the exterior $g\,h$ 3° 10′, and the ſpace $g\,f$ 8° 55′. The greateſt ſemi-diameter of the innermoſt 42° 2′, and the leaſt ſemi-diameter of the external 50° 57′. Theſe would be the dimenſions of rain-bows if the ſun was only a point, but from his apparent diameter, each bow and the ſpace will be enlarged and decreaſed half a degree, that is, the breadth of the exterior bow will be 3° 40′ and the interior 2° 15′, whilſt the ſpace between them is decreaſed to 8° 25′. The diſtance of the neareſt drops of rain from the eye of the ſpectator, which form the bows, is determined by a line $t\,v$ drawn parallel to $o\,e$ from the foot of the ſpectator to the line $o\,p$, forming the ground line of the cone. Whence it is evident that a rain-bow will appear much nearer to us about noon, than either in the morning or evening; and likewiſe in ſummer than in ſpring or autumn. Alſo if the direction of the ſolar rays be parallel to the horizon, the bow will be greater than a ſemi-circle; and if by refraction, or any other means, they point upwards, or have an angle of elevation, the rain-bows formed thereby will be circular, as is frequently the caſe in fogs and on high mountains. Likewiſe on theſe principles may be explained the phænomena of mock ſuns, halos, &c. But as this letter, from the curious matter contained in it, has exceeded the uſual length, we ſhall defer theſe things, with ſeveral other curious properties of light and colours, until the inveſtigation of viſion.

MENTOR.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

IR,

he requeſt of an eminent Surveyor I ſend the following illuſtration of my hod of determining the areas of right lined figures; (to be ſeen in the endix to my treatiſe on gunnery) by giving it a place in your valuable k you will much oblige,

SIR,

Your very humble ſervant,

JAMES IRWIN.

Limerick, 13th Aug. 1794.

Caſe 1ſt. Applied to Mr. Wilſon's Field Notes. (See his Surveying.)

N.	S.	E.	W.	M. D.	N. A.	S. A.
8.157				1.064		
		3.803		4.867	8.6790	
	3.709			13.199		
		8.332		21.531		48.9551
	3.765			17.632		
			3.899	13.733		66.3845
	1.094			22.646		
		8.913		31.559		24.7747
	4.962			17.149		
			14.410	2.739		85.0933
5.373				0.000		
			2.739			

225.2076
8.6790

20)216.5286

A. R. P.

10,82643=10 3 12 the Area.

Explanation.

order to avoid negatives, the calculation is begun at the moſt weſterly), viz. the 1ſt. The difference between the eaſting of the firſt ſtation veſting of the 6th, is placed the firſt upper number, or meridian diſtance, he middle of the ſtationary diſtance) in the meridian diſtance column, to this

this number (1.064) the firſt eaſting (3.803) is added, the ſum (4.867) is under 1.064 for the firſt lower number, to which the eaſting of the 2d ſta is added the ſum (13.199) is the ſecond meridian diſtance or upper number this the ſame eaſting being again added gives (21.531) the ſecond lower num and ſo of other eaſt departures, adding each twice, according as it interſe and ſubtracting the weſtings each twice, in order to complete the M. D. colu The 5th lower number in the M. D. column is equal to the departure or ting of the ſixth ſtation; therefore there is no meridian diſtance or multi oppoſite to the laſt ſtation. The multipliers or upper numbers in the M. column are multiplied by their reſpective differences of latitude, and the ſev products are placed in the columns of north and ſouth areas, according as difference of latitude is north or ſouth; half the difference of the ſums of columns gives the area of the ſurvey.

St.	N.	S.	E.	W.	M.D.	N. A.	S. A.
					21.582		
1	8.157		3.803		17.779	176.0444	
					9.447		
2		3.709	8.332		1.115		35.0389
					5.014		
3		3.765		3.899	8.913		18.8777
					0.000		
4		1.094	8.913				
					5.497		
E. 5		4.962		14.410	19.907		27.2761
					22.646		
6	5.373			2.739	25.385	121.6769	
						297.7213	81.1927
						81.1927	
						20) 216.5286	
						10.82643 Acres.	

Explanation.

The above calculation is begun at the moſt eaſterly ſtation, and the opera is much the ſame as before, only here the difference between the weſting of 5th and eaſting of the 4th ſtation is put the upper number or meridian diſta oppoſite the 5th ſtation, and the weſtings are added and the eaſtings tracted, &c.

Caſe

Case 2d.

N.	S.	E.	W.	M. D.	E. A.	W. A.
		3.803		4.448		
8.157				-3.709	16.9157	
		8.332		0.000		
	3.709			3.709		
			3.899	7.474		
	3.765			11.239		29.1411
		8.913		12.333		
	1.094			13.427	109.9240	
				18.389		
	4.962		14.410	23.351		264.9855
				17.978		
5.373			2.739	12.605		49.2417
					126.8397	343.3683
						126.8397
						20)216.5286
						10.82643 Acres as before.

Explanation.

: the operation is begun at the moſt northerly, or ſecond ſtation. The rthing being greater than the ſouthing of the ſecond ſtation, the ſouthing) is put the lower number in the M. D. column, oppoſite to that ſtation; : ſouthings are added, and the northings ſubtracted, each twice, 'till the column is completed: The lower number at the firſt ſtation happens to gative, and by adding the ſouthing of the ſecond ſtation, the 2d multi- niſhes, &c. The ſeveral products of the multipliers in the M. D. column, ir adjacent eaſtings and weſtings, are placed in their reſpective columns of l weſt areas; half the difference of the ſums of theſe columns gives the before, E.

Remarks.

Remarks.

In the firſt caſt (as Surveyors call it) or calculation, if the eaſting o firſt ſtation happened to be leſs than the weſting at the 6th, the eaſting o ſtation ſhould be placed in the meridian diſtance column, the firſt lower nu in place of 4.867, and then proceed as before to add the eaſtings and ſu the weſtings, &c. This I call the ſecond caſe, even when there are eaſ weſt area columns, as in the laſt calculation.

By beginning at one of the four greateſt extreme points of the ſurvey gatives are avoided as much as poſſible, and will be found to be the beſt of proceeding, as the Surveyor will be leſs liable to miſtakes by uſing affirm multipliers.

In the laſt calculation, or ſecond caſe, the difference between the north the firſt ſtation and ſouthing of the ſecond (viz. 4.448) being placed w negative ſign for the ſecond multiplier in the M. D. column, inſtead of 0. and then proceeding as before to add the ſouthings and ſubtract the nort &c. determines the area; but I chooſe to put the ſouthing of the ſecond ſ the lower number oppoſite to that ſtation in the M. D. column, in or avoid negative multipliers.

By beginning at the extreme ſouthern point of the land (viz. ſtation 6. ſouthing of the 5th ſtation ſhould be taken from the northing of the 6th the difference placed the meridian diſtance or multiplier of the 6th ſtation then the northings being added and ſouthings ſubtracted, &c. determine area, as before.

POE

POETRY.

THE GLEANER.

No. VIII.

THE MURMUR:

A POEM.

CANTO THE FIRST.

ARGUMENT.

IE poem opens with the ſtory of Syrinx, or rather, with ſome brief alluſions to it, y of illuſtration. The author inſinuating s, from the melody of thoſe reeds, into the nymph of Theſſaly was transformed, the arrangement of that rudimental in- ent, the ſhepherd's pipe: In like man- rom thoſe impreſſions made upon him uthor) by the artleſs muſic of his own urs at his lot, ſprung the harmony and ement (ſuch as they are) of the preſent Singular pleaſures reſulting from the re- of a feeling mind in misfortune:—theſe ſted with the deſpair of a gloomy ſpirit. oet bids ſuch ſpirits avaunt; and on the hand, expreſſes equal abhorrence of cold, erous minds. Deſcribes the ſimple con- e of a young and liberal mind; and its ointment when firſt undeceived. Pic- f the conduct of weak, unfeeling hearts, connected with a generous and feeling This contraſted with the conduct of a ed mind, whoſe friendſhip the author bes. Wiſhes his verſes could procure him Confeſſes a weakneſs.—Which leads to tions on the foreſight and memory of The writer ſtates the evils which may ſerted to ariſe from them; but conſiders endowments, on the whole, as bleſſings.

THE MURMUR.

CANTO 1ſt.

Cor gonfiato e pregno.
TASSO.

WHILE from enamour'd Pan chaſte Syrinx flew,
Struck faſt to earth, in cluſtering reeds ſhe grew:
Robb'd of the prize, which ſcarce his fleetneſs gain'd,
Rooted alike to earth—the God remain'd.
When, hark! a ſigh, and ſoon a melting ſtrain
Roſe on the breeze; and faultering, died again:
Was 't the gale blew? and ſhook the quivering reeds,
'Till from their hollow tubes a ſound proceeds?
Or the quell'd ſobbings of th' ill-fated maid,
Diſpers'd, in murmurs, thro' the breathing ſhade?

On his aſtoniſh'd ear the ſweetneſs ſtole,
(O power of ſound!) and trickled to his ſoul:

Down his rough cheek the ſtreaming ſorrows
ſhow'r'd,
And late remorſe his inward peace devour'd.
" Lov'd maid! loſt maid!" he cried, " the
" murderer hears
" Thy ſad complaint; and bathes thy fate in
" tears:
" Yet with theſe groans, on winds unfeeling
" borne,
" Will ſoothe the lot he cannot ceaſe to mourn.
" The doating ſubtilty, ſweet maid, forgive,
" That bids, at leaſt, thy precious voice to
" live:
" The tender cruelty, that ſeeks to ſave
" Thy laſting ſorrows from thy timeleſs grave.
" In vain th' inclement graſp of monſtrous
" death
" Would ſtem the fragrant current of thy
" breath:
" For ever ſhall endure thy voice and name,
" Immortal, as of echo, or of fame.
" From theſe wild notes, the taſk of love ſhall
" be,
" To forge th' heart-ruling chain of melody.
" 'Mid ſhades that o'er the freſhening Ladon*
" blow,
" Thy voice ſhall ſoothe the ſhepherd's ſimple
" woe:
" Thy melting accents charm the ſilent hour;
" O'er the ſwol'n mind th' aſſuaging comfort
" pour;
" Tame headlong rage, and thaw the froſt of
" cares,
" To fond regrets, and tenderneſs, and tears;
" And to my boſom call thee, gentle ſhade,
" 'Till Syrinx heal the wound that Syrinx
" made."

His fav'rite, thus, the God conſol'd, and
mourn'd,
While ſoft, approving ſighs, the ſhuddering
" reeds return'd†.
Ev'n thus, while late I gave my lot a tear,
The ſweet wild note of ſorrow ſtruck mine
ear;
(Th' unbidden melody, th' heart-iſſuing tone
Of grief, alas! not foreign, but my own:)
Even thus combined the ſimple ſtrains of woe,
And ranged to verſe, thro' theſe plain numbers
flow:
For ſorrow hides, within the heaving ſigh,
A ſecret principle of harmony;

NOTES.

* Syrinx was daughter of the river Ladon. The ſtory of Pan and Syrinx, in Ovid's Metamorphoſes, book i. fab. 10. ſuggeſted to the author the materials for their illuſtrative introduction to his poem; which is not, however, a tranſlation from Ovid, or even intended as an imitation.

† Theſe firſt thirty-eight introductory lines appeared alone in an early number of the Anthologia; but are here reinſerted, as neceſſary to the completeneſs of this poem.

And oft, while ills the lab'ring boſom tear
Soft fall their accents on the liſt'ning ear;
As where the *fretful* ſtreamlet works its w
Thro' the pleas'd ſenſe the languid *mu*
ſtray;
Or, as the waves, that *vex* the rolling dee
Soothe, as they heave, and murmur roun
ſleep.
Thus let my verſe a ſecret charm impart,
While wandering thro' my cares the f
heart
Shall ſteep in healing tears each penſive li
Pauſe on my fate, and loſe its griefs in mi
The ſmall, fine touch of woe, 'twill
meet,
If few ſtrong lines of miſery mark my fa
Nor yet the muſe my ſtory ſhall reveal,
Or link the trivial ſorrows in a tale:—
Enough, unfetter'd, if the *rambling* lay
My thoughts—my ſentiments—myſelf con
While no ſtrict rules the melody confine,
Nor cold exactneſs forms each cautious lin
Think how from artleſs ſighs the nu
ſprung,
Nor vainly look for method in my ſong;
But as the paſſing gale, that ſweeps
ſtrings‡,
Wide o'er the air the careleſs ſweetneſs fli
Untaught and ſimple, let each action flow
As my heart vibrates to the guſt of woe!

O ſweet regrets! O ever genial ſhow'rs
That o'er its griefs the pitying boſom pour
When the ſond heart ſpreads forth its poi
ſtore
Of ſecret pangs, and counts them ſadly o'
Sooth'd with the ſentiment of inward wor
Calls, with a languid ſmile, paſt ſorrows fo
Then ſighing, weighs its merits with its f
And whiſpers—" Fortune, thou art in
" debt."

O ſingular delights! mild pleaſures! kn
And taſted by the feeling breaſt alone!
When (hard to paint) the ſoften'd heart rep
Th' aſſault of pain, and with fair cor
dwells:
Smiles amid ſighs; repining, not deſponds
Soars on the cares of life, and looks beyon
Even then, when drooping o'er its hoar
care,
With calm ſelf-pity ſwells, not wild deſpai
Pity—the growth of patience, worth and w
That aſks of heaven, in every ſigh, repoſe§
Not ſo, the ſombre ſpirit, (while deſpair
Spreads his thick ſhades o'er every lighter c
Heedful each ray of comfort to exclude,
'Till o'er her hideous offſpring fancy broo
Cow'rs o'er the ruins of a ſinking fire,
Views the ſparks linger, gleam and ſtr
expire;

NOTES.

‡ Alluſion drawn from an Æolian har
§ Da placidam Juveni *quietem!*—GRAY

rom without the ſullen maſtiff growls,
ſhow'r ruſhes, and the tempeſt howls.
with all ſuch! but hence alike with
thoſe,
while the world calls friends—the heart
calls foes!
whoſe dim notions, wandering ſadly on,
not one opinion of my own:
old and trivial, ſelfiſh, weak and vain,
onſtrous worthy people, in the main!

generous youth to all around him lends
armth he feels within, and deems them
friends.
ender want his own rich heart ſupplies,
aſting, looks,—at length, for ſympathies.
arm then broke, the bright illuſion
ends,
he ſcar'd wretch looks round him for
his friends:
n itſelf his wounded heart retires,
iendſhip's pulſe beats low, and joy ex-
pires.
e retreat! nor 'till the artful train
vrought ſlight favours to a magic chain;
the circle of your habits bound,
nced with whiſpered calumnies around*;
ll their curious malice hath divin'd,
:ken'd at your different caſt of mind:—
nerous warmth gives *ſelfiſhneſs* offence,
unning dreads the piercing glance of
ſenſe.
ɔſophick theme ſhould DICTATE† chuſe,
ter round ſome moral point abſtruſe;
rigorous genius graſps the lurking truth,
r aſſent diſplays it,—thoughtleſs youth!
ſolid hearers denſe, Bœotian mind,
elf-love warps, and prejudices blind;
; by ſtrange miſhap, he comprehends,
ure to loath you, for ſuperior ſenſe.
imental ſtrain ſhould he prefer,
you his ſoul in uniſon? You err:
ark, alas! how idle words impoſe!
how your ſimple, candid heart o'er-
flows,
very ſecret, ſoft emotion ſhews!
otleſs worth does foul detraction feed?
ghty power avow th' oppreſſive deed?
from your eyes the lambent flaſhes
gleam,
ndignation kindles you to flame.
arn this inward ferment to conceal!
friend but talks:—'tis you, alas! that
feel.

In converſe with the honeſt and the wiſe,
Undaunted, forth the bright idea flies
On wings of words, while genuine ſympathy
Swells at the heart, and gliſtens in the eye.
In converſe with the ſelfiſh and the dull,
We ſpeak with danger, or we ſpeak by rule:
Our nobleſt feelings lab'ring in our breaſt,
Truth's light obſcur'd, and virtue's cry ſup-
preſs'd;
Elſe, firſt each maxim folly miſconceives,
Then ſlander propagates, and malice b'lieves.

Each tie, to theſe kind friends, but ſeems t' impart
A further privilege to break your heart.
Soon thro' your generous temper they deſcry
The meekneſs that attracts a tyranny:
Soon envy whiſpers your imperious ſenſe,
And pride records th' inexpiable offence.
Such friends *their* counſels lavithly beſtow,
And, liberal! ſcorn to aſk the like of you:
Your worth they praiſe, talk highly of your ſenſe,
And never burthen with their confidence;
But, in return, their kindly zeal expreſs,
By pillaging *your* heart, thro' each receſs.
With harſhneſs now they goad, now ſoothe to reſt,
Then damp the riſing hope that warms your breaſt:
Watch as it kindles, and, in haſte, throw on
Cold ſcorn, or ſmothering blame, to keep it down.
Your dark reſerve, if ſilent, they condemn,
Your ſentiments, if frankly utter'd, ſtem;
Your ev'ry wiſh neglect, or fruſtrate—true,
But then 'tis purely with a friendly view:
O! never doubt that, you 're eſteem'd and lov'd,
Tho' every ſcheme you form is diſapprov'd;
Nor deem, that while your talents are be-
prais'd,
Their inconſiſtent actions ſpeak you craz'd:
Wither your firm audacity of ſoul,
Your ſpirit ſhatter, intellect controll;
And ſhrink th' expanſive energies that warm'd,
To ſluggiſh awe, and timorous doubt tranſ-
form'd‡.

Ev'n

NOTES.

know of no method more uſual amongſt
erſons as I am here deſcribing, nor any
ffectual for ſecuring that aſcendancy to
their tyranny aſpires, than miſrepreſent-
ur character *ſlyly* to the world: Who thus
d from ſeeking acceſs to you, abandon
the deſpotiſm of your hoſtile friends.

Under which name I perſonify ſuch friends
re deſcribe.

NOTE.

‡ I ſuſpect that our (and I preſume every) country is defrauded of more intellect and intrepidity than we are commonly aware of, by that breaking of the ſpirit and vigour of the human character, which the poem here alludes to. It is pity that in the caſe of horſes and dogs we are ſo much more careful of breaking the animal's ſpirit than in the caſe of men. Whether at the preſent momentous criſis, it be not material that the energies of our nation ſhould be foſter'd, and kept alive, as a bulwark againſt that republican energy, of which the French boaſt ſo much, might deſerve conſideration. Perhaps too, it is peculiarly unfortunate that from the ſenſibility which attends on genius,

Ev'n then, when grief the secret moment gnaws,
Suppose not their unkindness is the cause;
Nor vainly think your weary bosom knows
No longings, save for freedom and repose.
Deluded! search your sickly fancy through,
There shall you find each gloomy source of woe.
Savage device—of cruelty refined!
Prescriptive usage of th' ungenerous mind!
While bleak unkindness blots the *outward* scene,
To bid the wretch beware of gloom *within!*
So, from the famish'd wretch, whose eye pursues
The envied morsel, their hard hearts refuse;
Should craving nature force one languid groan,
Such friends would straight the peevish haste bemoan:
To check these dreams of fancy recommend,
And these unkind suspicions of his friend:
'Tis from pure love that they deny him food;
And, if he's starv'd, sure, sure 'tis for his good!
To *me* such counsels, and from minds like those,
When, let necessities their laws impose;
While to the yoke my yielding spirit bends,
Mischance is sure to gall these *patient* friends.
To me, whose temper, easy and serene,
While scarce the storm is past, shines out again;
And quick the scatter'd gloom dispersing round,
'Till o'er th' expanse of mind no speck is found;
Forth issues smiling Hope, and straight renews
Her pleasing task; his pastime joy pursues.

* * *

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

IF you think the following lines worthy a place in your next month's Magazine, by inserting them you will oblige

Your humble servant,
W. P. L.

NOTE

those persons are most exposed to having their spirit broken, whose energies would admit of being best directed, if unimpaired. And when at last this degrading ascendant is spurned, and flung off, by the elasticity of oppressed talent, it is with a rankling sense of provocation, that produces havock. Assuredly it is an important problem in education, (and one, I freely admit, of no easy solution) how to preserve the purity, without prejudicially impairing the vigour, of the pupil's character?

LINES *addressed to one who was* ONCE VIRTUOUS.

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
"And finds, too late, that men betray,
"What charm can soothe her melancholy,
"What art can wash her stains away."

GOLDSMITH

—WHOSE rosy lips and radiant eyes
Now spend their sweetness on
sons of vice,
Turn, if you can, from coxcombs and
dress,
And hear an unknown friend his mind exp
But leave conjecturing who this friend ca
You do not know him, ne'er, perhaps,
see.
What moral stuff, you cry, am I to hear
I answer—truth, ungrateful to an ear
Long callous grown by flatt'ry's specious
To virtue's noiseless whispers—now no m
Soon shall those eyes, now darting gold-b
love,
No more in liquid circles, radiant, move
Soon shall those cheeks, untinged once
art,
Cease to give wounds, then blushing, heal
smart;
Soon shall those loves, which sport in dir
round
Thy mouth, inlaid with pearls, no mo
found;
But dire old age, with all her hideous trai
Neglect and ugliness, disease and pain,
Rush with resistless force, and seize the pl
Where beauty proudly reign'd, and wit
grace,
And keen regret shall thy sad soul invade,
With a long list of duties, all unpaid.
Then bid adieu to quiet, to content,
Adieu the consciousness of life well-spent;
Adieu the bliss, that crowns with lasting pe
A youth of virtue with an age of ease.
Farewell domestic joys, serene and mild,
The tender husband, and the smiling chil
Ne'er shall you feel th' exstatick mother's
To 'tend your infant, rear the pleasing boy
Exulting, see the youth in riper years,
In grace and comeliness surpass his peers.
Ah, no! far diff'rent joys transport thy b
Now by the hug of prostitution prest;
That bosom, sacred to a darling child,
Is now by lustful brutes' foul hands defil'd
For what are those who walk the streets
round,
Short waistcoated, short-sighted, pantaloon'
Who claim the well-stuff'd cravat's useful
T' envelop evil in impervious shade;

ſtrut and ſtalk, and lounge their time away,
r outſide gold, their inſide—rags and hay;
ſe minds are barren, as of wit—new plays,
ſe frames are waſted by a foul diſeaſe:
› ne'er the ſacred ſprings of learning fought,
› ne'er were guilty of a ſerious thought;
terature's wide range whoſe higheſt fame,
arcely legibly to write their name;
o link'd in folly's chain, the Green parade,
righten women at the Promenade;
e through a play, at taverns kindle rows,
l eke their day out at the coffee-houſe;
things like theſe, your ſordid boſom takes,
ſe poor, weak, ſapleſs, heartleſs, batter'd rakes.
they the tranſports of pure joy ere prove,
you, with them, profane the name of love?
ɛn'rous paſſion no cold intereſt knows,
ns with one love, with one affection glows:
ɔaſis, worth; eſteem, its cement be,
o *loves* me truly, muſt love *only* me.
the reproach of culls, deſerv'd, is thine;
e love I purchaſe is not yours, but mine.
iid thee for an hour, that hour you'll ſtay,
give my money back, and go away.
d is that paſſion baſely bought and ſold,
ɔoſe worth we're taught to prize "'bove "beaten gold."—
, but its 'ſemblance joyleſs, unendear'd,
harlots vended, and by harlots rear'd:
ual fruition, for connubial joy,
the pure ore of love, its baſe alloy.
e pooreſt peaſant, toiling for his bread,
turning homewards to his humble ſhed,
ɔgs till he ſtrains his partner to his breaſt,
en in her faithful arms he ſinks to reſt.
fortune kindly robb'd of worldly ſtore,
ue-love is all they have—and need they more?
il wedded love, thou prop of human weal,
'ſterious law, true ſource of offſpring, hail;
thee inſpir'd, thoſe charities we ſcan,
hich bind, in dear relations, man to man.
rpetual fountain of domeſtic joys,
re faithful love his golden ſhafts employs;
re lights his conſtant lamp, each bleſſing brings,
d here, propitious, waves his purple wings.
ɛn turn from vice, before it be too late,
r pull upon thy head reproach and hate:
honour turn, her champion ſtand confeſs'd,
re to be virtuous, and you muſt be bleſs'd.

Trinity Col. July 25, 1794.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

IF you find any thing in the following poetical eſſay to entitle it to a place in your uſeful miſcellany, 'tis heartily at your ſervice.

P. Sh—k—y.

To T. T. Eſq. *on his Taſte in the Performance of ſome of Shakeſpeare's Characters.*

SINCE Avon's ſweet-tongued poet is no more,
And none dare claim the Bays which Shakeſpeare wore,
(For in him nature's ſelf did ſeem to dwell;
His tongue, when ſilenc'd, nature's pillar fell!)
The Britiſh ſtage hath loſt her brighteſt ſun,
And death eclips'd the glory ſhe had won.
Yet heav'n forbid his boundleſs wit ſhould die,
But flouriſh ſtill, and ſome kind ſoil deſcry;
Where foſt'ring nature would her manſion chooſe,
And plant the germen of great Shakeſpeare's muſe.
Long had the uncaught ſpirit roam'd in air,
It ſought its Avon—but no Shakeſpeare there!
At length in fair Ierne's iſle it found
A ſoul of wit and judgment moſt profound;
Whoſe words with graceful energy inſpire
The raviſh'd audience with the poet's fire.
Now vengeful Hamlet his Ophelia loves,
Again his mother's damned poiſon proves;
Anon Macbeth, infuriate, graſps the ſword,
Which charg'd his conſcience with a murder'd lord:
Thus doth he ſeem reſtor'd to life again,
And death but boaſts his victory in vain,
While in T—'s breaſt his thoughts freſh vigour gain.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, *July* 22.

THE diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received by the right hon. Henry Dundas from the right hon. ſir Gilbert Elliot, bart. dated Corte, the 21ſt of June 1794.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that the union of Corſica to the crown of Great Britain is finally and formally concluded; and it is with the moſt ſincere ſatisfaction that I find myſelf enabled to aſſure you, that no national act was ever ſanctioned by a more unanimous proceeding on the part of thoſe who were authorized to do it, or by a more univerſal approbation, amounting, I may ſay, to enthuſiaſm on the part of the people.

I have already had the honour of tranſmitting to you a copy of the letter addreſſed by his Excellency my Lord Hood and myſelf to his Excellency General Paoli, dated the 21ſt of April. I have the honour to incloſe to-day a copy of the circular letter, addreſſed by General Paoli to his countrymen, referring to that which he had received from us, an Italian tranſlation of which was annexed.

Letters of convocation were ſoon after iſſued for the aſſembly of the General Conſult, to be held at Corte on Sunday the 8th of June, and were ſo framed as to procure the moſt general repreſentation known in this iſland, every community, which is the ſmalleſt territorial diviſion, having ſent its repreſentative, and the ſtate of property being ſuch, that although none but landlords were electors, every man, almoſt without exception, has voted.

The letters of convocation ſet forth the occaſion of their being called together; and the minutes of election in every community expreſſed the general nature of the meaſure to which the deputies were authorized to conſent, ſpecifying diſtinctly the union of Corſica with Great Britain, and the tender of the crown to his Majeſty.

I have the honour to incloſe copies of theſe proceedings.

The deputies met at Corte in ſufficient numbers to conſtitute the aſſembly, on Tueſday the 10th of June. Some days were employed in verifying their powers, and determining controverted elections; after which they choſe General Paoli as their preſident, and Mr. Pozzodi Bargo and Mr. Muſelli, their ſecretaries.

On Saturday the 14th inſtant General Paoli opened the aſſembly by an excellent and eloquent ſpeech, ſtating conciſely the principal events which had occurred, and the principal meaſures adopted by himſelf ſince the ſeparation of the laſt general conſult in May 1793; the occaſion of their preſent convocation, and the leading points on which their deliberations ſhould turn.

The aſſembly voted unanimouſly their thanks to General Paoli, and a full and entire approbation of all he had done, by virtue of the powers formerly veſted in him by the general conſult of 1793.

They then, 1ſt, declared unanimouſly the ſeparation of Corſica from France:

And 2dly, with the ſame unanimity, and with the ſtrongeſt demonſtrations of univerſal ſatisfaction and joy, voted the union of Corſica to the crown of Great Britain.

A committee was then appointed to prepare the articles of union, and to conſider the proper mode of tendering the crown to his Majeſty.

It was declared that all who came ſhould have voices; and, in fact, ſeveral perſons of character and talents, who were not even members of the aſſembly, were admitted to the deliberations, and took a ſhare in the diſcuſſion of the committee.

The articles underwent in the committee a very full, free and intelligent diſcuſſion, ſuch as would have done honour to any aſſembly of publi

olic men in any country, and such as stamped
result with the sanction of a deliberate and
ormed, as well as a free and independent
nt.

The report was voted with unanimity in the
nmittee.

t was presented to the assembly on Thurs-
the 17th, and on that and the following
was opened, and most ably and fully ex-
nded to them by Mr. Bozzo del Bargo. It
s adopted with unanimity and with uni-
sal applause; and two copies of the act of
on were signed by every member of the
sult.

On Thursday the 19th of June I received a
utation from the assembly, presenting to me
opy of the act of union, and inviting me
return with them, that the crown might be
dered to his Majesty by the assembly itself,
the most solemn and authentic form.

accompanied the deputation; and, in pre-
ce of the assembly, received from the pre-
nt, his excellency general Paoli, in the
ne of the people, the tender of the crown
sovereignty of Corsica to his Majesty.

His excellency's address to me is contained
he minutes.

After addressing the assembly in a manner
ich appeared to me suitable to the occa-
, I pronounced, in his Majesty's name, the
eptation of the crown, according to the ar-
es contained in the act of union.

then took, in his Majesty's name, the oath
scribed, "To maintain the liberties of Cor-
ca, according to the constitution and the
aws."

The president then took and administered to
assembly the oath of allegiance and fide-
; after which I signed and sealed the accep-
on annexed to both copies of the act of
on, one of which I have now the honour
ransmit.

The following day (yesterday) Te Deum was
g in the cathedral, accompanied by the dis-
rge of artillery; and prayers were offered
for his Majesty, by the name of George
Third, King of Great Britain and Corsica.
the evening the town was illuminated, and
people demonstrated their loyalty and joy
very means in their power.

The assembly has voted, this day, an address
his Majesty, expressive of their gratitude,
lty and attachment; and have deputed four
ectable gentlemen to present it to his Ma-
in London.

cannot conclude this dispatch without of-
ng my very humble congratulations on the
inate termination of this important and in-
ting affair, at once advantageous, as I trust,
he contracting parties, honourable to his
esty, and gratifying, in every view, to his
l feelings, as well as those of his British
ects.

The true foundation and basis of this tran-
on has rested on the confidence inspired
his Majesty's princely virtues, and the ex-
l reputation enjoyed throughout the world
by the British nation for every honourable and generous quality. The people of Corsica have, on one hand, done homage to those virtues, by confiding and tendering, even solicitously, the sovereignty of their country to his Majesty; they have, on the other hand, heightened the value of that confidence, by evincing that it comes from men who have rejected, with horror, the poisonous and counterfeit liberty of France, without being ignorant or careless of a well-ordered and constitutional freedom.

His Majesty has acquired a crown; those who bestow it have acquired liberty. The British nation has extended its political and commercial sphere by the accession of Corsica: Corsica has added new securities to her ancient possessions, and has opened fresh fields of prosperity and wealth, by her liberal incorporation with a vast and powerful empire.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Mr. Patriconi, a young gentleman of this country, who has served with distinction throughout the war, under the orders of general Paoli, and particularly in the sieges of Bastia and St. Fiorenzo.

I beg leave to refer to him for any particulars which I may have omitted, and to recommend him to the honour of your attention during his residence in England.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(SIGNED) GILBERT ELLIOT.

[TRANSLATION.]

GEN. PAOLI TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

Furiani, May 1, 1794.

Most dearly beloved Countrymen,

THE unabated confidence with which you have honoured me, and the solicitude I have ever had to promote your interests and to ensure your liberty, prescribe to me the obligation of stating to you the present situation of public affairs.

You remember how many cruel and treacherous arrangements were made by the three commissioners of the French convention, who were sent over to our island; and in what manner they attempted to concentrate the powers of government in a small number of their satellites, destined to be the instruments of those violences and cruelties, which were to be exercised against all well-meaning persons, and against the nation at large.

The unjust decree which ordered my arrest, and my transfer to the bar of the assembly, was the first attempt directed by them against your liberty. You unanimously declared yourselves, and humbly remonstrated against an act designed to facilitate the execution of your enemy's plots: Finally, you, in a general assembly, declared

clared your indignation at this act of injuſtice; and you adopted, at that moment, ſuch reſolutions as were conſiſtent with your dignity and with the public welfare.

I accepted, as a diſtinguiſhing proof of your confidence, the commiſſion you were pleaſed to confer upon me, for providing, in thoſe critical circumſtances, for the maintenance of your ſafety and liberty: anxious that you ſhould not be expoſed to any danger, unleſs indignation and neceſſity demanded you to reſiſt, I tried every means which prudence and moderation ſuggeſted to me at that time; but neither your juſt reclamations, nor my innocence, were ſufficient to recall to ſentiments of rectitude and humanity a violent and ſanguinary faction, irritated by the noble reſiſtance you had made, and reſolved to accompliſh your deſtruction; for which purpoſe the ſubverſion of the government was ordered, and the members of it proſcribed, conjointly with any other zealous patriots. The nation was declared in a ſtate of rebellion; orders were given to reduce it by force of arms, and to treat it with the bloody rigour of revolutionary laws.

Rouſed by theſe cauſes; by the endleſs ſucceſſion of deſtruction and ruin, which characterizes the conduct of thoſe perſons who exerciſe the powers of government in France, and by the deſtruction of all religion and of every form of worſhip, enforced and proclaimed among the people with unexampled impiety, every Corſican felt the neceſſity of ſeparating from the French, and of guarding againſt the poiſonous influence of their errors.

The acts of hoſtility committed by the French, and thoſe Corſican traitors who have taken refuge in the garriſons of Calvi, St. Fiorenzo and Baſtia, compelled us to repel them by force of arms. I have ſeen, with infinite ſatisfaction, during the courſe of a whole year, that your ancient bravery and attachment to your country were not in the leaſt diminiſhed. In various encounters the enemy have been defeated, although numerous and ſupported by artillery: You have treated the priſoners, taken in the heat of battle, with generoſity; whilſt the enemy have, in cold blood, maſſacred our priſoners, who were ſo unfortunate as to fall into their hands. In all theſe agitations we have kept ourſelves united, and exempt from the horrors of licentiouſneſs and anarchy; a happy preſage of your future fate, and an irrefragable proof that you are deſerving of true liberty, and that you will know how to preſerve it unſullied by licentiouſneſs and diſſentions.

In ſuch a ſtate of things, a becoming diffidence made me, nevertheleſs, apprehend that the enemy would increaſe in force, and attempt to carry into execution the deſtructive plans they had formed againſt you: Under theſe circumſtances I felt the neceſſity of foreign aſſiſtance; and, in conformity to your general wiſhes, and to the public opinion and univerſal expectation, I had recourſe to the king, and to the generous and powerful nation which had on other occaſions, protected the remains o our liberty; a meaſure dictated by the publi ſafety, and which I took only when every con ciliatory offer had been obſtinately rejected, an every hope of obtaining moderation or juſtic from the French convention was extinct.

His Britannic Majeſty's arms have mad their appearance in your ſupport; his ſhip and troops are employed with you to driv from our country the common enemy, and th blood of Britons and Corſicans is conjointly ſhe for the liberty of this iſland. Our enterpriſ has already been crowned with happy event and draws near to a fortunate completion.

This pleaſing aſpect of affairs has determine me to turn my thoughts to the moſt efficacio means of eſtabliſhing a permanent freedom and of ſecuring our iſland from the variou events which, till this moment, have kept u in agitation.

The protection of the King of Great Britai and a political union with the Britiſh natio of which the proſperity and power, uninter rupted for ages, are to the univerſe proofs the excellency of its government, have appeare to me to accord with the happineſs and ſafet of Corſica. The univerſal opinion on th head, evinced by the unreſerved inclination yo have ſhewn, and ſtrengthened by your grati tude for benefits received, appears fortunatel to concur with mine. I have therefore mad the proper overtures to his Majeſty the King Great Britain, with a view to eſtabliſh this de ſirable union.

With a ſatisfaction never to be eraſed fro my mind, I now behold our wiſhes antici pated, and our hopes realized. The memori which has been tranſmitted to me by the excellencies the admiral commanding the fle and the miniſter plenipotentiary of his Ma jeſty, affords us the opportunity of eſtabliſhin this union in the manner beſt adapted to th benefit of both nations, and to the honour his Majeſty. I cannot better make known you their excellencies' ſentiments than by faithful tranſlation of their memorial.

The nature of the preſent addreſs does n permit me to enlarge upon the benefits of th union, which tends to conciliate the moſt e tenſive political and civil liberty with perſon ſecurity. You are convinced of theſe truth and will regulate your conduct accordingly: nevertheleſs will avail myſelf of this opport nity to declare to you, that, in taking th Engliſh conſtitution for your model, you w proceed upon the moſt ſolid principles th philoſophy, policy and experience, have ev been known to combine for the happineſs of great people, reſerving to yourſelves the pow of adapting them to your own peculiar ſitu ation, cuſtoms and religion, without bein expoſed hereafter to the venality of a traito or to the ambition of a powerful uſurper.

A matter of ſuch importance ought neve theleſs to be diſcuſſed and agreed to by y in a general aſſembly, at which I entreat y

aſſiſt by your deputies, on Sunday the 8th he enſuing month of June, in the city of te. The proviſional government will then ;eſt to you the form and mode of the elec-

beſeech you to impreſs yourſelves with the t importance of the affairs on which you : to determine; and, on that account, let e your care to ſelect perſons of zeal and nowledged probity, as much as may be in r power; reputable heads of families, in-ſted in good government and the proſperity he country. Let moderation and propriety :onduct prevail in your aſſemblies, that no on among you may have the mortification remark any diſorder in the moſt happy mo-it which has occurred in the courſe of our lutions, and in paſſing the moſt important of civil ſociety. In the mean time, let y man ſuggeſt whatever he may conceive moſt uſeful to the country, in order to mmunicate his opinion to the nation, legally eſented and aſſembled.

Corſica is now juſtly regarded by foreign vers as a free nation; her reſolutions will, ope, be ſuitable to her ſituation, and dic-d by wiſdom and by a love for the public d.

With reſpect to myſelf, my dearly beloved ntrymen, after having devoted every mo-nt of my life to your happineſs, I ſhall eſ-n myſelf the happieſt of mankind, if, through means I have derived from your confidence, an obtain for our country the opportunity of ning a free and laſting government, and of ſerving to Corſica its name, its unity, and independence, whilſt the names of the he-s who have ſpilt their blood in its ſupport defence, will be, for future generations, ects of noble emulation and grateful remem-nce.

(SIGNED)

PASQUALE DE PAOLI.

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y of a Letter from their Excellencies Lord Hood nd Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. to General Paoli.

Victory, Baſtia Roads, April 21, 1794.

SIR,

Your Excellency having been pleaſed to re-ſent to us, on behalf of the Corſican nation, t the intolerable and perfidious tyranny of French convention having driven that brave ople to take up arms in their own defence, y were determined to ſhake off altogether unjuſt dominion of France, and to aſſert right of a free and independent nation; but being ſenſible that their own efforts might be inſufficient to contend with France, or other powerful nations, who might undertake hoſtile attempts againſt them, and confiding implicitly in the magnanimity and princely virtues of his Britannick Majeſty, and in the bravery and generoſity of his people, they were deſirous of forming a perpetual union with the Britiſh nation, under the mild and equitable government of his Majeſty and his ſucceſſors, for the better protection, and for the perpetual ſecurity and preſervation of their independence and liberties; and your excellency having, on theſe conſiderations, ſolicited, in the name of the people of Corſica, his Majeſty's preſent aſſiſtance, and his royal protection in time to come, we took the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration; and knowing his Majeſty's gracious and affectionate diſpoſition towards the Corſican nation, and his readineſs to contribute in every way, which is conſiſtent with juſtice and the intereſts of his ſubjects, to the happineſs of that brave people; and being inveſted with ſufficient powers for that purpoſe, we determined to comply with your requeſt, and have accordingly furniſhed the aid of his Majeſty's naval and military forces in the Mediterranean, towards expelling the common enemy from the iſland of Corſica.

We have ſince been honoured with more ſpecial powers and authority to concert with your excellency and the people of Corſica, and finally to conclude, on his Majeſty's behalf, the particular form and mode of relation which ſhall take place between the two nations.

It is with the moſt lively ſatisfaction we acquaint your excellency, that we have it in command from his Majeſty to aſſent, on his part, to ſuch a ſyſtem as will cement the union of our two nations under a common ſovereign, and, at the ſame time, ſecure for ever the independence of Corſica, and the preſervation of her ancient conſtitution, laws and religion.

With whatever ſatisfaction his Majeſty has graciouſly aſſented to propoſitions which promiſe, perhaps for the firſt time, not only to afford to this iſland the preſent bleſſings of tranquillity and peace, and a ſudden increaſe of proſperity and wealth, but alſo to eſtabliſh its national independence and happineſs on a ſecure and laſting foundation; his Majeſty is, however, determined to conclude nothing without the general and free conſent of the people of Corſica.

We therefore requeſt your excellency to take the proper ſteps for ſubmitting theſe important matters to their judgment; and as the ſmall number of the enemy, at preſent inveſted by the Britiſh and Corſican troops, and which muſt ſoon either be deſtroyed or yield to ſuperior force, can no longer give any uneaſineſs to this country, but the freedom and deliverance of Corſica is in effect accompliſhed, we beg leave to ſubmit to your excellency, whether it may not be deſirable to take the earlieſt meaſures for terminating theſe intereſting concerns, and

for adding a formal ſanction to that union which is already eſtabliſhed on the hearts of all our countrymen.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(SIGNED)
HOOD,
GILBERT ELLIOT.

His Excellency Gen. Paoli,
&c. &c.

[TRANSLATION.]

The General Council charged with the Proviſional Government of Corſica to the Municipal Officers, Curates of Pariſhes, and their Fellow Countrymen.

Beloved Countrymen,

The God of armies, Protector of the moſt juſt cauſe, has favoured your efforts.

The audacious army whoſe fury and violence was excited by the impious faction which propoſed to itſelf to aboliſh all order, cuſtoms, and religion in Europe, will ſhortly be removed from our territories.

To ſecure a more ſpeedy ſucceſs, Providence has given you the ſupport of a powerful nation, accuſtomed to reſpect laws, and a legitimate power which has generouſly aſſiſted you to extricate yourſelves from the tyrannical anarchy of the preſent republic of France.

That nation and its king offer you the advantages of a laſting union and conſtant protection.

The happy influence of our glorious countryman, general de Paoli, added to the reſources of his genius, and excited by the dangers of his own country, have accelerated this happy event; in ſhort, brave Corſicans, *We are free.*

By our conſtancy, firmneſs and courage, we have acquired the enjoyment of the advantages we inherit from our anceſtors, *Liberty and Religion.*

However it would be but little to have regained this noble ſucceſſion, if our efforts and prudence were unable to ſecure it for ever.

To inſure the ſucceſs of thoſe efforts, and to direct our prudence, a perfect union is neceſſary; our general reſolutions muſt be formed with a view to our preſent ſituation and our future expectations.

The Corſicans muſt therefore preſcribe the form of adminiſtration and government they chuſe to adopt, enunciate, or approve of; and the principles on which it is to be eſtabliſhed, or on which their legiſlation is to be fixed.

Finally, beloved countrymen, the moſt important object is, a ſpeedy union of the people, and the laſt act of the proviſional adminiſtration you adopted, ordains us to ſupport the paternal and patriotic intentions of general de Paoli.

In this invitation we can give you but a faint idea of the important functions you will confide to your repreſentatives in the next aſſembly; however, you no doubt know the indiſpenſible neceſſity of adopting meaſures for the maintenance of internal tranquillity and of a form of government adapted to our cuſtoms, powers and ſituation, and finally to the various relations which will hereafter be eſtabliſhed between Corſicans; the Engliſh nation and their king feel, even more than ours, the neceſſity that ſuch deputies ſhould be appointed among our countrymen as ſhall have given evident proofs of their patriotiſm, and of their deſire to act with a zeal adequate to the nature and importance of their miſſion, for eſtabliſhing and ſecuring, by the new order of things, not only the preſent, but in future, public felicity. This laſt conſideration, in caſe you are ſenſible of it, will, we are in hopes, determine you to prefer one of the moſt reſpectable heads of family in each of your reſpective communities as a repreſentative on ſuch ſolemn and important deciſions in council.

In this union, which will form the most memorable criſis of our annals, the object muſt be treated with that form and order due to the dignity of the repreſentatives of a free people.

The ancient aſſemblies of our nation, at the time of the glorious government of its deſervin general, were only compoſed of one deputy from each community. Finding it neceſſary to avoid the inconvenience of repeated elections, we have thought it expedient in the circumſtance to invite you to adopt this ancient cuſtom, chiefly on reflecting, that as harveſt approaching, the abſence of chiefs from their families, added to the expenſes of the journey and time ſpent in the election, would be of prejudice to their affairs and domeſtic intereſts:— The people will therefore eſtabliſh conſtitutionally the number of its repreſentatives for the ſucceſſive re-unions.

The zealous and good citizens will, however be enabled to lay before the council the knowledge of all important ſubjects, which will be taken into conſideration and diſcuſſed accordingly, but they will have no part in its deliberations.

The general council therefore invites all communities of Corſica to aſſemble on Sunday the 1ſt of June, each to appoint, according to the form of election hereunto annexed, its repreſentative at the general council, and the general aſſembly of the clergy, to take place on the Sunday following, the 8th of June.

The municipal officers and pariſhes of their reſpective communities are charged with the publication and diſtribution of both general Paoli's circular and this.

Corte, May 9, 1794.

For the general council of the government.

(SIGNED) [*A great number of names.*]

FORM

FORM OF ELECTION.

In the year 1794, on the 1ſt of June, in the pariſh church of the community of uſual place for the general meeting of the clergy.

We, M. N. N.† the inhabitants of the ſaid community, exceeding the age of twenty-five, being legally united, by virtue of the circular letter wrote on the 1ſt of May by his excellency general de Paoli, and the one wrote by the proviſional government on the 9th of the ſame month, duly publiſhed, to appoint a deputy, who is to be a repreſentative at the general council of Corſica, to be held on the 8th current, we have choſen as our preſident Mr. N. the moſt proper perſon among thoſe aſſembled, who know how to write, and who has appointed as his ſecretary Mr N.

In ſucceſſion to the ſaid appointment, the majority of votes is given in favour of Mr. N. father of a family, who has been duly elected by the preſent aſſembly, and proclaimed deputy, and unto him we give the power of concerting and treating, with the other repreſentatives of the nation, on the tranſactions that will in future take place between Corſica and his Majeſty the King of Great Britain and the Engliſh nation; as likewiſe on ſubjects of public utility, contained in the aforeſaid circular letter.

And the preſent verbal proceſs has been regiſtered, and depoſited in the chancery of this community; and a copy given to ſerve him, the ſaid Mr. N. deputy, as a full power and certificate.

N. Preſident.
N. Secretary.

Firm of the General Council,
COTTONI, Vice-preſident.
MYSELLI, Secretary.

TRANSLATION.

We, the repreſentatives of the Corſican nation, free and independent, lawfully aſſembled in a general meeting, poſſeſſed of a ſpecial authority to form the preſent conſtitutional act, have unanimouſly decreed, under the auſpices of the Supreme Being, the following articles:

CHAPTER I.

Of the Nature of the Conſtitution, and of the conſtituted Powers.

Article 1. The conſtitution of Corſica is monarchial, according to the following fundamental laws.

NOTE.

† Here all names of ſuch perſons as ſhall be preſent at the meeting will be affixed.

Art. 2. The legiſlative power is veſted in the King and in the repreſentatives of the people, lawfully elected and convened.

Art. 3. The legiſlature, compoſed of the king and of the repreſentatives of the people, is denominated the parliament; the aſſembly of the repreſentatives of the people is named the houſe of parliament; and the repreſentatives are ſtiled members of parliament.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Mode of Elections, the Number of Members, and the Functions of Parliament.

Art. 1. The territory ſhall be divided into *pieves*, (diſtricts) each of which ſhall ſend two members to parliament. The towns on the coaſt, of which the population ſhall amount to 3000 ſouls and upwards, have the right of ſending two members each to parliament. The biſhops, who diſcharge the duties of their ſee in Corſica, and are recognized as ſuch by the Corſican nation, ſhall be members of parliament.

Art. 2. The members of parliament ſhall be elected by all the Corſican citizens of twenty-five years of age, who ſhall have been reſident at leaſt one year in the pieve, or in the town, and who are poſſeſſors of land.

Art. 3. No perſon ſhall be elected a member of parliament unleſs he poſſeſſes at leaſt 6000 livres in land in the pieve which he is to repreſent, and pays taxes in proportion to this poſſeſſion, and unleſs born of a Corſican father, and *bona fide* an inhabitant, having kept houſe for five years in the ſaid pieve, and until he has arrived at the age of twenty-five.

Art. 4. Lodgers, except thoſe who are inmates for life; perſons employed in collecting the revenue, the receivers and collectors of taxes, thoſe who have penſions, or who are in the ſervice of a foreign power, and prieſts, cannot be members of the houſe of parliament.

Art. 5. The form of elections ſhall be determined by the laws.

Art. 6. If a member of parliament dies, or becomes incapable, according to law, of being a member of parliament, another member ſhall be elected by his pieve, within fifteen days, by the king's authority.

Art. 7. The houſe of parliament has the right of enacting all the acts which are intended to have force by law.

Art. 8. The decrees of the houſe of parliament ſhall not have the force of law, unleſs they receive the king's ſanction.

Art. 9. Any decree that has not paſſed the houſe of parliament, and received the king's ſanction, ſhall not be looked upon as law, nor carried into execution as ſuch.

Art. 10. No impoſition, tax or public contribution, ſhall be paid without the conſent of parliament, or without being ſpecially granted by it.

Art. 11. Parliament has the right of impeachment, in the name of the nation, of every agent of government guilty of prevarication, before the extraordinary tribunal.

Art. 12. The cafes of prevarication fhall be determined by the laws.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Duration and Convocation of Parliament.

Art. 1. The duration of parliament fhall be two years.

Art. 2. The king may diffolve the parliament.

Art. 3. In cafe of a diffolution of parliament, the king fhall convene another within forty days.

Art. 4. Thofe perfons who were members of the diffolved parliament may be elected members of the fucceeding one.

Art. 5. If the parliament expires without being diffolved, another fhall be called, by the king's authority, within forty days.

Art. 6. The king may prorogue the parliament.

Art. 7. The parliament cannot be convoked or affembled but by the king's command.

Art. 8. The interval between the convening of the houfe and its prorogation, or, if it be not prorogued until its diffolution, or if it be not diffolved until its expiration, is to be called the feffion of parliament

Art. 9. The viceroy, or, in cafe of illnefs, the commiffioners nominated by him for that purpofe, fhall open the feffions in perfon, and declare the reafons for convoking the parliament.

Art. 10. The parliament may adjourn itfelf, and reaffemble, during the fame feffion.

Art. 11. The houfe fhall decide upon the conteffed elections of its members.

Art. 12. The members of parliament fhall not be fubject to arreft or impriſonment for debt during the continuance of their repreſentation.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Mode of Deliberation, freedom of Debate, and internal Regulations of Parliament.

Art. 1. After the opening of parliament by the viceroy, or by his commiffioners, as herein before mentioned, the oldeft member fhall take the chair; and the members preſent, having elected a provifional fecretary amongft themfelves, fhall proceed to the choice of a preſident, and of one or more fecretaries. The fecretaries fhall not be chofen from among the members, and may be difmiffed by a vote of parliament.

Art. 2. The parliament aſſembled, in all the cafes before-mentioned, has the power of debate, and of paſſing bills, whenever above one half of its members are preſent.

Art. 3. Every member elected and not appearing, fhall have notice from the preſident of the houſe, to repair to his poſt within fiftee days.

Art. 4. In cafe of non-appearance, or of no ſending a lawful excuſe ſatisfactory to the houſe ſuch member ſhall be condemned to a fine of 200 livres.

Art. 5. Parliament may grant leave of abſence, or permit the abſence of ſuch membe who ſolicit it, provided more than one-half of its members remain preſent.

Art. 6. Every propoſition made in parliament ſhall be decided by the majority of th members preſent; the preſident, in caſe of a equal diviſion, ſhall give the caſting vote.

Art. 7. The forms and procedures of enacting laws, and of determining other matters the houſe, which may not be fixed by the preſent conſtitution, ſhall be regulated by the hou itſelf.

Art. 8. The king's ſanction, or the refuſ of it, ſhall be announced, in perſon, by t king's repreſentative in the houſe of parliament, or by a ſpecial commiſſion, in caſe ſickneſs.

Art. 9. The form of the ſanction ſhall b THE KING APPROVES; that of refuſ THE KING WILL EXAMINE. The bi ſanctioned by the king are named acts of pa liament.

Art. 10. No member of parliament ſh be called to account, or puniſhed by the king ſervants, for the opinions manifeſted, or t doctrines profeſſed in the houſe, or by any oth authority whatever, except by that of the hou itſelf.

Art. 11. The preſident of the parliame has the right of calling to order any of t members, when he thinks proper. The hou may cenſure, arreſt and impriſon any of own members, during the ſeſſion.

CHAPTER V.

Upon the Exerciſe of the Executive Power.

Art. 1. The king ſhall have his imm diate repreſentative in Corſica, with the title viceroy.

Art. 2. The viceroy ſhall have the pow of giving his ſanction or refuſal to the decr of parliament.

Art. 3. He ſhall moreover have the pow to perform, in the king's name, all the a of government which are within the limits the royal authority. There ſhall be a board council and a ſecretary of ſtate, nominated the king, and mention ſhall be made in viceroy's orders, that he has taken the opini of the ſaid board of council; and theſe ord ſhall be counterſigned by the ſecretary.

Art.

Art. 4. The nation has the right of petining, as well the viceroy as the houſe of liament. The conſtituted and acknowged corps of the law may petition in a dy, the other corps in their individual capay only; and a petition ſhall never be preted by more than twenty perſons, however merous may be the ſignatures to it.

Art. 5. The houſe of parliament may adſs the king to recall his viceroy; in ſuch e the houſe ſhall addreſs his Majeſty in his vy council aſſembled. The viceroy ſhall be iged to tranſmit the addreſs to the king, on the requiſition of the houſe, within the m of fifteen days after ſuch requiſition, and houſe may itſelf tranſmit it to the king, n through the channel of a deputation; but any caſe the houſe is bound to preſent to the eroy, fifteen days previous to the departure the addreſs, a copy of the ſame, and of the ers which are to accompany it.

Art. 6. The king has the excluſive direc- of all military arrangements, and is to vide for the internal and external ſecurity of country.

Art. 7. The king declares war and makes ce; he ſhall not be authorized, however, in event, nor on any account whatſoever, to up, alienate, or in any manner prejudice, unity and indiviſibility of Corſica and its endencies.

Art. 8. The king ſhall appoint to all the ces of government.

Art. 9. The ordinary employments of juſ-, and of the adminiſtration of the public mo-, ſhall be conferred upon natives of Corſica, erſons naturalized Corſicans, in virtue of the s.

CHAPTER VI.

Of Judicial Proceedings, and of the Diviſion of the Tribunals.

Art. 1. Juſtice ſhall be executed in the king's ne, and the orders carried into execution by cers appointed by him in conformity to the s.

Art. 2. There ſhall be a ſupreme tribunal, apoſed of five judges and the king's advocate, this ſhall be ſtationary in Corte.

Art. 3. There ſhall be a preſident and a g's advocate attached to every other new ſdiction.

Art. 4. The functions of the ſaid reſpective unals, their adminiſtration, and the emolu- its, ſhall be determined by law.

Art. 5. There ſhall be in every pieve a *po-* (magiſtrate.)

Art. 6. In every community there ſhall be unicipality, named by the people, and its ctions ſhall be regulated by the laws.

Art. 7. Crimes, which deſerve corporal or ominious puniſhments, ſhall be tried by the ges and a jury.

Art. 8. The king has the power of granting pardon, in conformity to the ſame regulations under which he exerciſes this prerogative in England.

Art. 9. All civil, criminal, commercial cauſes, and thoſe of every other kind whatſoever, ſhall be terminated in Corſica, in the firſt and laſt inſtance.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the Extraordinary Tribunal.

Art. 1. There ſhall be an extraordinary tribunal, compoſed of five judges, appointed by the king, and commiſſioned to judge upon any impeachment from the houſe of parliament, or upon all charges made, on the part of the king, of prevarication, or other treaſonable tranſactions.

Art. 2. The nature of the ſaid crimes, and the form of trial, ſhall be determined upon a ſpecial law, but a jury ſhall be allowed in every caſe of this ſort.

Art. 3. The members of the tribunal ſhall not aſſemble, but in caſes of impeachment by the houſe of parliament, or by the king; and immediately after judgment given, they ſhall be obliged to ſeparate.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of perſonal Liberty, and of the Liberty of the Preſs.

Art. 1. No perſon ſhall be deprived of his liberty and property but by ſentence of the tribunals acknowledged by the laws, and in the caſes and according to the forms preſcribed.

Art. 2. Whoever ſhall be arreſted or placed in confinement, ſhall be conducted, within the term of twenty-four hours, before the competent tribunal, in order that the cauſe of his detention may be adjudged according to law.

Art. 3. In caſe of the arreſt being declared vexatious, the perſon arreſted will have a right of claiming damages and intereſt before the competent tribunals.

Art. 4. The liberty of the preſs is decreed, but the abuſe of it is to be amenable to the laws.

Art. 5. Every Corſican ſhall have the power freely to depart from his country, and to return to it with his property, conforming himſelf to the regulations and ordinances of general police, obſerved in ſuch caſes.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Corſican Flag and Navigation.

Art. 1. The ſtandard ſhall bear a Moor's head, quartered with the king's arms, according to the form which ſhall be preſcribed by his Majeſty.

Art. 2. The king ſhall afford the ſame protection to the trade and navigation of the Corſicans as to the trade and navigation of his other ſubjects.

Art. 3. The Corſican nation, deeply penetrated with ſentiments of gratitude towards the king of Great Britain and the Engliſh nation, for the munificence and protection which it has always enjoyed, and which is now, in a more ſpecial manner, ſecured to it by the preſent conſtitutional act,

Declares, that it will conſider every attempt which in war or in peace ſhall be made to promote the glory of his Majeſty, and the intereſts of the empire of Great Britain in general, as its own; and the parliament of Corſica will always manifeſt its readineſs and deference to adopt all regulations, conſiſtent with its preſent conſtitution, which ſhall be enacted by his Majeſty in his parliament of Great Britain. for the extenſion and advantage of the external commerce of the empire, and of its dependencies.

CHAPTER X.

Of Religion.

Art. 1. The catholick, apoſtolick, Roman religion, in all its evangelical purity, ſhall be the only national religion in Corſica.

Art. 2. The houſe of parliament is authorized to determine on the number of pariſhes, to ſettle the ſalaries of the prieſts, and to take meaſures for enſuring the diſcharge of epiſcopal functions, in concert with the holy ſee.

Art. 3. All other modes of worſhip are tolerated.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Crown and its Succeſſion.

The ſovereign king of Corſica is his Majeſty George the third, King of Great Britain, and his ſucceſſors, according to the order of ſucceſſion to the throne of Great Britain.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Acceptance of the Crown and of the Conſtitution of Corſica.

Art. 1. The preſent act ſhall be preſented to his Majeſty the King of Great Britain, through his excellency ſir Gilbert Elliot, commiſſary Plenipotentiary, and ſpecially thorized for this purpoſe.

Art. 2. In the act of acceptance his M jeſty, and his plenipotentiary in his name, ſwear *to maintain the liberty of the Corſican tion, according to the conſtitution and the laws*; the ſame oath ſhall be adminiſtered to his ceſſors, upon every ſucceſſion to the throne

Art. 3. The members of the aſſembly immediately take the following oath, w ſhall be adminiſtered by his excellency Gilbert Elliot: *I ſwear for myſelf, and in rame of the Corſican nation, which I repreſent, I acknowledge for my Sovereign and King Majeſty George the Third, the King of G Britain; to yield him faithful obedience, acc ing to the conſtitution and laws of Corſica, ar defend the ſaid conſtitution and laws.*"

Art. 4 Every Corſican ſhall, in his reſpe community, take the preceding oath.

Done, and unanimouſly decreed, and three readings on three ſucceeding days, i general aſſembly of the Corſican nation, Corte, this day, 19th June, 1794, and inc dually ſigned in the aſſembly of all the m bers of which it is compoſed.

[Signed by above four hundred names.]

Continuation of the Seſſions of the 19th of J 1794.

All the members of the aſſembly ha individually ſigned the conſtitutional act, it propoſed to preſent it to his excellency Gilbert Elliot, his Britannick Majeſty's c miſſary plenipotentiary, in order that it m be accepted by him in his ſaid Majeſty's na The aſſembly having adopted this propoſit decreed, that the ſaid propoſition ſhall be m by a deputation of twelve members, who choſen and commiſſioned for this purpoſe.

After this the deputation, having exec the commiſſion aſſigned to them, re-entered hall, and with them the ſajd ſir Gilbert El The members of the aſſembly ſtood up, du which he approached the preſident, and nounced the following acceptation:

I, the underſigned baronet, member of parliament of Great Britain, member of privy council, and commiſſary plenipoten of his Britannic Majeſty, having full po and being ſpecially authorized for this pur do accept, in the name of his Majeſty Ge the Third, King of Great Britain, the cr and ſovereignty of Corſica, according to conſtitution and the fundamental laws c tained in the act of a general aſſembly hel Corte, and definitively ſettled this ſame the 19th of June, and as ſuch offered to Majeſty; and in his Majeſty's name I ſw to maintain the liberty of the Corſican

ccording to the conſtitution and to the

preſent acceptation and oath is by us and ſealed.

GILBERT ELLIOT.

(L. S.)

ſaid acceptation and oath being read, d ſir Gilbert Elliot propoſed to the pre- and to the aſſembly the conſtitutional and this was taken by them in the fol- words:

ſwear for myſelf, and in the name of Corſican nation which I repreſent, to nowledge for my Sovereign and King his eſty George the Third, the King of Great ain; to yield him faithful obedience, ac- ing to the conſtitution and the laws of ica, and to maintain the ſaid conſtitution laws."

conſtitutional act being entirely com- and finiſhed, the preſident adjourned the and ſigned the above, as did alſo the ries, the year, month and day above- ned.

(Signed)

ASQUALE DE PAOLI, Preſident.
ARLO ANDREA POZZO DI BARGO, Sec.
IO. ANDREA MUSELLI, Sec.

TRANSLATION.

made in the General Aſſembly of Corſica, e Acceptation of the Crown and Conſtitution iat Iſland, by his Excellency Sir Gilbert t.

GENTLEMEN,

vailing myſelf, for the firſt time, in the of the Corſican nation, of the privilege ng you brothers and fellow-citizens, a on which will naturally occur to every rcites in me the moſt heartfelt ſatisfac- Independent of the reciprocal political ges which we may derive from ſo cloſe ection, I ſee, on the preſent occaſion, hing that can render it more precious ore eſtimable by the ſentiments of con- and of affection, the firſt and pure les of our union, which they will for ntinue to cement and conſolidate.

remarkable truth, which it is impoſſible look, cannot be mentioned without a motion of ſenſibility and joy. Our two have, for a long period, been diſtin- by a reciprocal and remarkable eſteem. t anticipating the happy end to which tinctive partiality, this ſympathetic at- , may ſome day lead us, we have given other inſtances of confidence on every occaſion, yet no relations have hitherto ſubſiſted between us, except thoſe of reciprocal and voluntary good offices. Our minds have been prepared by Providence for the fate which awaited us, and the divine goodneſs intending our union, has ordained that it ſhould be anticipated and brought about (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) by a ſimilarity of character, and by a conformity of views and principle, and, above all, by a pleaſing exchange of friendly ſervices.

This ſacred compact, which I received from your hands, is not a cold and intereſted agreement between two parties who meet by accident, and form a contract founded on the impulſe of the moment, or on a ſelfiſh and temporary policy—No; the event of this happy day is only the completion of wiſhes we had previouſly formed; to-day our hands are joined, but our hearts have long been united, and our motto ſhould be *Amici & non ai ventura.*

However ſeducing this proſpect of our happineſs may appear, I truſt, (and it is important for us to know it, as we aſſuredly do) that it does not depend on ſentiment alone, but that it reſts on the ſolid baſis of the true intereſts and permanent felicity of the two nations.

I will not mention to you the intereſts of Great Britain upon this occaſion; not that they are of little conſequence, but being of a nature purely political, the ſubject would be too cold, too dry, for this important day. Beſides, it is not neceſſary on this occaſion to appreciate them in detail. I ſhall confine myſelf to this remark, that every poſſible advantage which Great Britain could have in view from her union with Corſica, is eſſentially attached to your political and abſolute independence of every European power; and that theſe advantages are not only compatible with your intereſts, but cannot for the moſt part exiſt, and ſtill leſs flouriſh, but in proportion to your proſperity.

On your part, what is neceſſary to render you a happy people? I will tell you in two words: Liberty at home, and ſecurity abroad.

Your liberty will not be expoſed to any encroachments from a monarch, who, by his own experience and the example of his anceſtors for ſeveral generations, is perſuaded that the liberty and proſperity of his people is the only foundation of the power, the glory, and the ſplendour of the throne. A king who has ever governed according to the laws, and whoſe ſceptre is at once ſtrengthened by the privileges and embelliſhed by the happineſs of his ſubjects. Here I might expatiate on the auguſt virtues of that monarch whom you have choſen for your own; but they are known to all his ſubjects: You will therefore become acquainted with them by a happy and certain experience, and this teſtimony will be far more faithful than my weak voice.

It would not, however, be right that your liberty ſhould depend ſolely on the perſonal virtues of the monarch. You have, therefore, been

been careful to enſure it by the wiſe conſtitution and fundamental laws of our union, which, in my opinion, conſtitute ſo eſſential a part of the act you preſent to me this day, that I could not (without violating the confidence repoſed in me by my ſovereign) agree to a ſyſtem which might have degenerated into tyranny; a condition equally unfavourable to the happineſs of him who exerciſes it, and of thoſe who endure it.

If his Majeſty, therefore, accepts the crown which you have agreed to offer him, it is becauſe he is determined to protect, and never to enſlave thoſe from whom he receives it; and, above all, becauſe it is given, and not ſeized upon by violence.

For external ſecurity you wanted nothing but the conſtant and active alliance of a maritime power: This act enſures it to you; and whilſt you enjoy at home peace and tranquillity, which the enemy will no longer be able to interrupt, you will ſhare with us the treaſures of trade, and the ſovereignty of the ſeas.

From this day therefore you are quiet and free. To preſerve theſe bleſſings, you have only to preſerve your ancient virtues—courage, and the ſacred love of your country. Theſe are the native virtues of your ſoil; they will be enriched by thoſe which accompany our union, and which you will derive from our induſtry, from our long experience, (that true ſource of political wiſdom) and from our love of liberty, at once enthuſiaſtic and enlightened. I ſpeak of that liberty which has for its object to maintain your civil rights, and the happineſs of the people; not to ſerve ambition and vice: That liberty which is inſeparable from religion, order, reſpect for the laws, and a ſacred regard for property, the firſt principles of every human ſociety; that liberty which abhors every kind of deſpotiſm, and eſpecially that moſt terrible of all deſpotiſm, which ariſes from the unreſtrained violence of the human paſſions. Such are the virtues which belong both to you and to us; on their happy mixture and influence on each other depends the proſperity of Corſica. Immediate liberty, and a progreſſive and encreaſing proſperity: Such is the text, to which I hope and venture to predict that our behaviour to each other, and our common deſtinies, will always prove a faithful and a ſatisfactory illuſtration.

(End of the London Gazette.)

HAGUE.

July 25.

The principal inhabitants of Liege and A
la-Chapelle have fled. The States-gen
alarmed at the retrograde movements of
Prince of Cobourg, on the 23d inſtant,
their firſt greffier, Mr. de Fagel, to that pri
in order to intreat him to cover Maeſtr
as the republic found it altogether impoſ
to provide a ſufficient garriſon for that p
Our army is ſo much reduced that its rem
which are now retreating towards Bois-le-
and Moordyke, amount to no more
13,000 men; and 15,000 are at leaſt requ
to defend Maeſtricht.

This morning it remained doubtful whe
Breda would be evacuated, as the low w
renders the inundation of the ſurroun
country extremely difficult; but by an exp
which is juſt arrived, we learn, that its
cuation has been determined upon. Brec
not conſidered here as the true bulwar
Holland; and it ſeems certain, that our tr
will confine their efforts to the defence
Bois-le-Duc, Moordyke, and the ſtrong p
in Gueldres, whilſt the Britiſh are cove
the ſide of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Too much praiſe can hardly be beſtowe
the firm and wiſe conduct of the Stadtho
whoſe intrepidity and exertions encreaſe an
the dangers which threaten our commonwe
The reſult of lord Spencer's negociation
Vienna is expected here with the utmoſt
patience, and we hope that his Imperial
jeſty will be prevailed on not to withd
his troops from our frontier. The parti
of the Carmagnols endeavour to perſuade
public, that the accounts of the exceſſes w
their friends are committing in Belgium
groundleſs. But the merchants of Am
dam believe them to be true, and are a
of the republicans. Even thoſe whoſe ſe
ments lean towards the French ſyſtem c
their approach.

GRE

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

July 25.

HE following is a very particular and accurate account of the dreadful fire at liffe on Wednesday afternoon, which has umed more houſes than any one conflagra- has done ſince the memorable fire of Lon-

This account is taken from a ſurvey e on the ſpot:

began at Mr. Cloves', barge builder, at k-hill, near Ratcliffe, and was occaſioned e boiling over of a pitch kettle that ſtood r his ware-houſe, which was conſumed in ry ſhort time. It then communicated to a e, it being low water, lying adjoining the niſes, laden with ſaltpetre and other ſtores. s occaſioned the conflagration to ſpread ly in a very ſhort time. Several other ls and ſmall crafts lying near to the barge after took fire, without any poſſibility of ing them off. The blowing up of the ſalt- e from the barge occaſioned large flakes ire to fall on the warehouſes belonging to East India Company, from whence the petre was removing to the Tower, twenty of which had been fortunately taken the eding day.

he flames ſoon caught the warehouſes, and the ſcene became ſo dreadful, that the fire- n diſcontinued their exertions, prudently hdrawing from the threatening calamity; as alſo, by their advice, the nearer neighbours. n after the combuſtible matter contained the building blew up, with an exploſion t could only be likened to the burſt of a cano, and which had the effect (upon the rounding houſes, as far as Lime-houſe, wer-hill and Mile-end) of the ſhock of an thquake: thoſe immediately adjoining were oofed. The wind blowing ſtrong from the th, and the High-ſtreet of Ratcliffe being row, both ſides caught fire, which prevented engines from being of any eſſential ſervice; l, in the courſe of the evening, it extended lf to the premiſes of Mr. Joſeph Hanks, timber-merchant, in London-ſtreet, where it again raged moſt furiouſly, and communicated to Butcher-row, the whole of the weſt, and part of the eaſt ſide of which was conſumed.

The fire then took its courſe up Brook-ſtreet, Stepney Cauſeway; caught the premiſes of Mr. Shakeſpeare, rope-maker, and burnt through to the fields on one ſide, and the whole of the dwellings on the other, till at length, it may be fairly ſaid, the fire ceaſed for want of materials to conſume, having reached an open ſpace of ground, where the connection of periſhable ſubſtances was broken. What is very remarkable, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Bear, an extenſive building, ſtood entirely uninjured in the very midſt of this mighty ruin, and which we are informed, was never quitted by the family that inhabits it. Aſſiſted by their friends, they ſo drenched it with water, that not even a pane of glaſs was cracked. It was a good houſe, and well worth the labour beſtowed upon it; but it appears to the ſpectator to ſtand by a miracle.

The rapidity of the flames was almoſt unexampled; one poor woman removed her goods no leſs than four times, from one ſuppoſed place of ſafety to another, and could not in the end ſave them from the ravages—her family are miſſing, and it is much to be feared that they have been buried in the ruins.

A ſurvey was yeſterday afternoon taken by the warden and other officers of the hamlet, whoſe report was, that out of 1200 houſes, of which the hamlet conſiſted, not more than 570 were preſerved from the general conflagration; and what is more to be regretted, the greater number were the principal contributors towards the ſupport of the poor.

It having been reported, that the fire was maliciouſly occaſioned, upon the moſt minute inquiry it is clearly aſcertained it was entirely accidental, from the cauſe abovementioned. It raged with ſo much violence, that it was with the greateſt difficulty Mr. Cloves and his ſervants eſcaped, one of whom was terribly burnt, and is now in the London hoſpital; and Mr. Cloves

Cloves himſelf had unfortunately his arm broke, and is otherwiſe much hurt.

From the great diſtreſs the above fire occaſioned to a great number of poor families, government has humanely ordered 120 tents to be immediately pitched for their accommodation in Stepney fields, till they can be more comfortably provided for.

That ſome idea may be formed of the very great loſs ſuſtained by this unfortunate event, the ware-houſes of Mr. Whiting contained ſugars to the amount of upwards of 40,000l. which were entirely deſtroyed.

The diſtreſs of the miſerable inhabitants exceeded all deſcription. In the ſurrounding fields were depoſited the few goods, conſiſting chiefly of bedding, they were able to ſave. Stepney church was opened to their reception, and above 1000 people were obliged to remain all night in the fields, watching the remnant of their property.—Children crying for their loſt parents, and parents lamenting the fate of their children, added to the horrors of a ſcene, not equalled during the preſent century.

The loſs ſuſtained in conſequence of the above dreadful cataſtrophe cannot at preſent be even gueſſed at :- It muſt exceed a million ſterling!

Mr Rogers, the Eaſt India Company's ware-houſe keeper, has loſt every thing by the fire at Ratcliffe, but the clothes he wore. None of their labourers were hurt; and near 10,000 bags of ſaltpetre will be ſaved.

The ſaltpetre deſtroyed ran towards the Thames, and had the appearance of cream coloured lava; and when it had reached the water, flew up with prodigious force in the form of an immenſe column. Several particles of the petre were carried by the exploſion as far as Low Layton, a diſtance of near ſix miles. So powerful was the ſmoke and heat, that it was not poſſible to endure it within a mile to leeward. During the time of the ſaltpetre burning, the ſmoke preſented a ſtriking and awful ſpectacle, forming a vaſt arch, as white as ſnow, and extending near five miles.

The bags of ſaltpetre ſaved are ſolely the property of the Eaſt India Company; thoſe belonging to the buyers, it ſeems, were all unfortunately conſumed. They took fire again on Thurſday night, and ſeveral exploſions occurred in conſequence of ſome heated beams of wood having got between them.

July 30.

All the accounts that have been received from the Continent concur in ſtating that the French are collecting an immenſe force in the Netherlands for the purpoſe of invading Holland. The defence of that Republic will moſt probably be undertaken by the Dutch and Britiſh troops only. The Pruſſians will afford no aſſiſtance, and the Auſtrians, falling back with an alacrity equal to that with which the French advance, will, it is generally believed, ſpeedily croſs the Rhine.

In the evening of the 21ſt inſt. the prin biſhop of Liege, with his ſuite and effects, a rived at Aix-la-Chapelle. The heavy bagga of the Auſtrian army is already at Nevis, not from Duſſeldorf.

Liege has been abandoned, and the people it ſaid, immediately after the departure of t prince biſhop, ſent a deputation to the Frenc inviting them to take poſſeſſion of that city.

The ſucceſſes of the French on the Rhi are ſo complete, that Frankfort, Manheim a Mentz are in danger, and ſeveral of the inh bitants have retired with their effects. Othe who were preparing to follow their examp have been prevented by a proclamation iſſu by the French general, who promiſes that n one ſhall be moleſted in his property.

From Berlin accounts have been receive that the combined plunderers of Poland ha penetrated to the environs of Warſaw, and th it was their intention to attack the Poliſh p triots in their entrenchments on the 5th inſt.

Accounts from Copenhagen ſay, that t Daniſh and Swediſh fleets formed their jun tion under vice-admiral Kriege on the 6 inſt. and that they will ſoon amount to ſail.

Lord George Seymour, colonel Barry, a ſeveral other officers of lord Moira's ſtaff, a rived yeſterday in the packet from Holland.

Lord Moira, on joining the duke of York army, found himſelf one of the youngeſt majo generals in the line; and that inſtead of com manding his army, he would ſcarce be entitl to command a brigade. This greatly ſurpriz him, and on that acconnt he reſigned his com mand. This event is greatly regretted by t army, by whom he was almoſt adored, wh placed in him a juſt and unlimited con dence.

The diſpatches from lord Malmſbury, r ceived yeſterday, bring details of the defeat the Pruſſians on the Rhine. The French we ſtill purſuing their advantages when the me ſenger left his lordſhip. The Pruſſians h fallen back on Mentz and Frankfort, whi places it was much feared would not be ab to make an effectual reſiſtance to the enemy progreſs.

The prince of Saxe Cobourg is ſo cloſe preſſed by the French army, that he is oblig to quit his ground as often as they come u with him After abandoning Namur and Lie he has thrown a garriſon into Maeſtricht, ar is ſuppoſed to have received orders from t Emperor to haſten his retreat with the mai body of his army acroſs the Rhine.

The Daniſh brig the Lougen arrived o Portſmouth from St. Croix, which iſland ſh left on the 29th of June, is ſaid to bring in telligence that Gen. Walterſtorff, the com mander in chief of the Daniſh iſlands, ha received a letter from ſir John Jervis, inform ing him, that on the 19th the French forc blocked up at Point à Petre, in Guadaloupe had ſurrendered at diſcretion, and that tran

quillit

y was reſtored to the iſland. Sir Charles and ſir John Jervis had determined to theſe troops, together with a number of ory people of colour, in their own ſhips Maloes.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 1.

e Carteret packet, captain Hammond, Fluſhing, arrived at Dover yeſterday ng at one o'clock, with intelligence that ench are in great numbers on the iſland dſant, and have erected an immenſe bat- on that part of the iſland oppoſite Sluys, hich means they command the entrance ne town. Other batteries are alſo erected e oppoſite ſide of the iſland, which com- the Scheldt, and with which they have pted to annoy Fluſhing, but the ſhot have to fallen ſhort of the town. The general on is, that Sluys muſt ſurrender in a few

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EARL MOIRA.

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f Lord Moira's Addreſs to his Army when departed from them on Tueſday, July 22, 4.

ticular circumſtances calling lord Moira diately to England, he is to be relieved at oſt by lieutenant-general Abercrombie. d Moira cannot ſurrender his command ut entreating the officers, non-commiſ- officers and men of the corps which panied him from Oſtend, to accept his eſt and moſt grateful thanks for the kind heerful acquieſcence he has experienced them in the ſevere fatigues to which he bliged to ſubject them.

has the aſſurance, that he is ſtill to have ſupport in the ſervice to which they were ally deſtined! and that hope leſſens his ance at ceaſing, for the preſent, to ſhare nourable dangers of ſervice.

truſts they will believe, that no light leration would have obliged him to quit ; as he perſuades himſelf they are ſenſible having endeavoured to repay the gene- ttachment they had ſhewn to him, by the lively intereſt for their welfare.

the preſent he bids them farewell, with oſt fervent prayers for their honour and erity.

Auguſt 4.

Letters which were received yeſterday from Holland mention, that M. Fagel, the Greffier, or ſecretary to the States General, after paying a viſit to the prince of Cobourg, had paſſed on to Bruſſels, for the purpoſe of negociating a very particular piece of buſineſs with the French national commiſſioners at that place; that the commiſſioners told him the buſineſs was of ſuch magnitude as greatly to exceed their powers, therefore all they could do was, to grant him a ſafe paſſport to Paris; and that M. Fagel has, in conſequence, proceeded to that capital, to negociate with the ruling powers of France.

That there is ſome foundation for the ſtatement given in theſe letters, there can be little reaſon to doubt; we pretend not, however, even to gueſs what can be the nature of the intended negociation—time will tell that. We cannot imagine that the Dutch will prefer a ſeparate peace to the protraction of ſuch a glorious and ſucceſsful war as they are at preſent engaged in, even when we recollect how ſpeedily they manned the fleet which fought the Britiſh off the Dogger Bank, though in many months they have not been able to equip their ſhips againſt the French.

Count de Mercy Argenteau arrived in town yeſterday from the Continent. This miniſter, it is ſaid, has been ſent by the Emperor to our cabinet, with a propoſal that he ſhould be ſubſidized by Britain, to enable him to levy a ſtrong army in his dominions of Hungary and Bohemia.

On the Scheldt, the French have taken Philippine. Sar de Grand Hults was alſo to be attacked. Whether they are in poſſeſſion of Sluys is not known; but ſince they are in poſſeſſion of the iſland of Cadſand, the batteries from which command that fortreſs, it muſt be regarded as completely loſt to the allies.

Accounts were received this morning at the Admiralty, that a ſquadron of French frigates were cruizing in the north ſeas, which have captured ſeveral merchantmen. They are ſuppoſed to be the frigates which were lately ſeen off Gravelines, and it is imagined, have been diſpatched for the purpoſe of convoying to France the fleet with ſtores from the Baltic.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

DUBLIN.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 4.

AT a meeting of the company of apothecaries on Friday laſt, the following arrangement of officers took place by election, for the enſuing year, commencing from that day, viz.

GOVERNOR.
Henry Hunt, eſq;

DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
Patrick Dowell, eſq;

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Meſſ. William Callaghan, Secretary.
James Mc. Mahon,
William Armſtrong,
Thomas Philbin,
Thomas Lee,
William Speer,
Thomas Stroker,
Charles Blake,
Adam Douglaſs,
William Halliday,
Thomas Dwyer,
Juſtin Kearney,
Michael M'Evoy.
Mr. John Uſher, Treaſurer.

We alſo underſtand that Mr. Mc. Mahon, of Aungier-ſtreet, was appointed inſpector-general of apothecaries ſhops in the city and county of Dublin.

The Recorder's court was opened on Saturday laſt, purſuant to adjournment, and, without proceeding to buſineſs, was further adjourned to Thurſday the 14th inſtant.

On Saturday laſt Frederick Fleming, late marſhal and bailiff of the Liberty of St. Sepulchre, was expoſed one hour in the pillory, purſuant to his ſentence at the laſt commiſſion, for committing wilful and corrupt perjury, in an examination ſworn before Mr. Alderman Fleming, againſt Patrick Griffin. He is to be pillored once more for the ſame offence, and to be impriſoned ſix months.

The ſittings at Niſi Prius will cloſe this day in the court of Exchequer, previous to the long vacation.

From the Dublin Gazette.

Auguſt 5.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Grace the Duke of Leinſter, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the county of Kildare regiment of Militia.

To be Major.
Thomas Tickell, eſq;

To be Captains.
Dominick William O'Reilly, eſq;
John Wolfe, eſq;
James Carliſle, eſq;

To be Captain-Lieutenant.
John Walker, eſq;

To be Lieutenants.
Stephen Richard Rice, gent.
Walter Carroll, gent.
Meredith Cal. Chambre, gent.
Garret Tyrrel, gent.
Wm. Aylmer, gent.

To be Enſigns.
Alexander Graydon, gent.
James Medlicot, gent.
Elias Handcock Parker, gent.
William Donnellan, gent.

To be Chaplain.
Reverend William Read.

To be Adjutant.
John Walker, gent.

To be Quarter-maſter.
Meredith Cal. Chambre, gent.

To be Surgeon.
Alexander Graydon, gent.

To be Agent.
Edward Taylor, eſq.

EAST-INDIA FLEET.

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r the Indiamen arrived at Galway we have ved the following advices:

he Lord Walſingham, Henry Dundas, rke and Warley, were at China in Janu- laſt. Theſe ſhips are expected to arrive ſhortly.

ir. John Palba, third Mate of the Warren ings, unfortunately loſt his life in India, diſpute.

he Earl of Abergavenny arrived at Wham- the 20th of December.

he Earl Fitzwilliam was at Bombay the of January.

he Marquis of Landſdown was at Calcutta 12th of February laſt.

he Oſterley was at Canton the 24th of ember, the Ceres the 20th, and the Royal lotte and Triton the 25th.

he Glatton was above the Bocca Tigris in ember laſt.

he Lord Thurlow arrived at Macao the 1 of December laſt.

here is on board the Hillſborough, now in way bay, a French gentleman, priſoner of , named Monſieur J. M. Louis.

he Bergin, captain Hanwick, from Bengal, afe arrived at Dover.

he Thetis, captain Bullock, and Sir Ed- d Hughes, captain Urmſton, were ſpoke 1 the 3d of June laſt, in lat. 43. 45. N. long. 3. 44. W. all well.

he De Sneleſe Poſt Dutch ſloop, captain ckler, from Liſbon, one of the convoy, was n by the following French ſquadron, viz. Proſerpine, 50 guns; L'Apacieus and La itille, 44 each; and another frigate; La zette, Le Tigre, Le Dequetois, and another p, on the 26th of July, and was retaken the 27th by the Reſolution privateer of ymouth, and carried into that place. The nch priſoners ſay they have other ſquadrons ea, and that ſix ſail of the line were to have d a few days after they left France, which ſuppoſe to be at ſea now.

loſt of the Faſt India ſhips carry 32 guns, the uſe of which men were regularly trained ng the voyage, ſo that a convoy for them not ſo neceſſary as might have been gined. Captain Montgomery, of the Bom- Caſtle, acted as commodore.

Ve underſtand that a corvette was to be from the Iſle of France to Madras, the 1 of March laſt, with the Engliſh who were n priſoners in the Pigot.

he French have named the late Princeſs al Indiaman, which they took from us laſt tember in the Straits of Sunda, the Dugay- n, and mounted her with 34 guns.

Auguſt 9.

The embarkation of the regiments ordered from this eſtabliſhment on foreign ſervice has been countermanded by government.

The earl of Bective, lord viſcount Jocelyn, and lord baron Glentworth, have received letters of ſervice to raiſe (each) a regiment of cavalry, for the internal defence of the kingdom.

The honourable John Stratford has received letters of ſervice to raiſe a regiment of infantry for the line.

Public rumour advances the earl of Shannon to the dignity of marquis.

Saturday Philip Ruſſel, eſq; was elected one of the ſheriffs of Limerick, in the room of George Davis, eſq; deceaſed.

Thurſday morning the body of Mr. Derrick, who recently kept the timber yard in Off-lane, was found drowned at the new dock at the Cuſtom houſe. It is apprehended he had been returning homeward, elevated in liquor, on the preceding night, and miſſing his way, fell into the dock, where there is no barrier whatever to prevent any one from falling into, who may be unfortunate enough to ſtray towards it in the darkneſs of night, on foot or on horſeback.

Letters from Rotterdam, received yeſterday in town, adviſe, that on the 26th ultimo the lands near that city were laid under water.

The loſs of our linen ſhip, the Cadiz Packet, Bielſon, bound from this port to Cadiz, we are ſorry to hear, is at length confirmed beyond a doubt; a letter having yeſterday been received here by Mr. Bielſon, the elder, from the mate, dated Cognac, near Rochfort, adviſing the capture of the veſſel by a French ſquadron on the 21ſt of May; that the mate, with other of the hands, had been ſent into Rochfort with the prize, but that the captain had been detained on board a frigate. This is the moſt valuable veſſel belonging to this country captured in the war by the enemy.

Lloyd's liſt mentions the capture of an Eaſt Indiaman from the Iſle of France by the Huſſar frigate, captain George.

His Majeſty's ſhips Alexander, Ganges and Montague, with two cutters, under the command of admiral Kingſmill, which ſailed from Cork the 26th ult. to convoy the Eaſt India fleet from Galway, have put into the Shannon, and were on Tueſday at anchor at Carrigaholt.

Seventeen of the Sans Culottes, confined in the priſon of Kinſale, died within theſe few weeks of a bad fever.

Auguſt 18.

The Charlotte, Smeaton; and the Flora, James, arrived in this harbour on Saturday laſt from London.

Several

Several tranſports with troops have ſailed from Portſmouth for this kingdom, under convoy of the Triton frigate.

The 101ſt regiment is ordered from Scotland to do duty in this kingdom.

Five tranſports ſailed from hence on Thurſday for the Iſle of Man, to bring the 95th regiment from thence to this city.

Friday colonel Fitch's regiment, now complete, received their arms from the armoury in the Lower Caſtle-yard.

On Friday night inſpector Shee proceeded to the county of Wicklow, and apprehended John Gravil and John Gavan, for robbing the Wicklow mail on Wedneſday morning laſt, and on Saturday night lodged them in Newgate. The poſtboy fully identified them both as two of the party, and recognized Gavan as the perſon who cut the cord of the bag.

A few days ago a fine boy, eight years old, was drowned in an attempt to ſwim near the point of the North-wall. He was picked up by a ſhip's boat, then ſailing down the harbour, but every means to recover him proved ineffectual.

Parents are extremely remiſs in ſuffering helpleſs children of that age to roam at large and venture into the river to ſwim, when ſo many dangers of drowning ſurround them, and when they are incapable of aſſiſting themſelves in the ſlighteſt accident that may endanger their lives.

Horſe ſtealing promiſes to become prevalent in the environs of this city. Two or three horſes have been carried off in the neighbourhood of Ranelagh, and attempts have been made upon others. In England perſons put ſteel collars with their names upon them on their horſes, when in the fields, which ſecure them from being ſtolen, it being impregnable to a file, at leaſt for ſome hours. A ſimilar precaution here would certainly have as good an effect, and is not ſo dangerous a one as that now in uſe, of locking the four feet together with fetters.

LEIXLIP SPA.

A gentleman confined to his room undertook, on Sunday laſt, for his amuſement, to make an eſtimate of the number of perſons who on that day paſſed through Leixlip, on their way to the new ſpa; for which purpoſe he placed himſelf in his window at 6 o'clock in the morning, with pen, ink and paper, and between that hour and five in the afternoon he reckoned,

55 coaches,—29 poſt-chaiſes,—25 noddies, 82 jaunting cars,—20 gigs,—6 open landaus, 221 common cars, with company,—and 450 horſemen, which at the loweſt computation muſt have carried upwards of 3000 perſons; to which if 1000 be added from the adjacent parts of the country, and at leaſt double the number of pedeſtrians, we will find that upwards of 12,000 perſons viſited the well on that day, attracted by the wonderful account publiſhed of the cures effected by theſe famous waters.

The waters of the well have been analyzed and are found to contain the following proportions, viz.

	Grains.	Parts
A wine gallon contains of muriated mineral alkali, dried in the temperature of 200, F. thermometer - -	30	37
Of muriated vegetable alkali	2	7
Of vitriolated vegetable alkali	0	7
Of muriated lime -	8	73
Of vitriolated lime -	1	0
Of airolated lime - -	13	44
Of muriated magneſia -	0	97
Of argil, or clay - -	0	50
Of ſilix, or earth of flints -	0	25
Of bituminous matter -	0	14

It was alſo found to yield at the heat of 212 Thermometer 70. 0. Barometer 29 25.

	Cubic Inches	
Of fixable air - -	1	50
Atmoſpheric air -	2	14

BELFAST.

Auguſt 11.

On Saturday laſt a reſpectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town was held in purſuance of a requiſition. An addreſs to the Marquis of Donegall, on the completion of the canal to Loughneagh, was unanimouſly adopted ordered to be ſigned by the ſovereign in the name of the town, forwarded to the Marquis and publiſhed when the anſwer ſhould be received.

In the addreſs, the exertions of ſir Charles Talbot on the occaſion, are mentioned with warm approbation.

A merchant in this town received by this day's mail a letter from St. Vincent's, dated 28th June, ſtating that a gentleman had arrived there who had been on board the Engliſh admiral's ſhip at Guadaloupe on the 20th, and that the French fleet and armament were completely ſurrounded, and would probably ſurrender the next day.

The Hope, Samuel Chirmſide maſter, an eſtabliſhed trader, from hence for London, with a valuable cargo of linen cloth, arrived ſafe in the Downs the 5th inſtant, under convoy of the Aſtrea frigate.

Th

e Catharine, Thomas Smyth maſter, ar-
at Liverpool the 4th inſtant.
e Shilelagh, James Chambers maſter, from
on for this port, was ſafe at Falmouth
d inſtant, waiting a fair wind.
e Harlequin, Alexander M'Connell maſ-
rom London for this port, ſailed from the
is the 3d inſtant, under convoy for Portſ-
h.
e Liverpool packet, John Hughes maſter,
or Liverpool firſt fair wind.
e Lord Donegall, captain James M'Roberts,
d with linen cloth for London, arrived ſafe
e Downs the 5th inſtant, under convoy of
Aſtrea frigate, after a paſſage of five

e New Loyalty, Thomas Bell maſter,
d with linen cloth for Liverpool, arrived
here on Monday morning laſt, after a
ge of 22 hours.
e ſhip Suſannah, captain Baird, from this
for Philadelphia, arrived ſafe at that port
d ult. after a paſſage of eight weeks.
e ſhip Iriſh Volunteer, David Munro,
r, from Charleſtown and Cadiz, is arrived
is harbour.

WATERFORD.

Auguſt 16.

e South Mayo regiment, which has been
ered here for ſeveral months paſt, and
: proper and orderly conduct has procured
eſteem of the inhabitants at large, has
ed the route for Skibbereen Bay, &c. and
irſt diviſion will march on Wedneſday

e North Cork, it is ſaid, will replace the

melancholy and lamented accident hap-
at Cowes, in the Iſle of Wight, about
o'clock on Friday morning laſt. A party
one of the tranſports, under convoy of the
ich man of war and ſome gunboats, lying
hor there, bound to Jerſey, obtained per-
n to land, that they might take the benefit
-bathing from the ſhore.
urning to their ſhip, the wind blowing
from the north, and tide at ebb, the
oat in which they were not being more
fifteen feet long, overſet, and unhappily
ſoldiers of the 32d regiment, and two
making a proportion of twenty-eight
nber, who firſt left the veſſel, were
ed. The others, with the greateſt diffi-
were picked up by the aſſiſtance given
ne boats in the harbour.

BIRTHS.

At Reginald's Place, the lady of ſir Simon Newport of a daughter.

At the epiſcopal palace, Waterford, the lady of the right reverend lord biſhop of Waterford, of a ſon.

In North Great George's-ſtreet, the lady of colonel Bruen of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

The reverend doctor Mc. Dowell to Miſs Carroll, daughter of the late Ep. Carroll of Newſtown, county of Carlow, eſq.

At Clonmell, Charles Langley, of Liſnamrock, eſq; to Miſs Bagwell of Kilmore, county Tipperary.

Iſaac D'Olier, eſq; to Miſs Brooke, daughter of Henry Brooke, eſq; Abbey-ſtreet.

John Heppenſtal of the city of Dublin, eſq; to Miſs Leonard of Caſtledermot, county of Kildare.

At Galway, Mr. Tweedy, ſecond Mate of the Cornwallis Indiaman, to Miſs Jane Deane of that Town.

At Limerick, Edward Waller, eſq; to Miſs Carr, daughter of the late alderman Carr, of that city.

At Dungannon church, captain Harriſon, of the royal Tyrone regiment of militia, to Miſs Smith, daughter of the late William Smith, eſq; of Waterford.

DEATHS.

At the Leaſowes, near Hales Owen in England, of an apoplexy, in conſequence of imprudently bathing, captain James Stanley.

In the tenth year of her age, Miſs Haughton, daughter to doctor Haughton of this city.

In Braithwaite-ſtreet, Mr. John Kearney, an eminent clothier, and a member of the late catholic convention.

Mrs. Guineſs, wife of Samuel Guineſs, eſq; of Crow-ſtreet.

In Miltown, Mrs. Hunt, wife of the late Alderman Hunt.

Mr. Sparrow, organiſt of St. Catherine's.

At Paddington near London, the ſenior George Colman, eſq; patentee of the Haymarket Theatre.

BANK-

BANKRUPTS.

Clotworthy Birnie, of Belfaſt, woollen-draper and haberdaſher, to ſurrender the 11th and 13th days of Auguſt and 11th of September next.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

1794. *July* 30.—Know your own Mind; Millamour Mr. Daly, lady Bell Miſs Farren; with the new afterpiece of the Glorious firſt of June.

Auguſt 1.—The Heireſs; Clifford Mr. Daly, lady Emily MiſsFarren, with the Glorious firſt of June.

4.—The Rivals; Captain Abſolute Mr. Daly, Julia Miſs Farren; with the Follies of a Day, and Glorious firſt of June.

5.—Romeo and Juliet; Romeo Mr. Holman, Juliet Mrs. Twiſleton; with the Village Lawyer; being for the benefit of Mr. Wathen.

6.—The Diſtreſſed Mother; Oreſtes Mr. Holman, Andromache Mrs. Kennedy; with Harlequin's Invaſion; for the benefit of Mrs. Kennedy.

8.—The Suſpicious Huſband; Ranger Mr. Daly, Clarinda Miſs Farren; with the Way to keep him; for Miſs Farren's benefit.

11.—The Jew, by Richard Cumberland, eſq; Bartram Mr. Daly, Eliza Ratcliff Miſs Farren; with High Life below Stairs; for the benefit of Mr. Daly.

13.—The Inconſtant, or the Way to win him; Duretete Mr. Daly, Biſarre Miſs Farren; with the Citizen; for the benefit of the diſtreſſed ſeamen's widows who fell on the glorious firſt of June.

14.—Much a do about Noth Benedict Mr. Holman, trice Miſs Farren; with Chances; for the benefi the hon. Mrs. Twiſleton.

15.—The laſt night of perform this ſeaſon—The comed the Foundling; Young mont Mr. Hargrave, Fi Miſs Campion; being for benefit.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We acknowledge the receipt of I. A. letter from Belfaſt, but are totally at a lo what manner to conſtrue his ſentiments. I intends ſincerity, with an equal portion of i our part we thank him for the *enamoured tiality* which he ſo *lovingly* expreſſes, but ac him to transfer his *fondneſs* to *ſome gentle one* in his own neighbourhood, whoſe va may not be indifferent to the *fulſomeneſs* of *panegyric*: If, cynic like, he means to indul *ſly laugh in his ſleeve*, we are never leſs affe than with the *grin* of petulance, and imi on ſuch occaſions, the example of the lio the fable, who diſdained to wreak his venge becauſe an *aſs* was to be the object of fury.

A continuation of the Equality of Man in our next.

We are ſorry that the eſteemed favour our correſpondent J. G. came too late for ſertion in this month; they ſhall appear in next. And alſo the following,

Mary and Louiſa—Characters.
The lines to Poland, by Y. S.
The elegy on the death of a girl.
And on a lady's ſinging bird.

The conſiderations on puniſhing crimes death reflect honour on the head and the h of the writer, and will be given in the Anthologia.

The Bowes's Monument.

NTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

IENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1794.

cription of the Monument of the Bowens, with ſome Account of that Family; and a fine Engraving.

THIS monument is in the ruined church of Ballyadams in the n's county, and erected by Sir John en, to the memory of his father rt Bowen, eſq; and his lady, Alice ole.

the entablature are the Bowens' quartered with thoſe of Harpole; the creſt is compoſed of thoſe of Bowen and Harpole; that is, an helmet for the former, and a hart or ſtag for the latter. In the Bowens' arms are the inſignia of the order of baronets; though Sir John, and not his father, Robert, was the firſt who bore that dignity. Underneath the arms are in Roman capitals, *Robert Bowen and Allis Harpole*, 1631.

On the Plinth is the following Epitaph in Roman Capitals in relief.

AN EPITAPH on the DEATH of ROBERT BOWEN, Eſquire.

If tears prevent not, every reader's eye
May well perceive, that in this tomb doth lie
Friends' hope, foes' dread, whoſe thrice-victorious hand
Gained love-wrought peace within this joyful land:
Whoſe worth doth mount itſelf on angel's wings;
Whoſe great deſcent was firſt from royal kings;
Whoſe never-dying virtues live; for why,
Whoſe fame's eterniz'd, he can never dye.

The Bowen's Monument.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR SEPTEMBER 1794.

Description of the Monument of the Bowens, with some Account of that Family; and a fine Engraving.

THIS monument is in the ruined church of Ballyadams in the queen's county, and erected by Sir John Bowen, to the memory of his father Robert Bowen, esq; and his lady, Alice Harpole.

On the entablature are the Bowens' arms quartered with those of Harpole; and the crest is composed of those of Bowen and Harpole; that is, an helmet for the former, and a hart or stag for the latter. In the Bowens' arms are the insignia of the order of baronets; though Sir John, and not his father, Robert, was the first who bore that dignity. Underneath the arms are in Roman capitals, *Robert Bowen and Allis Harpole*, 1631.

On the Plinth is the following Epitaph in Roman Capitals in relief.

AN EPITAPH on the DEATH of ROBERT BOWEN, Esquire.

If tears prevent not, every reader's eye
May well perceive, that in this tomb doth lie
Friends' hope, foes' dread, whose thrice-victorious hand
Gained love-wrought peace within this joyful land:
Whose worth doth mount itself on angel's wings;
Whose great descent was first from royal kings;
Whose never-dying virtues live; for why,
Whose fame's eterniz'd, he can never dye.

On the ſarcophagus lie the effigies of Robert Bowen, eſq; and Alice Harpole. Mr. Bowen is dreſſed in the buff armour and morion, and Mrs. Bowen in the cloſe dreſs of the times. On the front of the ſarcophagus, under four nitches, are the figures of four of their children, that is, Joan Bowen the 2d, Margaret Bowen, Thomas Bowen the 4th, and Oliver Bowen the 3d. At the foot end are, Sir John Bowen the eldeſt ſon, and Thela Ellis Bowen, wife to Sir John. At the head are, Alles Bowen and ſix more, and Margaret Bowen the 3d. The names of all theſe are written on the arches over their heads; but it doth not appear that they were dead on the erection of the monument, but rather they were the children then living and dead; that is, three ſons and four daughters. The daughters were Allice, Joan, and two Margarets. The ſons, John, Thomas, Oliver, and Thomas, of whom one Thomas died before the birth of the other. The monument is about eight feet high, of grey ſtone, and but indifferently cut.

The Bowen or Bohun family is very ancient, being originally deſcended from the firſt Norman kings of England. Humphrey de Bohun in the reign of Henry the ſecond, by right of his wife Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Milo, earl of Hereford, was hereditary high conſtable of England; an office retained in that family ten generations, until the reign of Edward the third, when the male line of the Bohuns terminating in the perſon of Humphrey de Bohun, the laſt of that name in England, the office of high conſtable devolved to the duke of Buckingham in right of his deſcent from the eldeſt daughter of the laſt Humphrey de Bohun, whoſe claim however was not admitted by Henry the eighth, and the office was diſcontinued.

Humphrey de Bohun the elder, and firſt high conſtable of that name, came into Ireland with Henry the ſecond, and was by that prince made governor of Waterford, having under him Robert Fitz-Bernard and Hugh de Gundeville; but it doth not appear that he ſettled in country or obtained any grants ther Humphrey de Bohun, his deſcen and earl of Hereford, married Eliza the fourth daughter of Edward the from whom the Bohuns or Bow who afterwards ſettled in Ireland, ſuppoſed to be deſcended. Though have no particular account of their bliſhment in this country, it was pr bly one of the ſons of the ſaid prin Elizabeth, as the name became ext in the perſon of her grand ſon, a fifty years after. On which account Bowens quarter their arms with t of Edward firſt, two lions paſſant; t own paternal arms being a nag's h which they quartered with thoſe of M earls of Hereford, as expreſſed on monument.

Whether the manor of Ballyad was one of their original grants we h no information, but Robert Bowen poſſeſſed of it in the latter part of reign of queen Elizabeth, though caſtle is much older than that t He built the church in which his nument was erected by his ſon. family were as expreſſed on the m ment. His eldeſt ſon, John Bow was knighted, and not created a bar as the arms ſeem to imply. He m ried, firſt, Thalia Ellis, daughter —— Ellis, eſq; who died without iſ and ſecondly, Margaret, daughter o William Domvile, attorney-genera Ireland. Sir John was active in k ing the peace of the country during Iriſh rebellion in 1641, and being c ſtantly on going abroad, armed wi pike, he obtained, in Iriſh, the n of *Shane-a-Picha*, or John with pike; and his memory is ſtill terrible the country people. His eldeſt ſo his ſecond marriage, William Bow eſq; died 11th April 1686, with male iſſue, leaving three daughters, heirs, his ſon having died ſome time fore his father. Lucy, the young married colonel Southwell, who diſ guiſhed himſelf at the ſiege of Monj in 1705. The eldeſt married —— Butler, eſq; and the ſecond Art Breret

ereton, esq; of the Queen's county, ose descendants still occupy in three isions the Ballyadams estate.
There is another family of the Bowens Ireland, but whether descended from of the younger sons of sir John wen before mentioned, or another nch of the Bowens, the writer of this cle wishes for information.
Alice Harpole or Hartpoole, the wife Robert Bowen, esq; was the daughter sir Robert Hartpoole of Schrule in Queen's county, and constable of low castle in 1577, and member of iament for the Queen's county in 5.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

OUGHTS ON A LITERARY EDUCATION.

nil dulcius est bene quam munita tenere
ta doctrinâ sapientum templa serena,
icere unde queas alios passimque videre,
are, atque viam palantes quærere vitæ.
LUCRETIUS.

Sweet thy lab'ring steps to guide,
virtue's heights, with wisdom well supplied,
all the magazines of learning fortified:
thence to look below on human kind,
ilder'd in the maze of life, and blind.
DRYDEN.

MONGST the various affections which agitate the minds, or avons which employ the attentions of generality of mankind, none are dignified, more laudable, or of utility than the pursuits of extenliterature and scientific knowledge. ich superior excellence are literary y other occupations, that even the ment of mediocrity in them is honourable than the highest perin the common professions. The ntages of literature having been described with all the eloquence of a Cicero, the persuasive powers of a Pliny, and the inexhaustible knowledge of an Erasmus; and in our days erudition having received such considerable increase from the extensive resources of a Geddes, whom literature seems to have adopted as her favourite son, that any further observations might seem unnecessary on a subject so much enriched by the donations of genius.

Notwithstanding all the decorations of eloquence, or the vigour of reasoning and elegance of stile, that have been exerted to promote the cause of, by exciting a thirst for literary knowledge, men in general do not pay that regard to literary superiority which it merits: engaged in the tumultuous scenes of the world, either industriously attentive to busness, or with avidity pursuing pleasure, they regard with little attention the votarist of science digging the mine of knowledge, and employed in pursuits so remote from those which engage the busy or direct the dissipated and the gay; but the ambitious man should consider that the best adapted foundation for raising the edifice of his future power on must be study. The man of business should know that nothing will render him better adapted for speculation, or more perseverant in the pursuit of his interest, than knowledge obtained in his youth from the prosecution of literature. The pleasurist must perceive the dignity which will be conferred on his character, the superiority which will attend his pleasures from extensive erudition.—Mankind seem not sufficiently convinced of the truth of doctor Johnson's assertion "knowledge can be gained only from study; study can only be successfully cultivated in retirement." And that compleat man of the world, lord Chesterfield, inculcated it in his letters to his son as the necessary foundation for power, pleasure and felicity "*Nocturna versare manu libros versare diurna*"

It is not in the tumultuous, frequently disgusting scenes of a busied world, where interest, dependance and ceremony, fetter the energetic vigour of

genius, and repreſs the finer emotions of the ſoul, that the foundation either of power or felicity is to be formed. The melioration of the heart, cultivation of the mind, and a ſtore of erudition, can only be gained by ſolitary ſtudy, remote from diſſolute debauchery and unbounded feſtivity. It was in the calm privacy of retirement that the unfortunate but amiable lady Jane Grey treaſured up that uſeful fund of knowledge and philoſophy that enabled her to ſuſtain with a fortitude ſo uncommon to her ſex, the ſevere trials of adverſity, and have ſince immortalized her name. Hume remarks "that Queen Elizabeth gained all her uſeful improvements in retirement, prior to her arriving at the throne; it was there ſhe learned to reſtrain the warmth of her paſſions, and formed thoſe grand ſchemes which her coronation allowed her to carry into execution."

It is well known the elegant Mary Queen of Scots, the recollection of whoſe unhappy fate excites the tear of ſenſibility at an event which humanity diſowns and hiſtory ſhould bluſh at derived chiefly from literary knowledge in her early age, that grandeur of ſoul, that ſuſceptibility of feeling, which even her levities could not remove; ſhe preſerved it to the laſt, and it is well known with what magnanimity this loveliеſt of women endured the fury of perſecuting rage, and the ſneer of malevolent bigotry. As Brantome obſerved, "no one ever beheld her without admiration, or will hear her fate without compaſſion."

Quis deſiderio ſit pudor aut modus
Tam cari capitis?

Amidſt the minuteſt employments of the man of buſineſs, the moſt ardent purſuits of the partizan of pleaſure, ſome moments will preſent not filled up by buſineſs, or enlivened by gaiety, which can be much more profitably employed in literary recreations than any other. With how much utility and pleaſure can leiſure moments be employed by that man who early in life, antecedent to his entering this buſied ſcene, has improved his mind by beneficial ſtudy, a with ſedulous induſtry cultivated virt benevolence and philanthropy. To mind well ſtored with a variety of uſe and entertaining knowledge--*et* *et dulce*—he unites a body vigorous, h thy and, like his principles, untaint *Mens ſana in corpore ſano.* How ſu rior to him who enters on the ſtag life uneducated and unprincipled, w out an emotion but ſuch as ariſes fr ſenſuality, dead to all the fine feeli of the ſoul, and incapacitated by crimes from enjoying the refined lux of ſenſibility! the leaſt intereſt indu him to abandon his ſituation, the l pleaſure ſeduces him from his inter and having commenced his career w out virtue, knowledge or honour, continues exiſtence to be traced b catalogue of crimes, debaucheries enormities, and perhaps like a cow who deſerts his poſt in time of dan terminates an ill-ſpent life by ſuicide.

When all the blandiſhments of life gone,
The coward creeps to death, the b lives on.

Thoſe entruſted with the educatio young men, ſhould conſider what advantage the knowledge derived f books will prove in the advancemer their fortune and preſervation of t morals. Nothing more than a taſte reading will ſerve to wean a lad's i nations from thoſe ſcenes of debauc and pleaſure which continually pre in metropolitan and even provi cities. Finding reſources of informa and delight in his power, he will n eagerly purſue pleaſure as thoſe wh not partake of ſimilar advantages, will enjoy in the retirement of a lib or in the ſocial freedom of a pr room, advantages more beneficial more rational, and pleaſures of a n ſuperior nature, than others experi in the debauchery of a brothel, th lirium of a gaming table, or the ric luxury of a tavern.

In the preſent courſe of educa not

hing appears to me more erroneous injurious than diſcouraging in young ıds a taſte for the romantic, I mean romantic, an admiration bordering on huſiaſm, for every thing virtuous, lime and affecting, and an active emitting hatred againſt vice in every pe and every ſituation. Would it be preferable to encourage and direct warm feelings of juvenile vigour to- rds virtue, and reſtrain without ex- guiſhing them when directed towards or; inſtead of ſubſtituting political ws and commercial knowledge at an , the tenderneſs of which ſhould pre- e it ſacred from narrowneſs of party ouſtle of employment?

Let not the opinion of the world ert a young man's attention from the ſecution of literary knowledge; at his rance into life he will perceive his eriority over thoſe whoſe ignorance rendered them profligate, and whoſe ligacy unites them to every thing onourable to a man's fame, diame- ally oppoſite to reaſon, and pernici- to his principles and conſtitution. no perſon imagine that profligacy is : confounded with pleaſure, the latter n uſed as recreation is the ſource of roſity, politeneſs and affability; the ner produces ignorance, brutality and oſeneſs of manners; the one is what ng terms it "not a monſter but ne under a gayer title;" the other ideed a monſter, which at the ſame : ruins our fortune and happineſs, deſtroys our principles and health. urely the world ſhould not brand : a ſtigma thoſe who from a deſire of ing new or renovating old know- e fly from this ſcene of buſtle and loyment to the retired unnoticed ſures of erudition and ſcience.

Wiſdom's ſelf
ſeeks to ſweet retired ſolitude,
ere with her beſt nurſe, contemplation,
plumes her feathers, and lets grow
er wings;
ch in the various buſtle of reſort
e all too ruffled and ſometimes im-
ired.

MILTON'S COMUS.

How many men, amiable in their manners as benevolent in their diſpoſitions, whoſe eyes ever brightened with ſmiles of good humour and philanthropy, are marked with the ſneer of the million from a reſervedneſs or temperance of diſpoſition, deſirous of avoiding the glare and frivolity of public and pleaſures of convivial life, and upbraided with a want of feeling, for what in reality originates from a refinement of ſenſibility!

GEORGE SAVILLION.

Character, Manners and Cuſtoms of the People of Morocco.

[*From Lampriere's Tour from Gibraltar to Tangier, Sallee, Moggodore, &c.*]

(*Continued from P.* 105.)

AS none but the very vulgar go on foot in this country, for the purpoſe of viſiting, mules are conſidered as more genteel than horſes; and the greateſt pride of a Moor is to have ſuch as walk remarkably faſt, and to keep his footmen, of which the number is proportionable to the rank and conſequence of the maſter, on a continued run.

As the Moors are not fond of admitting men into their houſes, except upon particular occaſions, if the weather is fine they place a mat, and ſometimes a carpet, on the ground before their door, ſeat themſelves upon it croſs-legged, and receive their friends, who form a circle, ſitting in the ſame manner, with their attendants on the outſide of the groupe. Upon theſe occaſions they either drink tea, or ſmoke and converſe. The ſtreets are ſometimes crowded with parties of this kind; ſome engaged in playing at an inferior kind of cheſs or drafts, at which they are very expert; but the majority in converſation. The people of this country, indeed, are ſo decidedly averſe to ſtanding up, or walking about, that if only two or three people

people meet, they squat themselves down in the first clean place they can find, if the conversation is to hold but for a few minutes.

The manner of salutation among the Moors, is, when two equals meet, by a quick motion they shake hands, and afterwards kiss each other's hand. When an inferior meets a superior, such as an officer of rank, a judge, or a governor, he kisses that part of his haick which covers the arm, and sometimes, as a higher mark of respect, he will kiss his feet. But the compliment due to the emperor, or any of the princes of the blood, is to take off the cap or turban, and to prostrate the head to the ground. When two particular friends or relations meet, they anxiously embrace and kiss each other's faces and beards for a few minutes, make a number of enquiries about the health of each party, as well as that of their families, but seldom allow time for a reply.

The common topics for conversation among these people, are the occurrences of the place, religion, their women, and their horses. As curiosity is a quality which naturally attaches to all indolent people, it may easily be conjectured that the Moors are not deficient in this respect. It is incredible with what avidity they lay hold of any trifling circumstance which may occur in the neighbourhood; what pleasure and what pride they seem to take in communicating it; nor are they deficient in the arts of magnifying or adorning the tale with every addition which may serve to render it more palatable, or give it a greater appearance of plausibility.

Religion is also a favourite topic; but this subject is confined principally to those societies which are frequented by their Talbs, or men of letters. As those gentlemen, however, are not a little proud of their acquirements in reading and writing, they do not fail to embrace every opportunity of manifesting their superiority over those who are not so happy as to be distinguished by those accomplishments.

Decency of manners and delicacy in conversation are among the most certa marks of refinement and civilization, ar the contrary vices are equally univers characteristics of ignorance and ba barism. The conversation of the Moo concerning their women is of the mo trifling and disgusting description, ar consists of absurd and vulgar observ tions, equally repugnant to decency ar common sense.

The subject, however, on which, lik our young men of fashion in Englan they appear most calculated to shine, their horses. It would indeed be tru disgraceful not to be accomplished upo this topic, since it appears to occup both day and night, by far the greate portion of their attention. I have fo merly intimated that these animals a seldom kept in stables in Morocc They are watered and fed only once day, the former at one o'clock at noo and the latter at sun-set; and the on mode which they use to clean them, by washing them all over in a river tw or three times a week, and sufferin them to dry themselves.

Notwithstanding the attachment whic the Moors manifest to their horses, th most certainly use them with great cru ty. Their highest pleasure, and one their first accomplishments, is, by mea of long and sharp spurs to make the hor go full speed, and then to stop him i stantaneously; and in this they certain manifest uncommon dexterity. Th iron work of their bridles is so co structed that by its pressure on the horse tongue and lower jaw, with the lea exertion of the rider, it fills his mou full of blood, and if not used with th utmost caution throws him inevitably o his back. The bridle has only a sing rein, which is so very long that serves the purpose of both whip an bridle. The Mooriſh saddle is in son degree similar to the Spanish, but th pummel is still higher and more peake Their stirrups, in which they ride ve short, are so formed as to cover th whole of the foot. They either pla or gild them, according to the dignit opulence, or fancy of the possesso

The

heir saddles, which are covered with d woollen cloth, or, if belonging to a rson of consequence, with red sattin damask, are fastened with one strong rth round the body, in the European rle, and another round the shoulders.

The Moors frequently amuse themves by riding with the utmost aprent violence against a wall; and a anger would conceive it impossible for :m to avoid being dashed to pieces, ien just as the horse's head touches : wall, they stop him with the utmost :uracy. To strangers on horseback on foot it is also a common species of npliment to ride violently up to them, if intending to trample them to ces, and then to stop their horses rt and fire a musquet in their faces. is compliment I have experienced, could very well have dispensed with r politeness.

There is another favourite amuse-ıt, which displays perhaps superior ity.

A number of persons on horseback start he same moment, and accompanied ı loud shouts, gallop at full speed n appointed spot, when they stand trait in the stirrups, and putting the , which I have just observed is very , in their mouths, level their pieces fire them off; throw their firelocks ediately over their right shoulders, stop their horses nearly at the same nt. This I am told is their man-of engaging in an action.

hough I am willing to allow the rs the merit of sitting a horse well, as far as is necessary for the above-ioned exercise, of having a great mand over him, yet their horses are ed, and they entirely neglect to them those paces which in Europe onsidered as the most agreeable for :ommon purposes of riding. As of these animals in Morocco are ogs, and as the Moors are unacted with the use of the ring, they bliged to break them in when very by taking them long and fatiguing es, particularly over the mouns and rocky part of the country, where they soon reduce their spirit; they then take the opportunity of teaching them to rear up, stand fire, gallop, and stop short in the manner already related, and having accomplished this they are satisfied without any further qualification. For this reason a Barbary horse seldom can perform any other pace than a full gallop or a walk; and from being broken in and worked hard before they have acquired their full strength, these horses in a very few years become unfit for service. The Moors seldom ride the mares, but keep them in the country for breeding; and, contrary to the general opinion in Europe, they consider them so much more valuable than horses, that they are never permitted to be exported.

Like all barbarous nations, the Moors are passionately fond of music, and some few have a taste for poetry. Their slow airs, for want of that variety which is introduced when the science has attained a degree of perfection, have a very melancholy sameness; but some of their quick tunes are beautiful and simple, and partake in some degree of the characteristic melody of the Scotch airs. The poetry of their songs, the constant subject of which is love, though there are few nations perhaps who are less sensible of that passion, has certainly less merit than the music.

Their instruments are a kind of hautboy, which differs from ours only in having no keys; the mandoline, which they have learnt to play upon from their neighbours the Spaniards; another instrument, bearing some resemblance to a violin, and played upon in a similar manner, but with only two strings; the large drum, the common pipe, and the tabor. These united and accompanied with a certain number of voices, upon many occasions form a band, though solo music is more common in this unsocial country.

The Moors marry very young, many of their females not being more than twelve years at their nuptials. As Mahometans, it is well known that their religion admits of polygamy to the extent

tent of four wives, and as many concubines as they pleaſe; but if we except the very opulent, the people ſeldom avail themſelves of this indulgence, ſince it entails on them a vaſt additional expence in houſe-keeping, and in providing for a large family. Whatever inſtitution is contrary to truth and ſound morality will in practice refute itſelf; nor is any further argument than this ſingle obſervation wanting to anſwer all the abſurdities which have been advanced in favour of a plurality of wives In contracting marriage the parents of both parties are the only agents, and the intended bride and bridegroom never ſee each other till the ceremony is performed. The marriage ſettlements are made before the Cadi, and then the friends of the bride produce her portion, or if not, the huſband agrees to ſettle a certain ſum upon her, in caſe he ſhould die, or divorce her on account of barrenneſs, or any other cauſe. The children of the wives have all an equal claim to the effects of the father and mother, but thoſe of the concubines can each only claim half a ſhare.

When the marriage is finally agreed upon, the bride is kept at home eight days, to receive her female friends, who pay congratulatory viſits every day. At the ſame time a talb attends upon her, to converſe with her relative to the ſolemn engagement on which ſhe is about to enter; on theſe occaſions he commonly accompanies his admonitions with ſinging a pious hymn, which is adapted to the ſolemnity. The bride alſo with her near relations goes through the ceremony of being painted afreſh; the nature of which cuſtom I ſhall deſcribe when I ſpeak of the harem.

During this proceſs, the bridegroom on the other hand receives viſits from his male friends in the morning, and in the evening rides through the town accompanied by them, ſome playing on hautboys and drums, while others are employed in firing vollies of muſquetry. In all their feſtivals the diſcharge of muſquetry indeed forms a principal part of the entertainment. Contrary to the European mode, which particularly a at firing with exactneſs, the Moors charge their pieces as irregularly as ſible, ſo as to have a continual ſucce of reports for a few minutes.

On the day of marriage, the brid the evening is put into a ſquare or c gonal cage, about twelve feet in circ ference, which is covered with a white linen, and ſometimes with ga and ſilks of various colours. In vehicle, which is placed on a mule, is paraded round the ſtreets, accor nied by her relations and friends, f carrying lighted torches, others pla on the hautboys, and a third party a firing vollies of muſquetry.

In this manner ſhe is carried to houſe of her intended huſband, who turns about the ſame time from perfo ing ſimilar ceremonies. On her ar ſhe is placed in an apartment by her and her huſband is introduced to alone for the firſt time, who finds ſitting on a ſilk or velvet cuſhion, poſing her to be a perſon of conſeque with a ſmall table before her, upon w are two wax candles lighted. ſhift, or more properly ſhirt, h down like a train behind her, and it is a ſilk or velvet robe with ſleeves, which at the breaſt and w is embroidered with gold, this reaches ſomething lower than the of her leg. Round her head is t black ſilk ſcarf, which hangs behin low as the ground. Thus attired, bride ſits with her hands over her when her huſband appears and rec her as his wife, without any fu ceremony: for the agreement mad her friends before the Cadi is the ſpecific contract which is thought n ſary.

If the huſband ſhould have any re to ſuſpect that his wife has not ſtrictly virtuous, he is at liberty t vorce her and take another. For time after marriage the family and fri are engaged in much feaſting and riety of amuſements, which laſt a lo or ſhorter time, according to the cumſtances of the parties. It is uſ

cuſto

omary for the men to remain at home
t days and the women eight months
they are firſt married: and the
an is at liberty to divorce herſelf
her huſband if ſhe can prove that
does not provide her with a proper
iſtence If he curſes her, the law
ges him to pay her, for the firſt of-
e, eight ducats; for the ſecond, a
dreſs of ſtill greater value; and the
time ſhe may leave him entirely.
is then at liberty to marry again at
months.

When any perſon dies, a certain
ber of women are hired for the pur-
of lamentation, in the performance
hich nothing can be more grating to
ear, or more unpleaſant, than their
rtful moans or rather howlings: at
ſame time theſe mercenary mourners
their heads and breaſts, and tear
cheeks with their nails. The bo-
are uſually buried a few hours after
h. Previous to interment the corpſe
aſhed very clean, and ſewed up in a
ud, with the right hand under the
l; which is pointed towards Mecca;
carried on a bier, ſupported upon
's ſhoulders, to the burying place,
ch is always, with great propriety,
the outſide of the town, for they
r bury their dead in the moſques, or
in the bounds of an inhabited place.
bier is accompanied by numbers of
ple, two abreaſt, who walk very faſt,
ng upon God and Mahomet, and
ng hymns adapted to the occaſion.
grave is made very wide at the
om, and narrow at the top, and the
is depoſited without any other ce-
ony than ſinging and praying in the
manner as on their way to the
e.

They have no tombs in this country,
long and plain ſtones; and it is
ently cuſtomary for the female
ds of the departed to weep over
graves for ſeveral days after their
ral.

When a woman loſes her huſband ſhe
ns four months and eight days,
g which period ſhe is to wear no
or gold; and if ſhe happens to be
ol. IV. September 1794.

pregnant, ſhe is to mourn till ſhe is brought to bed. For the above time the relations of her late huſband are obliged to ſupport her. I could not learn that any mourning was due from the huſband for the loſs of his wife; but it is cuſtomary, particularly among the great people, for a ſon to mourn for his father by not ſhaving his head or any part of his beard, and by not cutting his nails for a certain period.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Conſiderations on puniſhing Crimes by Death, with Extracts from various Authors.

IS it poſſible, without ſhuddering with horror, to reflect on the periodical havock of our fellow-beings, made by the laws of theſe countries for the commiſſion of crimes?

Death is, as one of the ancients obſerves, "of dreadful things the moſt dreadful;" an evil beyond which nothing can be threatened by ſublunary power, or feared from human enmity or vengeance; yet there is ſcarcely an offence againſt ſociety which has not been made capital, and for which the forfeit of life is not the atonement.

Is it not a little extraordinary that this enormous evil, of puniſhing with death the moſt trivial offences, (which has been complained of by philoſophers and politicians from the days of Sir Thomas More to the preſent time) has never yet engaged the attention of the legiſlature, nor produced any mitigation of the horrid ſeverity of the laws? on the contrary, ſanguinary ſtatutes have been multiplied beyond example; and as we appear to advance in civilization and improve in the culture of all thoſe arts which tend to alleviate the evils of our exiſtence; in the ſame proportion do we multiply the means of ſhedding human blood, and accelerate the ap-

proach of the termination of human life. It is amongſt thoſe who call themſelves polite and civilized nations, and followers of the mild and benign precepts of the goſpel, we ſhall find the moſt ingenious refinements of cruelty; in their codes every page is ſtained with torture, blood and death. In receiving them, one would ſuppoſe that "the extirpation of mankind was the chief object of legiſlation." Savage nations torment and deſtroy their enemies, whilſt we, affecting generoſity to our enemies, are barbarous to our friends and fellow-citizens *. A ſlight peruſal of the laws, by which the meaſures of vindictive and coercive juſtice are eſtabliſhed, will diſcover ſo many diſproportions between crimes and puniſhments, ſuch capricious diſtinctions of guilt, and ſuch confuſion of remiſſneſs and ſeverity, as can ſcarcely be believed to have been produced by public wiſdom, ſincerely and calmly ſtudious of public happineſs †. The uſeleſs profuſion of puniſhments, (ſays the marquis of Beccaria) which has never made men better, may induce us to enquire whether the puniſhment of *death* be really juſt or uſeful in a well-governed ſtate? What right, aſks he, have men to cut the throats of their fellow-creatures? certainly not *that* on which the laws are founded. The laws are only the ſum of the ſmalleſt portions of the private liberty of each individual, and repreſent the general will, which is the aggregate of that of each individual. Did any one ever give to others the right of taking away his life? Is it poſſible that in the ſmalleſt portions of the liberty of each, ſacrificed to the good of the public, can be contained the greateſt of all good, life? if it were ſo, how ſhall it be reconciled to the maxim which tells us, that a man has no right to kill himſelf? which he certainly muſt have, if he could give it away to another.

But the puniſhment of death is authorized by any right; for I have monſtrated that no ſuch right ex It is therefore a war of a whole n againſt a citizen, whoſe deſtruction conſider as neceſſary, or uſeful to general good. But if I can further monſtrate that it is neither *neceſſary uſeful*, I ſhall have gained the cauſe humanity.

The death of a citizen cannot neceſſary but in one caſe: when, tho deprived of his liberty, he has power and connexions as may enda the ſecurity of the nation; and when exiſtence may produce a dangerous volution in the eſtabliſhed form of vernment. But even in this caſe can only be neceſſary in times of a chy. In a form of government appro by the nation, and in a reign of t quillity, there can be no neceſſity taking the life of a ſubject.

"The experience of all ages may ſufficient to prove, that the puniſhm of death has never prevented determi men from injuring ſociety ‡. This thod has been long tried, but with little ſucceſs, that rapine and viole are daily increaſing." The priſons theſe kingdoms, which are periodic emptied into the *grave*, and again fil to add new victims to ſanguinary juſt is a melancholy proof of this aſſertion.

§ Muſt we go to the end of world, muſt we have recourſe to laws of China to learn how frugal ought to be of human blood? It is n more than 4000 years that the tribun of that empire have exiſted; and it alſo more than 4000 years that meaneſt ſubject, at the extremity of empire, hath not been executed with firſt tranſmitting his caſe to the emper who cauſes it to be thrice examined one of his tribunals; after which ſigns the death warrant, alters the ſe tence, or entirely acquits.

NOTES.

* Rambler, No. 114.

† Eſſay on crimes and puniſhments, chap. 28.

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‡ Rambler, No. 114.

§ Voltaire's commentary on Beccari chap. 11.

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The Romans never condemned a zen to death, unless for crimes which cerned the safety of the state. These, masters, our first legislators, were ful of the blood of their fellow-zens, but we are extravagant of s.

In our own times, during the nty years reign of Elizabeth empress Russia, not one criminal was executed. gave the fathers of their country an nple more illustrious than many con-ts bought with blood. † Catherine who hath succeeded her, with much e genius, follows her example, yet ies are not multiplied by this huma-; and it generally happens that the inals sent to Siberia in time become est people.

Having shewn that the punishment of h is neither *just*, *useful* nor *necessary*, will not be difficult to demonstrate it is highly injurious to society, and r from preventing crimes, increases).

The countries and times most noto-s for severity of punishments, were ys those in which the most bloody inhuman actions and the most a-ous crimes were committed; for hand of the legislator and the assassin directed by the same spirit of fero-

§ In Japan, where almost all es are punished with death, the ber of robberies and murders is in-ible.

The punishment of death is pernici-o society from the example of bar-y it affords. If passions, or the ity of war have taught men to shed lood of their fellow-creatures, the which are intended to moderate erocity of mankind, should not in-e it by examples of barbarity, the horrible, as this punishment is usually attended with formal pageantry. Is it not absurd, that the laws which detest and punish homicide, should, in order to prevent murder, publicly commit murder themselves? what are the natural sentiments of every person concerning the punishment of death? we may read them in the contempt and indignation with which every one looks on the executioner, who is nevertheless an innocent executor of the public will. What then is the origin of this contradiction? it is, that in a secret corner of the mind, in which the original impressions of nature are still preserved, men discover a sentiment which tells them, that their lives are not lawfully in the power of any one, but of that necessity only, which with his iron sceptre rules the universe.

¶ The excessive severity of the laws hinders their execution; when the punishment surpasses all measure, we frequently prefer impunity to it.

** If an equal punishment be ordained for two crimes that injure society in different degrees, there is nothing to deter men from committing the greater, as often as it is attended with greater advantage.

†† To equal robbery with murder, is to reduce murder to robbery, to confound in common minds the gradations of iniquity, and incite the commission of a greater crime to prevent the detection of a less.

‡‡ He who knows not how often rigorous laws produce total impunity, and how many crimes are concealed and forgotten for fear of hurrying the offender to that state in which there is no repentance, has conversed very little with mankind. They who would rejoice at the correction of a thief, are yet shocked at the thoughts of destroying him. His crime shrinks to nothing when compared

NOTES.

Beccaria, chap. 28.
Voltaire's Com. chap. 10.
Beccaria, chap. 17.
Montesquieu's Sp. of laws, book iap. 13.
Beccaria, chap. 28.

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¶ Mont. book 6, chap. 13.
** Becc. chap. 6.
†† Rambler, No. 114.
‡‡ Ibid.

with his misery, and severity defeats itself by exciting pity.

* The learned, the judicious, the pious Boerhaave relates, that he never saw a criminal dragged to execution without asking himself, "who knows whether this man is not less culpable than I?" On the days appointed for those horrible exhibitions, let every spectator of the dreadful procession put the same question to his own heart. Few among those who croud in thousands to the *legal massacre*, and look with carelessness, perhaps with triumph, on the utmost exacerbations of human misery, would *then* be able to return without horror and dejection; for who can congratulate himself upon a life passed without some act more mischievous to the peace or prosperity of others, than the theft of a piece of money?

† All laws against wickedness are ineffectual, unless some will inform and some will prosecute; but till we mitigate the penalties for mere violations of property, information will always be hated, and prosecution dreaded. The heart of a good man cannot but recoil at the thought of punishing a slight injury with death, especially when he remembers that the thief might have procured safety by another crime, from which he was restrained only by his remaining virtue.

‡ I believe every thief will confess, that he has been more than once seized and dismissed; and that he has sometimes ventured upon capital crimes because he knew that those whom he injured would rather connive at his escape than cloud their minds with the horrors of his death. The frequency of capital punishments therefore rarely hinders the commission of a crime, but naturally and commonly prevents its detection.

Independently of its inhumanity, of its inutility, and of every other consideration, one important, and, in my opinion, singly sufficient reason why t punishment of death should never be i flicted, is the possibility of the innocen of the sufferer, and the impossibility reversing his sentence, should that afte wards appear. The recollection of eve man who has considered this subject w furnish him with numerous instances unhappy beings who have suffered t severest punishment "that man has t power of exercising upon man," a whose innocence has afterwards prov indisputably clear; but which all t contrition and remorse of their pros cutors and judges can never resto again to their unhappy families and society. The unfortunate sufferer c then receive no compensation for t horrid injury he has sustained, he h not the consolation of seeing his inn cence manifested to his country, and h character rescued from infamy.

There are innumerable instanc where the clearest and most positi testimonies, even of credible witnesse have been falsified by subsequent disc very. In a work published some yea since in England, we are shocked at t detail of persons who have unjustly su fered death during the preceding fif years, many of them excellent and am able characters. The most remarkab instances recorded in these volumes, a the victims to a confederacy of thie takers, at the conclusion of the war 1763. From the number of soldie and sailors discharged and turned adri without the means of subsistence, ro beries became so frequent in and abo London, that parliament offered a r ward of forty pounds for the convicti of every offender. What a temptati to accusations, to prosecutions, to pe jury! Five or six villains entered in partnership to apprehend and prosecu robbers; and such was their industr that in a few months they received f conviction above nine hundred and six pounds. But horrid to relate, the u fortunate victims to these blood-hound were scarcely consigned to the grave b a horrible death, when it was discover they were innocent!

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NOTES.

* Rambler, No. 114.
† Ibid.
‡ Ibid.

lad the penalty been ſhort of death, might have been redeemed from ry, releaſed from confinement, or ſtated in their properties, and have eſſed the degradation and puniſhment eir accuſers.

n England, whoſe inhabitants are diſpoſed to the impreſſions of huity than thoſe of this country, conons and executions are more frent. Their cruel laws are more ctually executed, proſecutions are e vindictive, and juries leſs relent- However, by the interpoſition of prince, the number doomed to fall icrifice to the laws is conſiderably iniſhed. Not one third of thoſe are condemned are executed*; yet number is ſaid to exceed the aggre- of all the reſt of Europe†. Yes, peat it, the natives of this iſland are

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In two circuits in England, (Nor- and Midland) from the year 1750 772, there were nine hundred and -three perſons ſentenced to death; two hundred and thirty three of m were executed. At the Old ley, from 1749 to 1771 inclufive, en hundred and twenty-one were caly convicted; ſix hundred and ſeven- ight of whom were executed. Alugh in the capital the number exds one half; the average of the kingn is not more than one-third. Dur- the ſame period of twenty three rs, ſix thouſand ſix hundred convict- at the Old Bailey alone were tranted. In England and Wales near thouſand perſons are annually order- for tranſportation. See Howard's e of priſons.

See Wendeborn's view of England. m December 1775 to December 7, in London and Middleſex only, e were executed ſix hundred and nteen perſons. During the ſame od of twelve years, only ſix perſons e executed in the city of Amſterdam, ch contains two hundred and fifty uſand inhabitants. In the province city of Utrecht, there was no exeion for twenty-four years preceding more humane and more generous than thoſe of England, and feel more ſenſibly for the misfortunes of their fellow-creatures. Who ever heard of malefactors pelted on their way to the place of execution; or perſons expoſed in the pillory ſtoned to death by the populace ‡ in this country? I never ſaw, or ſcarcely heard of an inſtance where a perſon thus exhibited here, was even thrown at or inſulted. On every occaſion of public puniſhment, no ſentiments but thoſe of pity and commiſeration are to be diſcerned amongſt the ſpectators.

§ An Engliſh traveller deſcribing an execution at Rome (which he ſays is very rare in Italy) of a criminal who had committed his fifth murder; and

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January 1787. There was no execution in Brunſwick for fourteen years; nor in the city of Bremen for twenty-ſix years preceding 1781. In the dukedom of Tuſcany only two were executed for fourteen years preceding 1779. In Frankfort, in Aix la Chapelle, and Venice, executions are very rare. In Scotland, from January 1768 to May 1782, being thirteen years, fifty-four perſons were executed, being on an average only four in each year. In the Seven United Provinces there are ſeldom more than from four to ſix executions in a year. In the Ruſſian empire the puniſhment of death is aboliſhed. See Howard's State of Priſons.

‡ Inſtances of both theſe caſes have frequently occurred in London; and it is ſaid that *amateurs* of fortune regularly ſupply the mob with rotten eggs, &c. at a conſiderable expence, to enjoy the infamous amuſement of ſeeing them ſmaſhed againſt the heads of thoſe who are pillored. One inhuman wretch, who killed a man in the pillory with white ſtones ſhaped like eggs, was hanged for the murder. Money has been frequently diſtributed by delinquents amongſt the populace to purchaſe exemption from having their brains knocked out.

§ Dr. Moore's view of Italy.

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alluding to similar exhibitions in England obſerves thus: "the proceſſion," ſays he, "I plainly perceived, made a very deep impreſſion on the minds of the multitude: I thought I ſaw more people affected by it than I have formerly obſerved among a much greater crowd, who were gathered to ſee a dozen or fourteen of their fellow-creatures dragged to the ſame death for houſe-breaking and highway robbery, mere venial offences in compariſon to what this Italian had perpetrated.

"But when criminals are carried to execution with little or no ſolemnity, amidſt the ſhouts of an unconcerned rabble, who applaud them in proportion to the degree of indifference and impenitence they diſplay, and conſider the whole ſcene as a ſource of amuſement; how can ſuch exhibitions make any uſeful impreſſion or terrify the thoughtleſs and deſperate from any wicked propenſity? if there is a country in which great numbers of young inconſiderate creatures are ſix or eight times every year carried to execution in this tumultuous unaffecting manner, might not a ſtranger conclude, that the view of the legiſlature was to cut off guilty individuals in the leaſt alarming way poſſible, that others might *not* be deterred from following their example?"

(To be continued.)

The Hermit of the Nore on Human Prudence.

LETTER 5.

On Buſineſs.

IN buſineſs be active and induſtrious; for many men of large abilities, relying wholly on their capacity, and neglecting the uſe of ordinary means, ſuffer others leſs able, but more active and induſtrious, to go beyond them. Diligence alone is a fair fortune, and induſtry a good eſtate; but idleneſs, the canker both of body and mind, waſte a man as much as indu doth improve him. You may b younger brother for your fortune, induſtry will make you an heir. you may ſucceed in buſineſs, I wiſh four great virtues neceſſary thereto clear innocence, a comprehenſive kn ledge, a well-weighed experience, a ſteady reſolution. Reſolutions are moulds wherein actions are caſt; if t be taken with over much haſte or much affection, they ſeldom ſucc When you have fully reſolved w courſe to take in any buſineſs, you m not after repent or fear any difficu for ſuch things will leſſen the ardour your mind. And though ſome diffic ties do happen to ariſe, yet you m believe that every other courſe wo have been accompanied with the ſa or greater impediments; yet many tir it is more prudent to follow the dir tion of a preſent good fortune, than firſt reſolutions.

A ſanguine complexion with its re lutions, doth well in purſuit of ſucce phlegm and its patience, do better in treat from miſcarriages. In the cc duct of affairs you may ſhew a bra ſpirit in commencing, but your wiſdc will moſt appear in ſecuring your treat, and how to come off; for the is ſo much uncertainty in all human fairs, that to me that courſe ſeeme beſt which hath the moſt paſſages out it. If ſucceſs in buſineſs doth not firſt anſwer your expectations, let fumes of melancholy poſſeſs you; u other expedients and addreſſes; for that conſtantly makes head againſt th aſſaults of fortune, ſhall be ſure to victorious in the end: You muſt n give up the game becauſe the cards a croſs.

Every thing hath two handles; one prove hot, and not to be touche you may take the other that is mo temperate. However, in doing buſineſ apply your thoughts and mind ſeriouſ to it, but be not too eager, nor paſſi onately engage in it, nor promiſe your ſelf ſucceſs; by this means you wi hav

your underſtanding clear, and not
iſturbed if you miſcarry; which
muſt expect will frequently hap-

: circumſpect in all your actions;
ne who intendeth what he doth, is
likely to do what he intends; it is
the ruin of fools that they never
der; half doing any thing is worſe
not doing; and a middle courſe, in
of extremity, is of all the worſt.
here is no buſineſs ſo ſecure but
ſome flaws in it, ſo there is ſcarcely
o deſperate, but hath ſome oppor-
r of recovery. It was an excel-
advice of Tiberius Cæſar—*Non re caput rerum, neq; te in caſum*

Yet ſome things muſt be ven-
; and many things which exceed
udence of man, are often by for-
diſpoſed to the beſt. All that a
nan therefore can do, is to attempt
prudence, purſue with hope, and
rt intervening accidents with pa-

will be great prudence in you
y to take hold on opportunity, for
tunity admits of no after-game;
o thoſe who have loſt their firſt
, any thing that is future ſeems

re fair words, and make large pro-
for they are the moſt powerful
s to accompliſh your ends. Con-
with all men as Chriſtians, but
t them as infidels; it is ſevere,
neceſſary prudence for your own
; if they prove otherwiſe, you but
your expectations; for believe
nd I have found it to my coſt,
ything will undo you more than
y too much on the honeſty of
. If at any time you ſhould be
uch preſſed to do any thing haſ-
e careful; fraud and deceit are
in haſte. Diffidence is the right
prudence; *cavendo tutus*. Re-
r the motto of Epicharmus, *Meliffidere*. There is no better an-
againſt deceit than caution.
er put yourſelf in the power of
erſon how he will treat you. If
me to depend on the charity of
others, you are undone, therefore ſtand upon your guard. When you engage in any great concern let it be with your equals, not with thoſe who are much ſuperior to you; if you do, they will have the honour and profit, and you the trouble, and muſt be content with what they will give you. It will be wiſe in you to take advantage of the overſight of other men; for the follies of one man is the fortune of another, and no man proſpers ſo ſuddenly, as by the errors of others; you may make your fortune as you pleaſe, if you rightly manage opportunities. Fortune is nothing but an attentive obſervation of the revolution of affairs, and the occaſions reſulting from them. And if in the conduct of your affairs, you have been deceived by others, or have committed any error yourſelf, it will be a diſcretion in you to obſerve and note the ſame, and the defailance, with the means or expedients to repair it; this will make you more prudent and wary for the future. For let me tell you, no man is truly wiſe but he who hath been deceived; and your own errors will teach you more prudence than the grave precepts or examples of others.

Keep an exact diary of all your actions, and of the moſt memorable paſſages you hear or meet with. And let all your obſervations be committed to writing every night before you ſleep, ſo in a ſhort time you will have a dictionary of prudence and experience of your own making. For wiſe men now begin not to be content to inhabit the world only, but to underſtand it too.

HILARIUS.

THE SCHEALD.

No. VII.

TRUE courage, like true virtue, is unaffected and unaſſuming, and, like the latter alſo, is generally accompanied with humanity, benevolence and gentleneſs

gentleneſs of diſpoſition. On the contrary, falſe courage is boiſterous, overbearing, haughty and quarrelſome; ready to take offence, and eager to reſent the leaſt real or imaginary affront. True courage is ever conſtant, and can only be repreſented by itſelf; but cowardice can, and frequently does, aſſume the habits and features of the falſe.

Men who by nature are not endowed with true courage are the moſt ſolicitous to be thought courageous, and are, in conſequence, captious, quarrelſome and reſentful; they are little acquainted with the generoſity and forgiving diſpoſition of the true, but are ever ready to follow the ſanguinary and revengeful dictates of the falſe. This diſtinction between true and falſe courage, though it may be more conſpicuous in, is not confined to the human ſpecies, but may alſo be diſcovered in every part of the brute creation; and in no inſtance is more exemplified than in the maſtiff and cur dog. The latter is conſtantly intangling himſelf in diſputes, and is ever ready to quarrel with both friend and foe; whilſt the former reſerves his reſentment for a juſt cauſe, either in defence of himſelf, or thoſe to whom he belongs.

From theſe conſiderations, thoſe perſons who are prone to engage in diſputes and quarrels, and ready to ſettle every difference by that point of honour termed a duel, may be and are juſtly deemed doubtful candidates for the temple of true courage. A number of inſtances might be produced, where cowardice under the maſque of falſe courage, is more frequently the candidate under ſuch circumſtances for the true.

Galgas was the ſon of a gentleman of conſiderable landed property in the weſt of Ireland. Whilſt at ſchool he was always conſidered a lad of ſpirit, if not ſomewhat of the Pickle in him, being generally the foremoſt in all conteſts and boxing matches, and many were the victories he obtained. But though ſomewhat iraſcible and quarrelſome, he ſhewed no meanneſs or the leaſt trait of cowardice in his diſp tion; however his reſentments migh conſidered, perhaps of longer conti ance, than true courage or genero warranted. As he grew up, and hav acquired a conſiderable knowledge the art of fencing, he exchanged weapons of a pugiliſt for the ſword, before he had attained the age of tw ty, had fought ſix or ſeven duels, had ſeveral more on his hands, in of which he behaved gallantly, and ther diſarmed or wounded his a goniſts. But in the laſt rencor having the misfortune to kill his m was arraigned for murder, and tried his life; but though acquitted of charge, and brought in man-ſlaughte his own defence, his father judge adviſable to eſtabliſh him in a ſta where his diſpoſition for fighting mi be more uſefully employed, than in turbing the peace of a neighbourh He accordingly embarked for the W Indies on board a man of war as li tenant of marines. His fame as a d liſt, and his reputation as an excell ſmall ſword's man, had already reac the navy, and all the ſhip's comp treated him with a deference mi with fear; and the officers in gen conſidered Galgas as a young man would in future do honour to the p feſſion of arms, in the defence of king and country. The captain alo a man of ſenſe and experience, wa a contrary opinion. I do not kn gentlemen, ſaid he, how the young under conſideration may fulfill y expectancies, but I have generally ſerved that thoſe fighting blades are always the moſt ſucceſsful candida for true courage and military fa But, added he, a few days will m probably decide the affair, and eſtab the young gentleman's character beyo the power of conteſt, as we are at p ſent in a latitude where we may hou expect to meet with an enemy. T captain's prediction was ſoon verifi for at the end of four days from t converſation, a large French ſeven four hove in ſight. All hands were

der

:d to quarters; the ſhip cleared for engagement, and Galgas with his ines placed on the poop; when y one waited in ſilent expectation of iving the firſt broadſide from the ny; one unlucky ſhot of which ck off the head of a ſerjeant apper- ing to the party whom Galgas com- ded, and ſcattered his brains in that er's face; a circumſtance which ſo h diſconcerted our hero that he not retired from his poſt, but hid him- in the copper on the mid-deck, re ſome ſeamen, who were loading mid-deck guns, obſerving the lap- of his coat, which hung out, ex- med with their uſual oath, "A dy-back has got into the copper, n his eyes and limbs, haul him " Being diſcovered to be an officer, was replaced at his poſt, where a more rounds of fire fully ſatisfied in reſpect to the entertainment he employed in, and making a preci- te retreat, was ſeen no more during engagement. After the capture of enemy, and all things were reſtored their former ſtate, diligent ſearch made for Galgas, but without ef- ; it was therefore thought that he ier was ſhot or fell overboard and wned; little further enquiry was in ſequence made after him. But on ſecond day, ſome perſons going waſte, diſcovered our champion hid ween two tiers of cable. His cha- ter being now, as the captain ob- ved, fully eſtabliſhed, a guard was ced over him, with ſtrict orders given the ſentinels not to converſe or look him, but conſtantly ſtand with their ks towards him. In this ſtate of finement he remained for ſome time, en the ſhip, arriving off the coaſt of ba, a number of Spaniſh boats, ac- ding to cuſtom, came along-ſide with viſions and refreſhments. Whilſt the ple on both ſides were engaged with uſual buſineſs on theſe occaſions, lgas took the opportunity of eſcaping ough a port-hole into one of the ts, and in her conveyed into the aniſh dominions, where for ſeveral years he was not heard of either by his country or friends.

His baſe conduct being reported to his family, his father diſinherited him in favour of a younger brother, nor does it appear that any of his relations, from that period, ever concerned themſelves in making enquiries after him.

It was at length however diſcovered that he had ſerved for ſome time as a corporal in a Spaniſh regiment of infantry; and that regiment being afterwards quartered in Mexico, he was, from his proper conduct, advanced to the rank of ſerjeant, when he fell in love or paid his addreſſes to a young lady of that city, of rank and fortune; but the affair coming to the hearing of her relations, ſhe was confined in a convent, and our amorous ſerjeant broke for his preſumption. Galgas however had more reſolution and courage in the ſervice of Venus than Mars; for uniting with ſome deſperate companions, they ſcaled the walls of the monaſtery, ſword in hand, during the middle of the night, and carried off their fair prize, whom they ſecured in a deep cavern of a neighbouring wood. But the police of the city being informed of the tranſaction, aſſaulted the place of their retreat next morning, when Galgas and his companions, finding it impoſſible to carry off the lady, reſolutely cut their way through the guards, of whom ſix fell by the ſword of Galgas. From thence making their eſcape in the woods, they travelled into Louiſiana, and there joining ſome tribes of native Indians, remained with them above three years. When the nation whom they had joined advancing to the confines of Canada, Galgas left them, and entered into the ſervice of a French planter of that country, whoſe daughter he afterwards married; and we believe is ſtill living near Montreal, in opulent circumſtances, and in an advanced age, above eighty.

In the character of Galgas, it may be doubted whether falſe courage or cowardice was moſt predominant, for it is evident he had not the true. Falſe courage undoubtedly prompted him to

ſcale the walls of the convent, but cowardice might have tempted him to undertake the deſperate method of cutting through the guards.

A BIOGRAPHY OF SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN, &c.

(Continued from page 97.)

ARNAULD.

SIMON ARNAULD, marquis de Pompare, was born 1618. During a life which was extended to the uncommon length of eighty-one years, he acquitted himſelf with great honour in various departments of the ſtate. When only twenty-three years old, he was employed as miniſter from the court of Verſailles on ſeveral negotiations to the Italian princes. From 1665 to 1671 he was ambaſſador to the courts of Stockholm and the Hague; and on his return was appointed miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs; which office he reſigned 1679; but was prevailed upon by the king to reſume it in 1691, and continued in it till 1699, when he died, equally regretted by his ſovereign and the French nation as an able and faithful miniſter.

ASFELDT—Cl. Tr. Bidal Marſhal d'.

His father was in the ſervice of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, by whom he was honoured with the title of baron. The marſhal engaged when young in the French army, and having merited the confidence of government by his abilities and fidelity, was employed by it in a civil as well as military capacity. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of St. Eſtevan di Litera, and juſtly claimed the ſhare of honour in the victory of Almanza, where he commanded under the duke of Berwick. In 1708 he reduced the towns of Denia and Alicant. Lewis XIV^th^ was ſo ſenſible of his merit, that he not only conferred on him the order of the golden fleece but appointed him director general of the fortifications, and member of the council of war. In 1734 he was honoured with a marſhal's ſtaff, and on the death of the duke of Berwick before Philipſburgh, ſucceeded him in his command at the Rhine, and reduced that fortreſs. He died 1743.

AUBENTON.

William D'Aubenton was born at Auxedria in 1648, was bred a Jeſuit prieſt, and appointed confeſſor to Philip V^th^ of Spain, at a time when that ſociety was threatened with the ruin which has ſince befallen it. His ſituation afforded him ſeveral opportunities of ſhewing his zeal for its welfare, and his addreſs in promoting it. In 1705, the celebrated princeſs Des Urſins, jealous of his influence with the king, procured his diſmiſſion, and he was not reinſtated till after his diſgrace. This period, however, he had not ſpent unprofitably; having been employed, in concert with his brother Jeſuit, Fabroni, in framing the famous bull *Unigenitus*, which has ſince originated ſuch diſtraction in France. After his reinſtatement, he became again the centre of miſchievous intrigue. When in 1719, the regent duke of Orleans wiſhed to make the marriage of his daughter Mad. Montpenſier to the prince of Aſturias, the condition of the peace which was then in agitation, his faithful miniſter, Du Bois, employed d'Aubenton to manage this ſecret part of the negotiation with the king of Spain. The Jeſuit readily engaged in the buſineſs, but, ever attentive to the intereſts of his order, expreſsly ſtipulated that the regent ſhould give it his ſupport. This proved no obſtacle to the treaty, for the duke, who, though he had profeſſed himſelf for the Janſeniſts, had ſecretly laughed at both parties, began now to be tired of their feuds, and politically diſaffected to his former partizans. The occaſion of his death, as related by Voltaire, is ſingular;

gular: When Philip Vth grew melancholy, and began to entertain thoughts of resigning his crown, he confessed his intention to d'Aubenton; and the confessor wishing to prevent it, communicated the confession to the regent duke of Orleans, requesting his assistance for that purpose. But the duke having now no further occasion for d'Aubenton's services, sent his letter to the king of Spain; who, laying it before his confessor, he was so much struck at finding that his breach of confidence was known, that he fainted at the sight, and died soon after—1723.

AUBUSSON.

Francis Vt. d'Aubusson, duke de la Feuillade, was son of Francis de la Feuillade. His natural disposition led him to the profession of arms. In the war of the Fronde he fought in the royal army, and gave very early proofs of that military ardour for which he was ever after honoured. After the peace of the Pyrenees had released him from the service of his sovereign, he accepted the commission of marshal de camp in a body of 6000 troops, sent under count de Caligne to the aid of Austria against the Turks; who signalized themselves in the battle of St. Gothard on the Raab. Having married the heiress of the domain of Boannez, the king erected it into a duchy in his favour in 1667. The ensuing year he went with a reinforcement, of which two hundred gentlemen of the best families in the kingdom made a part, to the aid of Candia against the Turks. At the commencement of the Dutch war, 1672, he served in Flanders as colonel of the French guards, and assisted at the sieges of Orsoy, Rhinberg and Doesbourg. In 1674 he attended the king on his expedition against Franche Comté, and displayed his courage in storming Fort St. Etienne, which was deemed impregnable. For these and many other services the king created him a marshal in 1675, and the next year appointed him lieutenant general in Flanders. On the death of the duke of Lesdiguieres he was invested with the government in Dauphiné. In 1686 he expressed his sense of gratitude for the honours and emoluments which his sovereign had conferred on him, by erecting his statue in the Place des Victoires, at that time formed at Paris. He died 1691, with the character of a good soldier, and a faithful loyal subject.

AURENG ZIB.

The Great Mogul, Shah Gehan, had four sons, to each of whom he assigned a part of his dominions, and Aureng Zib, who was the third, was invested with that of the Decan. By means of the influence which this appointment gave him, he raised a considerable military force, which his extreme dissimulation and artifice enabled him to employ with such advantage, that in 1660 he possessed himself of the capital of Dehli, and dethroned his father, who died in prison six years after. Having thus usurped the sovereignty, he confined his youngest brother; defeated his eldest in a battle that ensued in consequence of his usurpation, and caused him to be put to death, and obliged his second to fly his country. The imperfect account which we have of his reign is sufficient to prove that his life was rendered miserable by the revolt of his sons, the just punishment of his usurpation. It is said he inflicted a severe penance on himself by eating only bread and vegetables. He died 1707 at a very great age.

AVEIRO.

Don Joseph Mascarenhas d'Alancastro, duke of Aveiro, the chief conspirator against the life of Joseph I. of Portugal, was of the most illustrious family in that kingdom; being descended from George, an illegimate son of John II. who took the additional name of d'Alancastro, in honour of Philippa,

queen of John I. of Portugal, ſiſter of Henry IV. of England. Don Joſeph was lord ſteward of the king's houſhold, and preſident of the palace court; but thought himſelf aggrieved by being deprived of ſome commanderies which he had enjoyed under John V. And the marquis of Tavora and the marchioneſs, ſiſter in-law of Don Joſeph, were incenſed at being refuſed the rank of duke. Theſe are ſaid to have been the chief circumſtances that excited them and the two ſons of the Marquis and his ſon-in-law, count Attouquia, to conſpire with the Jeſuits againſt the life of their ſovereign, and to employ aſſaſſins to accompliſh their deſign, September 1758, by firing at him by night in his carriage; the project failed; the conſpiracy was proved; and the event was, that they were brought to trial, condemned and executed January 13, 1759.

AVAUX.

Claude de Meſmes, count d'Avaux, was nephew of count d'Avaux, who diſcovered his ſuperior genius as a negotiator by his conduct in the treaty of Oſnaburg or Munſter. He was born 1640, was bred to the law, and improving the advantages he enjoyed from the patronage of his uncle, and giving early proofs of his own talents, was appointed maſter of requeſts and chancellor of ſtate. In 1675 he was joined with marſhal d'Eſtrades and the marquis of Croiſſe, as plenipotentiary at the treaty of Nimeguen; which was concluded by a peace very honourable and advantageous to France. He was afterwards ſent ambaſſador to the courts of England, Holland and Sweden, and bore a diſtinguiſhed part in the negotiations of his time, particularly thoſe by which Lewis XIV. counteracted the revolution in Great Britain. He died 1709.

(To be continued.)

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Concerning the Origin of the Opinion relative to Fairies, Genii and Elves, prevalent among the common People in Ireland and other Countries.

THE idea prevalent among the peaſants and country people o Ireland, Britain and moſt of the northern nations of Europe, relative to the exiſtence of preternatural beings inhabiting woods, mountains and waſtes and denominated in the Engliſh language *Fairies*, originated in the tenets of Polytheiſm, or that ſect of paganiſm profeſſed by all the ancient inhabitants of Europe, before the light of the Goſpel ſhone amongſt them.

Our barbarous anceſtors, not content with deriving the origin of nature from an eternal almighty Being, delegated the works and operations of nature t ſubordinate divinities, of different orders and degrees; ſome having immediat intercourſe, and ultimately connected with the Divine Being, from whom the originated, whilſt others, though far ſu perior to mankind, were only miniſterin ſpirits to thoſe of higher dignity. I every order and degree myriads of thei ſpiritual exiſtences were ſuppoſed t inhabit all parts of the univerſe; ſom dwelt in the ſun, ſome in the moon and others in the planets and ſtars whilſt others again were ſtationed o the earth, ſuperintending not only th affairs of mankind, but every animal an vegetable production; nay rivers, lakes plains, vallies, rocks and mountains were under their protection, and eve the elements had their guardian genii* The deſcriptions given of theſe aeria beings, in the traditions and ſuperſti tions of the people, are elegant an

NOTE.

* Auguſtin de Civitat. Dei. L. 1 Cap. 23. Procop. Goth. L. 2. C. 1 Helmold Chro. Salv. Cap. 84. Strab L. 4. 198.

pleaſin

leasing. They are generally defined blooming in full perfection of youth and beauty; enjoying the most elegant and finished forms, and clothed in loose flowing garments of azure, blue or purple, shirted with gold and silver, whilst chaplets of the most beautiful and odoriferous flowers, of the different seasons, adorned their heads, necks and arms; and gems, which exceeded in brilliance the pellucid drops of early dew, gave a lustre to their elegant gold tresses. Of these beings some sported in living crystal waters, rivers and fountains; others presiding over groves, forests and plains, reposed on carpets of violets and primroses in bowers of jessamines, woodbines and roses; whilst others, furnished with gold plumed wings, rode through the regions of the air in cloudy chariots of the most splendid hues, where they directed the winds, rain, storms and tempests.

Those which were supposed to preside over the forests and vegetable productions of the earth, the Irish and Britons denominated *Feadh-Ree*, pronounced *Fairy*, or woodland divinities. They were supposed to hold their habitations under the ground and in the bodies of trees; to them appertained the care of corn, fruit and cattle. They were generally favourable to the human race, though when, through the ingratitude of mankind, they were injured in any of their charges, they frequently notified their resentment on the several subjects committed to their charge; the springs became turbid, the corn and fruit blasted, and the cattle sickened and died. On which account great care and attention were employed to merit the favour of these guardian spirits, and no small degree of homage was paid to them. The Irish generally sacrificed to them, by pouring a part of what they drank upon the earth; and so firmly did they believe in their existence, that there were persons called Fairy Doctors, who were supposed to hold immediate intercourse with them, and prevented them not only from injuring the cattle, corn and trees, but cured them of such diseases as they were supposed to have inflicted on them.

These beings among different nations have obtained various names and employments, according to their situation and mode of life. Among the northern nations they were called *Aase*, *Fairies* and *Elves*. With the Greeks *Nomes*; with the Romans *Naiads*, *Nymphs*, *Silvans*, *Satyrs*, &c.—and with the Hebrews, among whom they make a considerable department in their theology, by those of *Angels*, *Archangels* and *Seraphim*. From whence it is evident, that the opinion respecting Genii, Fairies, Spectres and apparitions, so prevalent among most nations, arose from this ancient doctrine. Also the hypothesis relative to guardian spirits, so much believed among the last and beginning of the present century, in various parts of Europe.

Description of Basle, and curious Anecdotes of Erasmus.

From Gray's Travels, just published.

WE arrived, after a ride of about forty miles, at Basle, by six in the evening, or rather seven o'clock, reckoning by the clocks of Basle, which, for some reason not well remembered, are always an hour advanced. We have taken up our abode at Les Trois Rois, as they stile the three eastern sages. Our rooms overhang the Rhine, which runs rapid under our windows. We live here in pleasant society with some French ladies and officers, whose situation, in spite of boasted prospects of liberty to the nation, we cannot but compassionate.

Basle has been filled with emigrants from France. Mirabeau, brother to the eloquent democrat, but attached to the royal cause, was here for some time, supporting many of his party; but having given great offence to the magistrates by his conversation and manners, he was

was desired to change his abode; and venturing to appear a second time, was peremptorily ordered to withdraw.

Basle has no streets or buildings remarkable for beauty; a modern house or two, indeed, exhibit a stile of architecture superior to the plain character of the rest of the town. The cathedral is chiefly remarkable for containing the tombs of Erasmus, and Gertrude wife of the emperor Rhodolph the first: the ramparts are pleasant. Mr. Coxe represents the inhabitants of the town as scarcely amounting to 11,000; but in this instance he appears to have been misinformed, as they certainly may be computed at 16,000 or 17,000. The town appears, indeed, thin of inhabitants: the numbers decrease because the burghership is very rarely conferred on strangers. The manners of the people strike us as plain and simple: We see no parade of equipage, no theatre, no bustle of business, no throngs of idleness.

Mr. Mechel, the engraver, is generally visited here by strangers: his collection of pictures and prints is well worth seeing. We are indebted to him, among many other things, for having engraved the designs which Rubens made from the famous Dance of Death, which is now perishing from the walls of the church-yard of the prædicants' convent of the suburbs of St. John, where it was sketched, in memory of the effects of the plague, which happened during the session of the council assembled at Basle in 1431. This suggested to Holbein the idea of the representation of the same subject; and his rich fancy improved much upon the confined descriptions of the first painter, as we learn from Hollar's designs of Holbein's drawings. Mr. Mechel has published also a very pretty edition of the Moriæ Encomium of Erasmus, with the sketches of Holbein, designed as illustrations in the margin, the original of which is in the public library at Basle. An edition of this work was published by Patin in 1656. The story concerning these sketches, though well-known, may be repeated. Erasmus sent the book, on its first appearance, to Holbein, who was so pleased with its lively descriptions, that he designed the representation of Folly on the margin; and when that was not sufficiently wide, on pasted paper. Erasmus perceiving that he had represented an amorous fool, by the figure of a fat Dutch lover hugging his bottle and his lass, wrote under it, Hans Holbein, the painter being much addicted to these amusing relaxations. Holbein, with equal delicacy, retaliated, by drawing the portrait of Erasmus, as the musty groper, who busied himself in scraping together old manuscripts and antiquities, and wrote under it Adagia, alluding to the work of Erasmus so entitled.

The library at Basle exhibits, amidst a good collection of books, some fine editions of the fifteenth century. It contains also some manuscripts, among which is a Latin bible, a Greek copy of the gospel, said to be of the seventh century, and some minutes of the council of Basle, which dispute originality with those preserved in the archives.

At this library we were shewn also some manuscript letters of Erasmus to Boniface Amberbachius, a counsellor of Basle, whom he stiles his incomparable friend. They were written between the years 1520 and 1533, and are dated from Freiburg in Brisgow, whither he retired from Basle on account of the revolution in civil and religious matters; and from whence he returned to Basle in 1535, and died there the following year. These letters are not published in the Leyden edition of his works. They contain some interesting accounts with respect to contemporary characters and events. He describes England as in confusion, not only on account of the deposition of cardinal Wolsey, but because of the dissention between the king and queen Catherine, stating, that cardinal Campeggio had left England with no other answer, relative to the projected divorce, than this: "I think that the thing is of great im-
"portance, and that we should delibe-
"rate

rate farther," though he was called purpose that he might settle the affair; and "left," says Erasmus, "he should be said to have done nothing, he took away a large sum of money from Calais, but the booty was intercepted by the king's contrivance, I do not doubt."

In another letter he observes upon the same subject, "that it is hard that a queen, who had lived so many years with a king, had so often miscarried, and at last presented him with so elegant a daughter, should be repudiated; and, notwithstanding, as he believed, from the opinion of physicians, there was no hope of offspring from the other." "That he married," continues Erasmus, "the relict of his brother is not repugnant to the divine law; and, beside, the diploma of the Pope has interposed, but the king has declared before the people that he never was connected with her. It is true, that when he was under the direction of tutors, he vehemently struggled against receiving her as his wife; but when his tutors alarmed him with various fears, even lest he should be shaken from the throne, and after his deposition be slain, as is customary there, he married her, but in such a manner as sufficiently to shew that he did it unwillingly. If, indeed, he had abstained from intercourse with her, and laying aside fears, had early declared his mind, it would have been something of the same kind as did Louis the XIIth, king of France. Some advise that the daughter should marry one of the nobles, and that the offspring of that marriage should succeed to the throne; but beside that, it is uncertain whether this would prevent disturbance, the king's declaration before the people, that he never had connection with her, animo conjugis, is an obstacle, for this declaration renders her a bastard. Nothing remains, even if it is to be regarded as a true marriage, but to consider whether it may be dispensed "with for the sake of the public tran-"quillity."

Among trifling particulars relative to himself, he requests his friend to send him a pen, if he should be in possession of one or two; adding, that he had two which his friend had before given him, but they were too slender or soft (graciles): A singular request from a man of whose printed works we have ten or eleven folio volumes. Pens must have been then scarce we may suppose.

In another letter he states himself disposed to receive a person, whom he calls Daniel, to board, but not in his house to sleep, as he had no spare chamber. He demands three florins for each month; but wishes, with an art unworthy of Erasmus, that the person would say that he pays three and an half, because another person, a Pole, paid as much; or, at least, that he should not mention the sum, but say that he would pay what Erasmus should ask: such stipulations was Erasmus led, by his circumstances, to submit to. He complains, soon after, of wanting many things necessary to relieve his infirmities, and particularly some generous wine. That his most intimate friends had become his most violent enemies; and that some persons, and particularly some monks, determined to make him a Lutheran, whether with or against his will; and that therefore, on both sides, he was torn by songs, and stoned by petulant publications.

He appears, by his will, to have died possessed of but little. He had sold his library, in part of payment for which 200 florins were due to his executors. He leaves some few legacies, of rings and gems, to different friends; and the remainder of his property to Amberbachius, and to be distributed in churches to old and infirm persons, marriageable girls, and boys of good promise, and on such others as his friends and executors might think deserving. The original will of this great man, together with his ring, his seal, his sword, knife and pencil, is preserved here, as also his pictures, which articles the magistrates

giſtrates of Baſle, with a generous reverence for his memory, purchaſed for 9000 crowns, and gave or ſold them to the univerſity.

" Sic oculos, ſic ille manus, ſic ora
" ferebat."

The univerſity of Baſle does not flouriſh. The library here contains ſome antiques and ſome natural curioſities, with ſome fine pictures and drawings of Holbein, which are highly preſerved, and ſhew the progreſſive improvement of his pencil. Some of them were painted when he was in his ſixteenth year. It is a fact well aſcertained, that Holbein, like the painter Turpilius mentioned by Pliny, painted with his left hand*. Eraſmus, we are told, was much gratified by the portrait which he painted of him.

We were pleaſed at this library to ſee in the book in which ſtrangers are deſired to write their names, that of Algernon Sydney conjoined with that of Frances Norton, who ſeems to have been his companion here in 1663, when he had been on a viſit to General Ludlow; we were pleaſed alſo to ſee that of Lord North, " the ſtateſman who," as Mr. Gibbon truly repreſents, " in a " long, a ſtormy, and at length an un- " fortunate adminiſtration, has had " many political opponents almoſt with- " out a perſonal enemy; who has re- " tained, in his fall from power, many " faithful and diſintereſted friends; and " who, under the preſſure of a ſevere " infirmity, enjoys the lively vigour of " his mind, and the felicity of his in- " comparable temper." " Lord North," ſays the eloquent hiſtorian, " will per- " mit me to expreſs the feelings of " friendſhip in the language of truth; " but even truth and friendſhip ſhould " be ſilent, if he ſtill diſpenſed the fa- " vours of the crown:" This, however, is ſomewhat of a parade of diſintereſtedneſs. It is certainly honourable with Garrick, " to bow to him whoſe " courſe is done;" but the riſing or the meridian ſun may be hailed, if its rays are really ſplendid, and the public will eaſily diſcriminate between the tributes of truth and the flatteries of intereſted panegyrick.

NOTE.

* Plin. Hiſt. Nat. l. 35. c. 4.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

An Account of the ancient and preſent State of the Town of Stradbally in the Queen's County, and of Brockley Park, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Roden.

Illuſtrated with a View of the ſame.

STRADBALLY is a pleaſant village, market and poſt town, which gives title to a barony in the Queen's County; and takes its name from a ancient ford over the river Straid, which riſing in a branch of the Margy hills flows into the river Barrow. It is ſituated about five miles S. E. of Maryborough, ſeven N. W. of Athy, and thirty-eight S of Dublin. In the 12th century O'Mara, chief of the diſtrict granted the lands to conventual Franciſcans, and founded for them a monaſtery, called Mon-a-beallin, ſome remains of which are ſtill viſible; and the modern houſe, which has been built on the ſcite, ſtill retains the name of the abbey. About the middle of the 16th century this town conſiſted of the monaſtery beforementioned, a caſtle appertaining to the O'Mores, with ſeveral meſſuages and cottages, all ſituated in the ancient pariſh of Ochmhills. On the diſſolution of the religious houſe the monaſtery with its mill, caſtles and lands, conſiſting of 345 acres, were granted Auguſt 18, 1592, in capite, by knight's ſervice, to hold of the caſtle of Maryborough, to Francis Coſby, his heirs and aſſigns, at the annual rent of 17l. 6s. 3d. Iriſh money; they to find yearly nine Engliſh horſemen. On 4th December 1609, a new grant was ma

W.B. delin. Clayton sculp.

ade to Richard, ſon of Alexander oſby, and grandſon of the ſaid Francis oſby, who repaired the caſtle, and re-oved the pariſh church from Ochm-lls to the town, by building a new ie, which church alſo having gone to ecay, was rebuilt in 1775, in a neat id elegant ſtyle. The ſaid Richard oſby alſo obtained a charter for a eekly market on Saturdays, and four nnual fairs, May 6, July 10, Auguſt i, November 22. The old pariſh urch of Ochmhills was converted by ie late Pole Coſby, eſq; lord of the il, into a Mauſoleum or burying place r the family. The caſtle was ſur-ounded by a foſſe, but pulled down by ie Coſbies, and a fortified houſe built its place, which alſo is now no ore. In 1771 —— Coſby, the late rd Sidney, began a noble houſe a lit-e without the town, and S. W of the ite of the ancient caſtle, but lived to iſh only the offices and one wing. he demeſne is highly ornamented, and ie eſtate now belongs to admiral Coſby. he town is a manor, to which apper-in a court baron and court leet. In 771 it contained 100 houſes, but at eſent in 1794 it has 216, moſt of hich are neat and well built. About mile weſt of the town is a charter-hool for 50 children, and about half mile to the eaſt is Brockley Park, een in the front of the annexed view) ie beautiful ſeat of the right hon. the irl of Roden, built in 1768, under the rection of Ducart, an Italian archi-ct, on the ſcite of a former one burnt-own, and is ſituated on the lands an-ently called Derrybrock, and apper-ined to the monaſtery before-mentioned. n the chapel are four painted windows, nd in the dining and drawing rooms me good paintings. Stradbally is ſi-ated in a pleaſant country, and about ree miles from the branch of the rand Canal leading from Monaſterevan Athy, and conſequently convenient r manufactures, as the rivulet which ns through the centre of the town ight be made to work any mill or achine, at no great expenſe. Firing, indeed, is ſomewhat ſcarce, but even this could be prevented, as there are ſeveral bogs in the neighbourhood, now unwrought. The ſoil is calcareous, and lime-ſtone rock, containing ſeveral good quarries, which might be productive to a great amount.

Life of Earl Camden.

(Continued from P. 117.)

THE popularity which Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt acquired by his decided and conſtitutional opinion on General Warrants ſpread far and near. The City of London preſented him with the freedom of their Corporation in a gold box, and voted that his portrait, painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, ſhould be placed in Guildhall. The Corporations of Bath, Dublin, Exeter, and Norwich, followed the example.—Songs were ſung at all the patriotic meetings, as well as in the ſtreets, in honour of his ſpirit and integrity; and toys, handkerchiefs, &c. &c. bore the effigies of this defender of the rights of the Conſtitution.

In 1765, on the eſtabliſhment of a new miniſtry recommended by his late Royal Highneſs William Duke of Cumberland (commonly called Lord Rockingham's Adminiſtration) the Right Honourable Sir Charles Pratt, Knight, Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, was created a Baron of Great Britain, by the name, ſtyle, &c. of Baron Camden of Camden Place, in the county of Kent, with remainder to his heirs male —"with a view (ſays an elegant writer, and a member of that Adminiſtration) to give the people a ſtriking proof of deference to their voice, as well as attention to their general welfare."

On the 30th of July 1766, when his friend Mr. Pitt was created Earl of Chatham, and appointed Lord Privy Seal, Lord Camden was called to the

office of Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, in the room of the Earl of Northington;—and though there were ſome promotions in this change of Adminiſtration which augured partial returns of the *Butean* influence, the tried and well-known character of Lord Camden was ſuch as to give univerſal ſatisfaction. In him the public ſaw with confidence the upright and equitable judge—the faithful adviſer of his king—and the guardian of public property.

It redounded much credit on the wiſdom and firmneſs of Lord Camden's mind, that amidſt all the blaze of popularity with which he was ſurrounded, he preſerved an equality and moderation of conduct rarely the lot of men in this intoxicating ſituation. In the two offices he lately filled, that of Attorney General and Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, though a ſtaunch and decided friend of the people's rights, he always conſulted the juſt prerogatives of the Crown; and in the higher ſituation which he now held, that of Lord High Chancellor of England, he followed the ſame line of conduct, nicely weighing and balancing the whole of our Conſtitution, in order to give it that proper poize by which it is beſt ſtrengthened and ſupported.

Soon after his being called up to the above high office, an inſtance occurred which called forth his ſagacity, his reſolution, and promptitude, upon this occaſion.

The high prices of corn, and every other ſpecies of proviſions becoming very ſcarce in the ſummer of 1766, cauſed great and general complaints throughout every part of the kingdom. Theſe complaints were followed by riots and tumults, in which, as uſual in popular commotions, great irregularities were committed. The Privy Council therefore iſſued a proclamation for putting in force ſeveral ſtatutes that had been formerly paſſed againſt foreſtallers, regrators, and engroſſers of corn. But the price of wheat ſtill continuing to an alarming degree, another proclamation was iſſued on the 26th of September to prohibit the total exportation of grain. Meſſengers were diſpatched to the ſea-coaſts to ſee that the terms of the proclamation were complied with, and to prevent ſuch ſhips as were loaden with wheat or wheat-meal at the ſeveral ports, from proceeding with their reſpective cargoes.

When the Parliament met at the cloſe of this year, the miniſtry brought in a Bill of Indemnity for a meaſure, which, though evidently calculated for the preſervation of the public ſafety, cauſed great debates in both Houſes of Parliament. The fact relied upon by Oppoſition was this:—Ever ſince the 13th of Charles the Second, corn, when under a certain price, might be legally exported. Whenever it had been thought proper to break in upon this principle, it was always done *by Act of Parliament;* but when the proclamation was iſſued, corn had not reached the price within which the exportation had been permitted. To lay an embargo therefore, by any ſuppoſed authority legally exiſting in the King and Council under ſuch circumſtances, ſeemed to be diſpenſing with an act of Parliament.

This peculiarly concerned the firſt great law officer of the Crown, who muſt be ſuppoſed from the nature of the caſe and his high ſituation to have adviſed ſuch a meaſure; and he defended it with his uſual ability. "He cited the opinion of Mr. Locke and a number of other high authorities, and aſſerted that it was ridiculous to ſuppoſe any ſtate without a power of providing for the public ſafety in caſes of emergency; that this power muſt be lodged in all ſtates *ſomewhere*, and that in ours it *was lodged in the King*. He maintained that this doctrine was not contrary to the ſecurity of the Conſtitution, or to the ſpirit of liberty; ſince they admitted it could be legally exerted only in caſes of great neceſſity, during the receſs of Parliament, and when Parliament cannot be conveniently aſſembled, and that in thoſe caſes the evil cannot be very great, ſince

ſince it is but forty days tyranny at the worſt."

This Bill was carried by a great majority, and much to the ſatisfaction of the public, who in ſeeing the prerogative of the crown thus juſtly ſupported, ſaw their ſafety at the ſame time moſt vigilantly protected.

From this period to the year 1770 we find his Lordſhip exerting his great abilities both in his own Court and in that of the High Court of Parliament with great credit to himſelf and juſtice to the public:—all the practitioners, officers, and clients, of the former bore teſtimony to this, which was joined by that of the public, who ſaw in the firſt great law officer of the Crown the faithful guardian and ſupporter of their liberties.

An event took place at the opening of this year which made a conſiderable change in the Adminiſtration, which was the well-known affair after the Middleſex Election. The general diſcontents excited by this meaſure without doors during the ſummer, ſeemed to revive with increaſed force on the opening of Parliament. The Commons took up the expulſion and incapacitation of Mr. Wilkes in the full ſpirit of conſtitutional inquiry. Nor was the affair leſs agitated in the Lords, upon which the public expectation much hung, on account of the opinion which might be given by the firſt great law officer of the Crown. His Lordſhip, however, on this occaſion ſoon gratified their fulleſt expectations, by declaring in his place, and with an energy which ſpoke the zeal and ſincerity of his ſentiments,

"That he conſidered the deciſion upon that affair as a direct attack upon the firſt principles of the Conſtitution; and that if in the judicial exerciſe of his office he was to pay any regard to that or to any other ſuch vote, paſſed in oppoſition to the known and eſtabliſhed laws of the land, he ſhould look upon himſelf as a *traitor to his truſt and an enemy to his country.*"

The public avowal of an opinion ſo contrary to the conduct, if not the views, of Adminiſtration, was conſidered as a total defection, and reſented as a deſertion from that ſide. Accordingly, on the 17th of January, about five o'clock in the evening, the Lord Chancellor received a meſſage from the Secretary of State's Office, deſiring in his Majeſty's name that he would deliver up the ſeals that evening at ſeven o'clock. His Lordſhip accordingly attended with the proper regalia, waited on his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace, and delivered them into his own hands.

The following reſignations immediately followed. The Marquis of Granby all his places, except the regiment of Blues; the Duke of Beaufort as Maſter of Horſe to the Queen; the Duke of Manchester and Earl of Coventry as Lords of the Bedchamber; the Earl of Huntingdon as Groom of the Stole; Mr. James Grenville as one of the Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland; and Mr. Dunning, Solicitor General.

His Lordſhip, now conſidering "a private ſtation as the poſt of honour," did not ſlacken his endeavours as a Lord of Parliament in defence of the Rights of the People, and an opportunity ſoon preſented itſelf which ſhewed them to great advantage.

The late Marquis of Rockingham having made a motion in the Houſe of Lords, the deſign of which was, "To procure a declaratory reſolution that the law of the land and the eſtabliſhed cuſtoms of Parliament were the ſole rule of determination in all caſes of Election;" long debates enſued upon this queſtion, and the motion was at length overruled by a large majority.

The oppoſers of the queſtion having obtained this proof of their ſtrength, were reſolved to exert it to advantage, and, upon the ſame principle that produced the Amendment to the late motion in the other Houſe, determined to paſs ſuch a reſolution as would preclude all further attempts of the ſame nature

in this; a motion was therefore made at a late hour in the night—

"That any reſolution of the Houſe, directly or indirectly impeaching a judgment of the Houſe of Commons in a matter where their juriſdiction is competent, final and concluſive, would be a violation of the Conſtitutional Rights of the Commons, tend to make a breach between the two Houſes of Parliament, and lead to a general confuſion."

The hardineſs of this motion, and introduced at ſo late an hour of the night, rouſed all the powers of Oppoſition, and in particular thoſe of Lord Camden, who ſaid, "that this motion included a ſurrender of their moſt undoubted, legal, neceſſary, and ſacred Rights; a ſurrender as injurious to the collective body of the People, to their Repreſentatives, and to the Crown, as it was totally ſubverſive of the authority and dignity of that Houſe." But the ſtrength of the arguments of his Lordſhip, as well as thoſe of his noble colleagues, lay in the *Proteſt* which was entered upon the Journals on that occaſion, which his Lordſhip (we have pretty good authority for ſaying) had a principal hand in drawing up. That Proteſt is too long here to give at large, but we inſert the concluding paragraph as a ſpecimen of the ſpirit of it. After aſſigning ſeven different grounds of diſſent, it concluded thus:

"We think ourſelves, therefore, as PEERS and as ENGLISHMEN and FREEMEN (names as dear to us as any titles whatſoever), indiſpenſably obliged to proteſt againſt a Reſolution utterly ſubverſive of the authority and dignity of this Houſe, equally injurious to the collective body of the People, to their Repreſentatives, and to the Crown, to which we owe our advice upon every public emergency; a Reſolution, in law, unconſtitutional; in precedent, not only unauthorized, but contradicted; in tendency, ruinous; in the time and manner of obtaining it, unfair and ſurreptitious. And we do here ſolemnly declare and pledge ourſelves to the public, that we will perſevere in availing ourſelves, as far as in us lies, of every right and every power with which the Conſtitution has armed us for the good of the whole, in order to obtain full relief for the injured Electors of Great Britain, and full ſecurity for the future againſt this moſt dangerous uſurpation upon the Rights of the People, which, by ſapping the fundamental principles of this Government, threatens its total diſſolution."

This Proteſt, which for ſpirit, preciſion, and conſtitutional knowledge, has been always much admired, was ſigned by five Dukes, one Marquis, eighteen Earls, one Viſcount, and ſixteen Barons.

But it was not one point alone of the Conſtitution that this great character brought forth his abilities to defend; the whole, and every part of the whole, was under his immediate care and circumſpection. Reſpecting the doctrine of *Libels*, which was thus defined by a *great Authority* of that day to be as follows, "That a Libel, or not a libel, was a matter of law, and was to be *decided by the Bench*; and that the queſtion to be left to the Jury to determine was *only the fact of printing and publiſhing*;" he diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon all occaſions, *denying ſuch a doctrine to be the law of the land*, and ſupporting his aſſertions with great eloquence and conſtitutional knowledge.

One particular inſtance we cannot omit relating more in detail, as in the general eſtimation of the public it gave a decided, though ſilent, victory to the opinions of Lord Camden on this ſubject.

A little before the receſs of Parliament in the year 1770, on a motion of Lord Chatham's, relative to the Middleſex Election, a debate grew out of it (after the former had been diſpoſed of in the uſual way) relative to the late conduct of the Court of King's Bench in the affair of Libels; in which the then Chief Juſtice defended the conduct of that

: Court, " as having done no more
n what was the uniform practice in
h cases, which had never been called
queſtion till that moment, and that
attributed the obloquy thrown upon
t Court partly to the ſpirit of party,
l partly to the licentiouſneſs of the
ple, who were become impatient of
ſubmiſſion to law, order and govern-
nt."

This declaration called up Lord
mden, who obſerved, " that having
ſed through the higheſt departments
the Law, he was particularly inte-
ted, and *even tied down by duty*, to
e that a day ſhould be ſet apart for
inquiry into the conduct of the
dges, and that the directions to the
y ſhould be fully ſtated, and laid
perly before them; then, if it ſhould
ear that any doctrines had been in-
cated contrary to the known and
bliſhed principles of the Conſtitution,
would expoſe and point them out,
convince the authors to their faces of
errors they had been guilty of.
at he could not from his profeſſion
be ſenſibly concerned for the preſent
reputable ſtate of our Law Courts,
ſincerely wiſhed that ſome effectual
thod might be taken to recover their
mer luſtre and dignity; and that he
w of no method ſo effectual as the
poſed enquiry. If the ſpirit of the
es (continues he) has fixed any un-
rited ſtigma upon the characters of
Judges, this will purify them, and
ore them to the eſteem and confidence
their country; but if the popular ru-
urs have unhappily been too well-
nded, we owe it to ourſelves and to
terity to drive them indignantly from
ſeats which they diſhonour, and to
iſh them in an exemplary manner for
r malverſation "

The gauntlet being thus thrown
n between the two great ſages of the
w, accompanied with charges of the
t intereſting nature, and with cir-
ſtances which ſeemingly demanded
inute diſcuſſion of the queſtion, no
bt was made but that it would be
ediately taken up, and that a day would be appointed for the enquiry. An adjournment however took place for that time; but in a few days afterwards a ſecond attack being made on the conduct and authority of the Courts, the charges became ſo pointed and ſevere, that Lord M—— gave notice for a Call of the Houſe on the Monday following.

All perſons were now big with expectation that thoſe matters which had been the cauſe of ſo much doubt, jealouſy, and uneaſineſs in the nation, would have been fully and finally diſcuſſed; and many thought that the great Judge in queſtion had, with the ſagacity peculiar to himſelf, ſeized the preſent critical opportunity of placing and eſtabliſhing his character in even a more exalted point of view than it had been before; and that after having ſeemed perſonally to decline the combat on his own ground, and having ſuffered his friends and the Miniſtry to prevent it elſewhere, he would now, ſecure in the conſciouſneſs of his own rectitude, bring it on *voluntarily*, and acquire redoubled luſtre by the conflict.

Such at that time appeared to be his original intention; but, whatever the motives were that afterwards prevailed upon his Lordſhip, the iſſue proved the contrary Upon the day appointed, the Noble Lord acquainted the Houſe, " that he had left a paper with the Clerk, which contained the unanimous judgment of the Court of King's Bench in the caſe of the King againſt Woodfall, and that their Lordſhips might read it, and take copies of it, if they pleaſed."

As this paper was not judged any way concluſive on the buſineſs, not even ſo much as the Houſe to take notice of it in its public capacity, Lord Camden, who had before pledged himſelf on this ſubject, did not let it paſs unnoticed. He offered to maintain, that the doctrine laid down as the judgment of the Court *was not the law of England*; declared he was at any time ready to enter into the debate, and preſſed his antagoniſt to appoint an early day for the purpoſe.

purpose. He also at the same time proposed several questions, founded upon the tenets contained in the paper, and which evidently tended to draw forth such matter in the answers, as might bring the subject in some manner within the cognizance of the House.

No specific answer was given to these questions; the method of proposing them was said to be unfair; that it was an attempt to take advantage by surprise, and the answering interrogatories was disclaimed. A day was then urged to give in the answers, and enter upon the debate; but this was not complied with as to any particular day, though a promise was given that it should be discussed at some future time; and this was afterwards explained away as to the giving of a future opinion in an unlimited time upon the subject of the questions.

Such were the attempts for an enquiry into the conduct of the Courts below respecting the case of Libels, which agitated much of the public mind of that day, but which resembled the character given by our great Moral Writer of the present veteran of the Stage—"A constant renovation of hope with an eternal disappointment."

Lord Camden, thus disappointed in bringing on a discussion of this question before the House, wished, at least, to prevent in future such doctrines from being the established practice of the Courts below, and for this purpose a Bill was drawn up (generally ascribed to his Lordship's constitutional pen) which he intended to have brought into Parliament, to put this important point of public liberty out of all manner of dubiety; but a disagreement happening between some of the principal persons of the Minority, it was for that reason postponed.

The public will readily see, that this Bill, which was printed at the time, was in substance the archetype of the late Bill on the same subject, brought in and so successfully carried through the House by Mr. Fox; and there can be little doubt but that this latter Gentleman (who at that period was commencing his political life) drew m of his information on the Law of Li from the opinions of Lord Camd not but that it is justice to say, at same time, of Mr. Fox, that he ava himself of those opportunities with usual industry and acumen, and when he brought in his late Bill, he dified and enforced the subject with eloquence, a constitutional knowle and arrangement, which did great cr even to his great abilities.

(To be continued.)

Account of, and Extracts from, the Edition of Russell's Natural Histor Aleppo.

THE additions made in this edi of the instructive, interesting splendid work before us, amount ne to one half of the book; which is to be considered as the joint produc of two brothers; men of character reputation in their profession; and w for a long series of years, enjoyed gular opportunities of becoming quainted with the various subjects t describe.

It was with difficulty that Dr. Russel, author of the Natural Hist of Aleppo, found leisure to sketch introductory part of this work. But considered it of importance to com his remarks to paper while imp sions were fresh, and he had an opp tunity, on the spot, of rectifying err as well as of prosecuting such furt enquiries as new objects should sugg The arrangement of materials thus j miscuously accumulated, was little tended to; being reserved for fut hours of leisure, which, he flatte himself, he should some time en But, soon after his arrival in Engl in 1754, he found his situation m distant than ever from the quiet of tireme

nent; and, after a slight revisal of papers, was too easily persuaded to en their publication. Though his k met with an indulgent reception, author himself was sensible of the intages he had lost, by not bestow- more pains on its preparation for press; and from that time he me- ted a new edition, which, he con- ed, might be introduced with iderable improvement in point arrangement, as well as by addi- s to such parts as appeared to be ctive. In matters of fact, little irred for correction; but he disco- d in several instances, that he was e to the imputation of being obscure, endeavouring to be concise; or, by supposing his readers already med of matters familiar to himself, ad sometimes omitted circumstances is descriptions, which perspicuity ired to be inserted. He found n also to regret the restraints he had osed on himself in his account of the ntal customs, by considering it as ly subservient to the medical part is work. He knew that the polity manners of the Turks had been ly described by several respectable ers; but he had frequent occasion emark in conversation, that many estic minutiæ, lying less in the way ravellers, had either escaped notice gether, or been erroneously repre- ed; while their utility, from their ection with Scriptural History, ered them interesting to the cu- s.

s it was expedient in the prosecution is plan to maintain a correspondence btaining additional information from a, he communicated his intentions e present editor, who had lived with several years at Aleppo; and who, 753, succeeded him as physician to British factory.

y the earliest opportunity after the cation of his book, he transmitted by to Aleppo, accompanied by a re- , that "the whole should be cally perused; that inaccuracies of y kind should be noted, and inquiry made into all such matters as seemed dubious; that corrections or additions should be suggested with an unreserved freedom; and, that by attention to ob- jects of natural history, every assistance should be given to render that part of his work less defective." The request of a brother, no less endeared by esteem than by the ties of natural affection, met with ready compliance.

The Editor, Dr. Patrick Russel, found among papers left to him by his deceased brother, the following MSS.: The Natural History, with a few mar- ginal alterations; A Diary of the Pro- gress of the Plague in 1742, 1743 and 1744; Journals of Pestilential Cases; and the Meteorological Register for ten years.

In the present edition, the various topics dispersed through the First Book of the former edition have been collected and arranged under separate chapters; a deviation from the miscellaneous mode formerly adopted, which rendered it necessary to make numerous additions to the text. But care has been taken, in the insertion of these, to assimilate them as nearly as possible to the ideas of the author, keeping in view his primary intention of rendering the Introduction subservient to the medical part of his work. The present work is divided into Six Books.

The First Book contains a description of the city and its environs; of the sea- sons, agriculture, and gardens.

The Second contains a general ac- count of the inhabitants; a more parti- cular description of the manners and customs of the Mohammedans; of the interior of the Turkish Haram; and a sketch of the government of the city.

The Third contains an account of the European inhabitants; of the native Christians and Jews; and of the present state of Arab literature in Syria.

The Fourth Book treats of indigeneous quadrupeds, birds, fishes, insects, and plants.

The Fifth contains meteorological ob- servations; with an account of the epi- demical

demical diſeaſes at Aleppo during the reſidence there.

The Sixth and laſt Book treats ſolely of the plague, and the method purſued by the Europeans for their preſervation.

To each volume are added notes and obſervations, with an appendix.

The Author of the Natural Hiſtory, Dr. A. R. in conformity to his general plan, was very brief in his account of the Haram. The Editor, therefore, has entered more at large on a ſubject of general curioſity, and but imperfectly known in Britain.

"For many years, he informs us, before he engaged in the preſent work, he had little leaſure for peruſing the journals of eaſtern travellers; and, after his return to Britain, he reſolved, with a view to avoid blending matters collected from reading, with what might be ſuggeſted by his experience in Turkey, not to look into books of travels, till he ſhould have ſketched from recollection all he meant to inſert as ſupplementary to his brother's book: but, after this, to peruſe as many as time would permit, and, comparing them with his own MS. as he proceeded, to note down ſuch circumſtances as ſhould appear to him new, doubtful, or erroneous. In this courſe of reading, ſome of the early travels were peruſed with ſatisfaction. The writers, though credulous in ſome things, were generally found correct in thoſe which fell under their own obſervation; and however miſtaken zeal might ſometimes betray them into miſrepreſentation of the religion and moral practices of the Mohammedans, their prejudices did not, perhaps, influence their accounts of the manners of the people, more than ſubtle theories of civil ſociety have, in modern times, influenced the obſervations of ſome more philoſophical traveller. If the editor had, ſometimes, the mortification to find himſelf under the neceſſity of differing from writers whoſe accuracy he reſpected, he often, on the other hand, had the ſatisfaction to find them, in the moſt material circumſtances, agree with the author and himſelf, and occaſional prove more full than either. In th firſt caſe, a note was ſufficient to expla or reconcile the difference; and, in th ſecond, references to the authors who deſcriptions ſeemed to be moſt exac were all that was required."

Theſe notices concerning this wor new in a very great meaſure in reſpect matter, and new throughout in regard form, we have extracted from a copiou judicious, and modeſt Preface, by th Editor.

Extracts from the History.

DESCRIPTION OF ALEPPO.

"Aleppo, the preſent metropolis Syria, is deemed, in importance, th third city in the Ottoman dominion In ſituation, magnitude, populatio and opulence, it is much inferior Conſtantinople and Cairo; nor can preſume to emulate the courtly ſplend of either of thoſe cities. But, in th ſalubrity of air, in the ſolidity and el gance of its private buildings, as we as the convenience and neatneſs of i ſtreets, Aleppo may be reckoned ſuperi to both.

"The city of Aleppo, including i extenſive ſuburbs, occupies eight ſma hills of unequal height, the intermedia vallies, and a conſiderable extent of fl ground: the whole comprehending circuit of about ſeven miles*."

TURKISH HOUSES.

"The dwelling houſes may be range under three claſſes; the firſt compr hending ſeraglios or palaces; the ſecon th

NOTE.

* An annexed plan and elevation the city of Aleppo, which is a beautifu engraving, on a large ſcale, aſſiſt th imagination in forming, from this verb deſcription, an idea of this great an antient city.

he houſes of the opulent merchants; nd the laſt, the houſes of the middling nd ordinary people.

"The modern ſeraglios at Aleppo are uge piles of building, in the compoition of which ſymmetry is moſt pererſely violated; though ſome parts, aken ſeparately, have claim to elegance, nd are well adapted to the climate. In ll of them the approach is through a arge unpaved court, where the Bahaw's horſes are regularly exerciſed by he pages, and allowed afterwards, in he ſummer, a few hours excepted, to emain all day in the open air. The ront of the main building is generally leformed by the irregular diſpoſition of he windows, and projection of the ioſks at unequal heights. The gate s arched, and decorated with marble of arious colours. Perſons of a certain ank paſs on horſeback through this to he bottom of the great ſtaircaſe, in the econd court, which leads up to a grand olonnade, expoſed either to the north r the weſt, and protected from the un by a frame of wood projecting bove, richly painted or gilt, or by urtains ſuſpended between the columns. t is provided alſo with ſmall fountains, nd with divans, for the accommodation f perſons in waiting. The ſtate apartnents are of an oblong form with lofty lat cielings, and are well lighted by a ow of large windows. The walls and eilings are adorned with flowers, fruits, r other fancy ornaments, painted in ively colours, intermixed with gilding, nd richly varniſhed. In ſome chambers, views of towns, gardens, or houſes, re painted over the doors; but no uman figures are admitted, and little egard is paid to the rules of perſpecive. On the pannels over the windows nd cupboards are inſcribed proverbs, entences from the Koran, ſtanzas from heir poets, and ſometimes complimenary verſes from the maſter of the houſe. Theſe are all in the Arabic language, nd painted in an embelliſhed character eculiar to inſcriptions.

"The Harem, or quarter allotted to he women, conſiſts of a large court, communicating with others much ſmaller, in which are the bath, the private kitchen, laundry, and other offices. Part of the principal court is planted with trees and flowering ſhrubs; the reſt is paved. At the ſouth end is a ſquare baſon of water with jet d'eaus, and cloſe to it, upon a ſtone muſtaby, or platform, is built a ſmall pavilion; or the muſtaby being only railed in, an open divan is occaſionally formed on it. This being ſome ſteps higher than the baſon, a ſmall fountain is uſually placed in the middle of the divan, the moſaic pavement round which, being conſtantly wetted by the jet d'eaus, diſplay a variety of ſplendid colours, and the water, as it runs to the baſon, through marble channels which are rough at bottom, produces a pleaſing murmur. Where the ſize of the court admits of a larger ſhrubbery, temporary divans are placed in the grove, or arbours are formed of ſlight latticed frames, covered by the vine, the roſe, or the jaſmine; the roſe ſhooting to a moſt luxuriant height when in full flower, is elegantly pictureſque. Facing the baſon, on the ſouth ſide of the court, is a wide, lofty, arched alcove, about eighteen inches higher than the pavement, and entirely open to the court. It is painted in the ſame manner as the apartments; but the roof is finiſhed in plain or gilt ſtucco, and the floor round a ſmall fountain is paved with marble of ſundry colours, with a jet d'eau in the middle. A large divan * is here prepared; but, being intended

NOTE.

* The divan is formed in the following manner: Acroſs the upper end, and along the ſides of the room, is fixed a wooden platform, four feet broad, and ſix inches high. Upon this are laid cotton mattraſſes, exactly of the ſame breadth, and over theſe a cover of broadcloth, trimmed with gold lace and fringes, hanging over to the ground. A number of large oblong cuſhions, ſtuffed hard with cotton, and faced with flowered

intended for the ſummer, chints and Cairo mats are employed, inſtead of cloth, velvet, and carpets.

" It is called by way of diſtinction the divan, and by its north aſpect, and a ſloping painted ſhed projecting over the arch, being protected from the ſun, it offers a delicious ſituation in the hot months. The ſound, not leſs than the ſight, of the jet d'eaus is extremely refreſhing; and if there be a breath of air ſtirring, it arrives ſcented by the Arabian jaſmine, the henna, and other fragrant plants growing in the ſhrubbery, or ranged in pots round the baſon. There is uſually, on each ſide of the alcove, a ſmall room or cabinet, neatly fitted up, and ſerving for retirement. Theſe rooms are called Kubbe, whence probably the Spaniards derived the word rendered by ſome other nations in Europe alcove."

TABLE OF A TURKISH GRANDEE.

" The Turks go to dinner about eleven o'clock in winter, but in ſummer ſomewhat earlier. The table is prepared in the following manner: In the middle of the divan, a round cloth is ſpread for the preſervation of the carpet, and upon that is placed either a folding-ſtand, or a ſmall ſtool about fifteen inches high, which ſerves to ſupport a large round plate, or table, ſometimes of ſilver, but commonly of copper

NOTE.

flowered velvet, are then arranged on the platform cloſe to the wall. The two upper corners of the divan are furniſhed alſo with ſofter cuſhions, half the ſize of the others, which are laid upon a ſquare fine mattraſs, ſpread over thoſe of cloth; both being faced with brocade. The corners in this manner diſtinguiſhed are held to be places of honour, and a great man never offers to reſign them to perſons of inferior rank. The terraced floor in the middle, being firſt matted, is covered with the fineſt carpets of Perſia or Turkey.

tinned. Upon this a few ſaucers ar ſymmetrically diſpoſed, containing pic kles, ſalad, leban (a preparation c four milk) and ſalt, and all around nearer the edge, are laid thin narro cakes of very white bread, and wooden or tortoiſe-ſhell ſpoons. They do no uſe table-knives and forks, their fingers ſerving inſtead of them; and the roaſt meat is uſually ſo much done, that it can eaſily be torn aſunder, or is carved by one of the attendants with his kiſ hanjer. Each gueſt then helps himſelf, and if the morſel happens to be too large, the cakes of bread ſupply the place of plates. A ſilk and cotton towel, large enough to ſurround the table, is laid on the ground, which the gueſts, when ſeated, take up over their knees. After the table is thus prepared a ſilver ewer and baſon, for waſhing the hands, is brought round to the gueſts who laying aſide their outer garments in the ſummer, or the large furs in the winter, take their places, and ſit all the while on their hams and heels; a poſture inſufferably irkſome to thoſe who have not been early accuſtomed to it; and to many elderly men ſo uneaſy, that they either ſit on the edge of the mattraſs, or are indulged with a cuſhion reverſed. It is cuſtomary for each perſon to ſay a ſhort grace for himſelf in a low voice. The diſhes are brought up covered, and ſet down in the middle of the table, one at a time in ſucceſſion; the whole amounting to twenty or thirty; and the ſame ſervice is repeated, with little variation, every day.

" The firſt diſh is almoſt conſtantly ſoup, and the laſt a plain pilau. The intermediate courſe conſiſts of a variety of diſhes. A liſt of Turkiſh diſhes which I brought from Aleppo, makes the number amount to one hundred and forty-one, excluſive of khuſhaffs, creams, and confections. Mutton in ſmall bits, roaſted on iron ſkewers, with ſlices of either apples or artichoke bottoms, and onions between each piece, or mutton minced ſmall, and beat up with ſpiceries into balls, and roaſted alſo on ſkewers; both which are called kubab. Mutton or

lamb

nb ſtewed with gourds, roots, herbs, d chiches. Fowls, pigeons, and ſome- es quails, or other ſmall birds, boil- or roaſted, but more frequently made o ragouts. Farce-meat, which is led mah-ſhee, compoſed of mutton, e, piſtachios, currants, pine-nuts, al- nds, ſuet, ſpice, and garlic, is ſerved in a variety of ſhapes, and takes an ditional name from the reſpective fruit ich is farced or ſtuffed. It is alſo veloped in the leaves of vine, endive, t, or borage, and is then called y ak. A lamb thus farced, and roaſt- entire, is a diſh not uncommon at ſts. Beſides all this, they have feve- ſorts of pies; minced meat with negranate grains ſpread upon thin es, and baked on an iron plate; ſau- es made without blood; and a great iety of ſweet diſhes and paſtry, the mer made with honey or dibs, and her luſcious; the latter is very well de, but retains the ſtrong taſte of the ab butter. The Turks ſeldom eat , and ſea fiſh is rarely brought to vn, except for the Europeans. Nei- r are they fond of geeſe or ducks; d wild fowl, as well as other kinds of ne, though very plentiful, are ſeldom n at their tables. A few plates of eet ſlummery are ſerved by way of ſſert, for they ſeldom ſerve fruit at t time. And laſt of all appears a ge khuſhaf, which is a decoction of ed figs, currants, apricots, cherries, ples, or other fruits, made into a thin up, with piſtachio nuts, almonds, or ne ſlices of the fruit left ſwimming in liquor. This is ſerved cold, ſome- es iced, and with a few ſpoonfuls of the repaſt concludes.

They drink nothing but water at als, and very often do not drink till hour after dinner. They do not ink healths, but wiſh health to the rſon after he has drank, whether ter or ſherbet; and the compliment returned, by ſlightly touching the ht temple with the fingers of the right nd extended, with wiſhing the conti- ance of health and long life. They only a ſhort while at table, and when a perſon does not chuſe either to eat more, or to wait the khuſhaf, he may riſe without breach of good manners. But the hoſt often invites to taſte of par- ticular diſhes, and the removes are at any rate ſo quick, that the gueſts, by neceſſity as well as from complaiſance, are induced to eat of a greater variety than they poſſibly would do from choice.

After getting up from table every one reſumes his place on the divan, and waits till water and ſoap be brought for waſhing the mouth and hands; after which pipes and coffee are ſerved round.

EDUCATION OF TURKISH LADIES.

The Turkiſh girls of condition are carefully educated; and thoſe of every denomination are taught ſilence, and a modeſt reſerved demeanour, in the pre- ſence of the men. From infancy they are ſeldom carried abroad without a gauze handkerchief thrown over the head, and from the age of ſix or ſeven they wear the veil.

When about ſeven years old, they are ſent to ſchool, to learn to ſew and embroider; but their work in embroi- dery is greatly inferior to that of the Conſtantinople ladies. The handker- chiefs of the men are embroidered with ſilk of various colours, as well as with gold and ſilver, and are common pre- ſents made by the women, in the ſame manner as worked watch-caſes, purſes, and tobacco bags. Some of the girls, as remarked before, are taught to read and write the Arabic; but all are in- ſtructed in their prayers, their duty to their parents, and the exterior forms of behaviour. Perſons of condition ſeldom ſend their children to the public ſchool after the ninth year, either engaging pro- feſſed teachers to come into the Harem, or, making an interchange, become tutoreſſes to each other's children. By this laſt mode, the petulance ſo often the conſequence of indulgence at home, is in ſome meaſure corrected; for the voluntary tutoreſs maintains ſtrict au- thority, keeps the young pupil under

her eye, makes her ſit in the apartment where ſhe herſelf and her ſlaves are at work, and when ſhe goes from home, ſhe leaves the girl under the care of ſome one who is to make a report of her conduct. A laudable diſcretion in converſation is preſerved in the preſence of theſe girls, and an indirect leſſon is occaſionally given, by reprimanding their ſlaves in their hearing. Indeed, the whole of their education appears not to conſiſt ſo much in a formal courſe of precepts, as in artfully ſupplying the pupil with examples in domeſtic life, from which ſhe may draw rules for her own conduct; and which, being as it were the reſult of her own reflection, acquire, perhaps, more laſting influence. The early ſeparation of the boys and girls, (for they are ſent to different reading ſchools) ſoon leads each ſex to the purſuit of its peculiar amuſements, preparing them gradually for the disjoined ſtate of their future lives. The boys grow impatient of confinement in the Harem, and love to paſs their time among the pages and the horſes: they aſſume a grave, ſedate air, and imitate the manners of thoſe whom they obſerve to be reſpected among the men. The girl forms different ideas of her own dignity, grows attentive to the punctilios of her ſex, is proudly fond of her veil, and ſtrives to imitate the gait, the tone, and voice, and the peculiar phraſes of thoſe ladies whom ſhe has heard chiefly commended.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE TURKS.

It is uſual, when a perſon is deemed dangerouſly ill, to bring one or two Skeiks *, to read portions of the Koran, and to pray by the bedſide. At the approach of death, the attendants turn the face of the ſick perſon, who lies extended on his back, towards Mecca. The inſtant he expires, the women who a in the chamber give the alarm, b ſhrieking as if diſtracted; and are ſoo joined by all the females in the Haren This conclamation is termed the Wu waly. It is ſo ſhrill as to be hear eſpecially in the night, at a prodigiou diſtance; and in the time of the plagu is dreadfully alarming to the ſick as we as to thoſe in health, whom it rouſes fro ſleep. Some of the near female relation when appriſed of what has happene repair to the houſe, and the Wulwaly which had pauſed for ſome time, is re newed upon the entrance of each viſitan into the Harem.

The corpſe is kept no longer than i neceſſary to compleat the preparation for its interment, which ſeldom requir more than a few hours. The acquaint ance, as well as kindred of the deceaſed attend the funeral proceſſion, whic proceeds in the following order: A number of old Sheiks, with tattered banners, and repeating inceſſantly ullah ullah, in a humming tone, walk firſt Next comes the bier, ſurrounded b other Sheiks, ſome of whom, in a loud voice, chaunt certain verſes of the Koran The bier is carried by porters employed on purpoſe, who are occaſionally relieved by ſuch perſons who think it meritorious to lend their aſſiſtance. Immediately behind the bier the male relations and acquaintance walk in ranks, and after them the women and female ſlaves, led by the chief mourner, who is by far the moſt intereſting figure. She advances, ſupported by two attendants, her hair diſhevelled, and her veil flying looſely. She is bathed in tears, and by ſtarts ſends forth the moſt diſmal ſhrieks, or in an agony of unutterable grief ſobs bitterly. Then, as if frantic, ſhe tears her hair, and beats her naked boſom; or with arms ſtretched to their full length, claſping her hands together, and raiſing them aloft, ſhe ſeems ſilently to tax Heaven with unkindneſs. Theſe acts of extravagancy are ſometimes, but not always, feigned. The tranſports of a mother following her

NOTE.

* Schoolmaſters, copyiſts, or ſcribes, and others attached to the ſervice of the moſques.

r only child to the grave, or of the dowed matron of a young family, ry expreſſions that plainly ſhow them be not merely the ſeemings of ſorrow. me of the other near relations, like e profeſſed mourners hired to increaſe e pomp, think it decent to exhibit cens of exceſſive grief, but the reſt of e women walk calmly along, only ning at intervals in a general Wul- ly. In this order the proceſſion ad- nces in a quick pace to the court- rd. of ſome neighbouring moſque, ere, the bier being ſet down, a funeral vice is performed by the Iman; after ich, it proceeds in the ſame order as ore, to the burial ground.

The near relations (the men firſt, and erwards the women) viſit the ſepul- e on the third, the ſeventh, and fortieth day after the interment. ey celebrate alſo the anniverſary. lemn prayers are offered up at the ab for the repoſe of the deceaſed, l victuals and money are diſtributed the poor; but the women viſit the ves on their ordinary garden days. ey ſet out, attended by a ſmall train females, early in the morning, carry- flowers and aromatic herbs to be- w the tomb. The moment they ve at the place they give looſe afreſh heir ſorrows in loud ſcreams, inter- ted at intervals by the chief mourner, o, in a lower tone of voice, recalls endearing circumſtances of paſt es, or, in a tender apoſtrophe to the eaſed, appeals to the pains ſhe inceſ- ly employed to render his life happy. deſcribes the forlorn condition of family now he is gone, and mingles l reproach with the profeſſions of un- rable affection. The ſtillneſs of the ning is favourable to the Wulwaly: ſurrounding tombs, the attitudes and on of the mourners, all conſpire to reſt a ſpectator, who, at the time, s not conſider that the whole ſcene ften little more than a mere external y.

The men, as already remarked, ngly expreſs their diſapprobation of e wild demonſtrations of ſorrow, regarding them, in ſome degree, as impious; for on the death of relations, as under all other misfortunes, they themſelves aſſume the appearance of humble reſignation to the decrees of Providence. They rarely viſit the tombs on extraordinary days, and then do no more than ſit penſively ſilent, or breathe a ſhort ejaculation. Yet ſometimes, in croſſing the burial-grounds about ſun-ſet, a diſconſolate father is ſeen ſitting ſolitary by the recent grave of an only ſon; where, bending under years and affliction, his eyes raiſed in ſilent adoration, while tears fall faſt on his blanched and neglected beard, he gives way to the forbidden emotions of grief, and ſits an affecting object to the eye of ſympathy.

Did our limits at all admit, we ſhould go on, for the amuſement of our readers, and in juſtice to theſe volumes, to diſplay their nature and deſign by farther extracts. It is not indeed without difficulty that we refrain from making larger quotations from the general ſketch, given in Book I. Chap. 2. of the maritime coaſt of Syria, and the general face of the country near Aleppo, particularly of a cavity known by the name of a Sunk Village, one thouſand ſix hundred feet in circumference, and one hundred and ſeventy feet in depth; from the firſt, ſecond, third, fourth and fifth chapters of Book II. of the ſtature, complection, and dreſs of the Aleppeens: their bagnios, ſtory-tellers, and muſic; their viſits, feaſts, and hoſpitality; the reception of phyſicians, and mode of their viſits; the diverſions of the Harem, female intrigues, and the paſſion of love as it is modified in Turkey. Equal entertainment and inſtruction might be extracted from Book III. which treats of the Europeans reſiding at Aleppo; their houſes, tables, female ſociety, amuſements and exerciſes. Of the native Chriſtians, or Greeks; their religion, manner of living, and character. Of the Jews; their characters, occupations, intrigues, and influence in Turkey. What is written in theſe valuable volumes on the

the ſubjects of literature, phyſic, and natural hiſtory, though leſs generally intereſting, will arreſt the attention of men of letters and ſcience ſtill more than the articles juſt enumerated, and are of univerſal utility; for ſuch we deem every thing to be that tends to illuſtrate the progreſs and the variations of the human mind in different circumſtances or ſituations.

The volumes under review form a moſt amuſing as well as inſtructive miſcellany. The ſcene of our authors'—we mean both the brothers'—obſervations is in a country familiarized to our imagination from our earlieſt years, and rendered venerable by its connection with the Sacred Scriptures. The obſervations themſelves relate in general to what is moſt intereſting to human nature; and they are made by men qualified by education, and enabled by opportunities ſingularly advantageous, for a long ſeries of years together, and in ſucceſſion to each other, to inveſtigate and diſcover the truth; a taſk on which they entered with virtuous and patriotic intentions, and in the fulfilment of which they have perſevered with great induſtry and candour. The younger Ruſſel, particularly, has laboured with wonderful aſſiduity; not only inquiring into dubious facts on the ſpot, but reading a world of books on all that relates to Turkey, particularly to Syria; and from his brother's obſervations, his own, and the relations of other writers, fairly and candidly forming a general and true picture of both phyſical and moral nature in the intereſting quarter here deſcribed.

He freely acknowledges errors or overſights on the part of his brother and himſelf, while he does ample juſtice to the merit of other authors, finds ſome apology for their defects, and corrects their miſtakes with much modeſty. It is, in fact, a natural air of ſound common ſenſe, a love of truth, and of genuine modeſty, as well as philanthropy, riſing far above local and traditionary prejudices, that forms the moſt prominent feature in the HISTORY OF ALEPPO.

Nor has the publiſher of this edition been deficient to do honour to this valuable work in the typographical part. It is printed in a fair, legible character, large, but not too large; royal paper, and adorned with ſeventeen elegant engravings.

Remarks on Rome.

From Gray's Travels, juſt publiſhed.

BY what variety of features may Rome be characterized! We are confuſed with the unconnected diverſity of objects which we have ſeen in a few days, under the direction of the abbé André, a Cicerone, who attends us upon reaſonable terms, and is an œconomiſt in diſburſements; who is an abſolute walking map, and ſufficiently intelligent in the hiſtory of the antiquities to which he conducts us. We have already viſited many of the fallen monuments of the heathen empire—the ſhattered columns of temples in which idolatry triumphed—the broken remains of aqueducts which conveyed whole rivers to Rome—the crumbling walls of theatres where gladiators were fed to bleed freely, and taught to die gracefully for the amuſement of unfeeling ſpectators, females as well as males—the ſunk arches, through which captive ſovereigns were led in chains and inſulted dignity.

Intermixed with theſe, we have ſeen the proud dominion of papal Rome—the palaces of its ambitious pontiffs—the muſeums, in which the works of ancient genius are collected together with the rival productions of modern times; the churches, in which the ornaments of heathen buildings are introduced with ſplendid, though often incongruous application.

It is vain to look for any features of Pagan or Chriſtian Rome ſeparately; they are ſtrangely blended and incorporated

ted together. It is ſometimes difficult aſcertain the works of ancient and odern times, and almoſt impoſſible to ſcriminate between the characters of cient and modern ſuperſtition. Houſes recent date exhibit the detached and ulptured fragments of Roman build-gs. Chriſtian churches are erected the foundations, and conſtructed with e materials of heathen temples. The tues of the apoſtles are ſupported by e columns of the emperors; and the mains of the puteoli, deſigned for the ception of the vileſt ſlaves, are loſt in e labyrinth of the catacombs, now noured as the ſepulchre of the pri-tive martyrs. Could Rome, in its ud day, have foreſeen that the pro-ors of the deſpiſed religion of Jeſus uld, in future ages, thus have domi-n over the ruins of its Pagan muni-nce, how would its haughty creſt e been lowered!

It is really intereſting to conſider, v Papal Rome has riſen from the es, and inveſted itſelf with the pomp the Gentile city! The church of Theodore ſtands on the ruins of a ple erected in honour of the infant nders of Rome, on the ſpot where y were fabulouſly reported to have n nurſed. The church of St. Coſmo St. Damian unfolds the gates of a ple, dedicated to the ſame reputed nders of the city. That of Santa ria, ſopra Minerva, beſpeaks its own in; and without going out of Rome nd the walls of the temple of Bac-s in the church of St. Urbino, we l only obſerve, that the Pantheon, cated by Agrippa to Jove and other ies, was conſecrated by Pope Boni-the fourth to the Virgin and holy yrs, and by Gregory the fourth to the ſaints. The Corinthian braſs, oiled from the portico of this tem-was converted into the canopy, orted by its wreathed columns, at Papal altar of St. Peter's; and the ch of St. Paul is decorated with le pillars, drawn from the mauſo-of Hadrian.

he ſupporters of the Romiſh faith were pleaſed with the idea of converting the ſanctuaries of falſehood and impiety to the purpoſes of reputed holineſs; and, upon ſimilar principles, they erected the Carthuſian convent over the baths of Dioclefian; the church of St. Andrea della Valle, on the place where ſtood the theatre of Pompey; that of St. Marcello, on the ſcite of the temple of Iſis, ſuppreſſed even by Tiberius for its infamy; and that of St. Agnes over ſome public ſtews, from the ſtain of which the ſaint was miraculouſly preſerved, as the elegant ſculpture of Algardi teſtifies.

It would have been well for the integrity and reputation of the ſucceſſors of St. Peter, if they had borrowed only the external materials of the heathen buildings, inſtead of adopting at the ſame time the Pagan rites, and incorporating prophane ceremonies with the purity of the Chriſtian worſhip. But unhappily the temples, dedicated to Chriſtian ſaints, became often as much the ſcenes of idolatry as thoſe which had been devoted to fictitious deities. The ſtatues of heroes were converted into thoſe of martyrs, ſtill to receive adoration, and to preſide at conſecrated altars. Thoſe who entered the church, like thoſe who entered the temple, ſprinkled themſelves with the luſtral water, enhaled the perfumed incenſe, beheld the lighted taper, and hung up the votive tablet.

The continuance of heathen practices has ſometimes been noticeable in other inſtances. The veſtal virgins revived again in the perſons of nuns—proceſſions of the hoſt but mimicked an ancient pattern—canonized ſaints ſucceeded to tutelary gods, and licentious ceremonies, in honour of indecent emblems, are ſtill remembered‡. The circumſtances and appendages of the heathen worſhip were ſometimes adopted, and probably in con-

NOTE.

‡ Witneſs the proceſſions that exiſted within a century in Sicily—the finger of St. Coſmo, and the concha veneris worn by pilgrims.

ſequence

ſequence of the heathen reproaches againſt the Chriſtians, for wanting thoſe things which mankind had been accuſtomed to reverence as moſt ſolemn and acceptable to the Divinity. They ſhould ſeem, at leaſt by their exact conformity, to reſult from imitation on the part of the Romaniſts, and not, as the learned but fanciful Warburton imagined, from the general influence of ſuperſtition, producing the ſame effects under both ſyſtems.

Cuſtoms long eſtabliſhed in religion muſt have retained ſome power over thoſe who determined to relinquiſh their errors; and however primitive chriſtianity might reprobate exiſting ſuperſtitions, ſome things were retained as harmleſs in accommodation to prejudice, and ſome were inſenſibly received by that ſpirit of imitation through which manners gradually coaleſce, wherever long intercourſe prevails, as it is eaſy, in civil matters alſo, to trace ſome lines of conformity between the character of ancient and modern Rome.

That the conſequence of this adaptation in religious matters has been prejudicial to the reputation of Papacy, and that the doctrine of the Romiſh church is, in conſequence, in a great degree anti-chriſtian, has been ſhewn by many writers. The ſpirit of its correſpondent inſtitutions was often, perhaps, good, but that ſpirit is now evaporated, and its vital intention decayed, while the church is loaded with an accumulation of barren and deſtructive ceremonies.

One feature of purity, however, the Romiſh church has preſented amidſt all its corruptions—a ſpirit of chriſtian benevolence to its members, carried often to exceſs; a ſpirit, demonſtrated in every poſſible diſplay of charity for the ſuccour of every variety of diſtreſs; and hence a ſtriking character of diſtinction may be diſcovered between heathen and papal Rome, in the numberleſs inſtitutions which now exiſt for the relief of human miſery of every kind, and attaching to every age, from the cradle to the grave, and in the proviſion for every want, mental or bodily, that can admit of aſſiſtance or remedy.

At all times there has been ſomething of grandeur in the Roman character: in all ages it has diſplayed features impoſing, at leaſt, though dangerous. In the periods of the republic we cannot but admire, amidſt military paſſions and a rage for conqueſt, an uncommon generoſity to the vanquiſhed, an invincible fortitude, a diſintereſted patriotiſm, private temperance, and integrity of domeſtic manners. Amidſt the corruption that accompanied the increaſe of empire, we are ſtill dazzled by the diſplay of genius and captivating literature; by a morality highly refined and ſplendid, though debaſed with inherent errors and mixed with vicious principles by a vivid animation of eloquence and enchanting graces of poetry. If the virtues of the Romans have been attractive, their vices have been alſo great and extraordinary; their corruptions have been vaſt, their ſuperſtitions domineering and of extenſive influence.

The temper of the Romans, ever aſpiring, ſtill often exhibits its force in the degenerate race of the preſent day, in which we may notice a commanding preſence, an expreſſive countenance, an impoſing air, a genius and a vigour which need but encouragement and direction to break through the fetters which reflect their exertion. If we would advert to the magnificence of the ancient city, as diſcernible in monuments ſtill extant, we muſt conſider, with aſtoniſhment, the grand, though half-dilapidated fabric of the Coliſæum; the extent and accommodations of the Imperial baths, ſpread out like provinces with walks, porticos, and muſeums, enriched with every variety of decoration *; the

NOTES.

* "Lavacra in modum provinciarum extructa," ſays Ammianus Marcellinus, ſpeaking of the Antoninian baths erected by Caracalla, which contained private baths for 23,000 perſons, and were yet ſmaller than thoſe of Dioclefian.

temple

mples of the city and its obelisks, its umphal arches and well-compacted ads, carried over rivers and mountains the extremities of the remotest pro-nces; its aqueducts, its catacombs, its mbs, and its palaces †.

The remaining monuments, erected the flourishing times of the republic, e inconsiderable when compared with ose of its declining state. The Tiber ll divides the city, though not with e καθαρον ρεον, "the clear stream" of hich Dionysius speaks; but how have e artificial works of men perished!

"Discе hinc quid possit Fortuna, im-
"mota labescunt
"Et quæ perpetuo sunt fluitura ma-
"nent,"

ys the ingenious conceit of an Italian oet ‡.

Mark Fortune's power; fix'd monu-
ments decay,
And things which ever fluctuate ever
stay.

)f the Sublician or Æmilian bridge nly some piers are now left; of the apitol, the site alone is known: its im-nobile Saxum has disappeared; of the emple, where Numa Pompilius had his ntercourse with Ægeria, and derived nctions for his salutary laws, nothing emains but a dripping grotto with a roken statue; of the great work of the Cloaca Maxima but one arch of a sewer s to be seen.

When an acquaintance with the works of Greece and of other countries pro-luced a taste for the arts, the emulation of the candidates for popular favour, nd the rivalship and munificence of Im-perial patronage, filled the city with buildings of useful or ostentatious cha-racter. The quarries of Egypt were imported, and the marbles of Asia were worked up to Grecian designs. Unfor-tunately it happened that the temples erected in the earlier periods, and the edifices built near them in later times, were so crouded together, that they must have lost half their effect.

(To be continued.)

NOTES.

† In the time of Cæsar there were fourteen aqueducts which supplied 150 spouting fountains and 118 public baths, besides water for the Naumachiæ.

‡ Janus Vitalis.

THE TELEGRAPHE,

Having occasioned much conversation and much fruitless conjecture, in order to throw some light on this ingenious mode of conveying intelligence, we shall insert the following elucidatory circumstance, which, for the information of our readers, we have extracted from Young's Tour, vol. i. page 79, second edition, 4to. 1794.

"IN electricity M. Losmond has made a remarkable discovery: you write two or three words on a paper: he takes it with him into a room, and turns a machine inclosed in a cylindrical case, at the top of which is an electrometer, a small fine pith ball: a wire connects with a similar cylinder and electrometer in a distant apartment, and his wife, by remarking the corresponding motions of the ball, writes down the words they indicate, from which it appears that he has formed an alphabet of motions. As the length of the wire makes no difference in the effect, a correspondence might be carried on to any distance—within and without a besieged town for instance—or for a purpose much more worthy, and a thousand times more harmless, between two lovers prohibited or prevented from any better connection."

POLYANTHEA.

No. XVIII.

ON FOOLS AND POLITICS.

I HAVE a certain predilection, I muſt confeſs, for all your ſententious fools; they ſpeak indeed without any meaning; but inſpiration ſupplies the want of thought, and chance will often do more than genius. Whenever I meet with a chef d'œuvre of nonſenſe, I compare it to the work of that painter, who after long endeavouring to repreſent the foam of Alexander's horſe, ſucceeded at laſt by throwing the ſponge at his own handy-work. Thus, I think, our great parent nature, after labouring to make an extraordinary man, but to no purpoſe, will jumble at laſt the elemental forms, and bring to light a natural fool in all his glory. Sancho for me is the king of all fools; he never ſays an idle word: whenever any thing abſurd eſcapes him, I take it all in a ſpiritual ſenſe, and bow with myſterious reverence to what I do not underſtand. But there is one aſſertion of his which I cannot well digeſt, and which I propoſe as an annual theme to all men of literature. He tells us, that in his airy voyage he had obſerved the earth to be like a grain of ſand, and the people on earth no bigger than hazel nuts. I have conſulted many philologers upon this difficulty, and read over Cornelius-a-Lapide upon the Apocalyps, and Porta on occult writing, but in vain. One of my friends told me that it was all a lie, that Sancho having his eyes covered thought no one could ſee him, as the ſtupid oſtrich conceals her head under her wing to eſcape the hunters. This explanation I rejected as bordering on incredulity. I then applied to a very profound and ſapient philoſopher, who had read over ninety-four times the whole eſſay of Locke, and had written a commentary upon Mr. Locke's Definition of Identity. Friend, ſays he you muſt obſerve the difference betwee primary and ſecondary qualities: ſhap and colour I maintain to be ſecondar againſt any man. For ſince identity i that principle of ſameneſs by which w know each thing to be the ſame as it is and ſince what is the ſame can be n other, and therefore identity is not di verſity, and vice verſa, I conclude tha as long as the thing is not changed i is the ſame. Bleſs me, ſir, anſwered I you puzzle all my ſenſes: no matter fo that, replied my philoſopher, you know that ſcience is nothing, if it can be underſtood, and ſo to proceed; if through a teleſcope you look at a diſtant object as a church or a ſign-poſt, the object i the ſame becauſe it is the ſame church and therefore more or leſs do not change the ſpecies. Now as we do not know nor care, (to uſe the words of my grea maſter,) whether there really exiſt a circle in nature, and ſtill we talk o circles for the ſake of rational enquiry and for the promotion of knowledge, ſo may we affirm that no certain magnitude exiſts in nature, and therefore Sancho coincides with Mr. Locke. But is Mr. Locke right, anſwered I, or had Sancho a teleſcope? ſir, anſwered the philoſopher, I do not underſtand ſuch jeſting, and if you read Mr. Locke, you would know in what conſiſts "the pleaſantry of wit." I had gone too far in ſcepticiſm, and thought more prudent to make my recantation; but the man of ideas was inexorable, and refuſed to lend me another ſyllable. At laſt I bethought me of going to Abcalan, the antiquarian; I told him plainly my doubts, and the explanation offered by my two friends. He laughed at both, and anſwered as follows:

There are two mediums of ſcience, that is to ſay, the works of the antients, and the myſtery of the Kabbala: as for ideas I have nothing to ſay about them, for I have none at all. How do you know the exiſtence of the tower of Babel but by authority? No more than we

know of the Grand Mogul. I can-
t, indeed, venture to say how men
ere formerly made, but I know from
ristotle that they had five fingers, and
at the Lynx made water twelve times
the day: whether they did eat in
rmer times I cannot pretend to affirm,
t I am sure they had teeth, for these
e mentioned by Homer, and I con-
ude that these teeth were used, as at
esent, for carnal purposes. Now
ncho is an ancient author, and there-
re canonical; besides which, I shall
ing you texts to prove his veracity.
enippus, who certainly flew to heaven
much as Sancho did, assures us that
hen he had got half way to the moon,
e earth disappeared, and that he never
ould have found it out, but by the
arkling of the Icarian sea. Fenelon
forms us in his Telemachus, that the
ds in heaven view the oceans here
ce drops of water, and each kingdom
ce a grain of sand, and men like ants
ghting for a straw, and wars like the
ay of children. You see here the
me inversio rationis which I apply to
tiquarian purposes. I shall conclude
ith the proverb of a wise king: "we
rdly can find out what is upon the
round, and who will attempt to exa-
ine what happens in the clouds; that
to say, the devil knows where?"

Next in rank to Sancho I place Jo-
athan Swift; for he had been all his
fe seducing his own reason to the cause
f folly. His preface to the Tale of
ne Tub is so strongly resembling the
roduction of a Sicilian madman, that
ne might suspect some collusion between
ne authors; the preface is as follows:

"I, Joseph Buscemi, have thought it
y duty to collect together my writings
oth in prose and verse, and to publish
em again in my own name, with some
ddition of wit and humour, to prevent
ne wrongs which may be done to my
ame by witlings, who by their blunders
ay render me hated or mistrusted to
ings and emperors of good-will and
onest principles, when I am dead and
one, and please to remark (in a note)
hat I regularly hand over each day
hese original papers of mine to the man
who cooks my chocolate after morning
prayers, to have my fire lighted up; for
I think that such ingenious lucubrations
as mine deserve the honour of burning."
This honour alludes to the custom of
burning religious instruments when they
are no longer fit for use, to prevent all
profanation. The preface itself is ex-
cellent Latin. *Operæ pretium esse statui,
si quod solutâ oratione vel melicâ con-
scripsi, id omne nunc in unum redigere,
nomine quoque meo adscripto laboribus
meis, cum grano salis; ut ajunt, ne rem
scioli nostram pessumdent more atque modu-
lo suo, incidamque miser post fata mea in
odium atque suspicionem regum atque prin-
cipum "bonæ voluntatis & intentionis."
Hæc scripta porro quotidie mea originalia
trado manipulatori coccolatæ meæ ad ac-
cendendum post incruentum sacrificium ig-
nem. Igne namque dignas puto studiosas
meas lucubrationes.* There runs through
the whole of this preface such a vein of
irony, such a consistency of madness and
keenness of ridicule, as might tempt one
to suspect that nature had intended to
beggar all ingenuity of man, and shame
all power of imitation.

The subject naturally leads to politics,
the science of fools, and we shall our-
selves attempt at something in this
way

We had mentioned about eight months
since the gradual advances of Robe-
spierre to despotic power; (Polyanth.
XIII.) We have seen the fall of this
favourite, and cannot help remarking
the great similitude between this minion
of the Halle and the minister of Tibe-
rius. Sejanus first introduced himself
into the affections of his master by seem-
ing to risque his life for the emperor's
sake. Robespierre got admission into
power by protesting his readiness to die
for the people: both were equally noted
for dissimulation and treachery. Seja-
nus usurped the property of the publi-
cans: Robespierre condemned to death
the Fermiers Généraux: Robespierre
was called the father of his country,
he was adored by the people, and re-
vered by the convention. Sejanus was
idolized by the people, and incensed by
the senate as father of his country, and

next to the ſovereign. Sejanus was undone by a party which he had predeſtined to deſtruction: Robeſpierre by the faction which he had doomed to the guillotine. When the firſt accuſation was brought againſt Sejanus, the ſenate fearing ſome ſtratagem of the miniſters of their oppreſſor, were afraid of voting. When Tallien moved for enquiring into the ſyſtem of Eſpionage and deſpotiſm introduced by Robeſpierre, the convention fearing ſome ſtratagem, applauded the ſpeech of Robeſpierre, and paſſed to the order of the day. When he fell, like Sejanus, his memory was ſet up to univerſal execration: both lived to torture mankind, and both died by the ſame engines of cruelty which they had employed againſt their country.

Barrere now tells us, that all the paſt acts of the convention were the work of twenty-five or thirty men of the committee of general ſafety. Let us hear from Lyſias the ſtory of the thirty tyrants, and then conſider whether one might not think him ſpeaking in Auguſt 1794.

But as ſoon as the *thirty*, men without virtue, and *calumniators* by trade, arrived at domination by violence, by telling every one, that they muſt *regenerate* the ſtate and *organize* the citizens to virtue and *equality*; though with all this boaſting, they had no intention, nor juſtice for doing ſuch a work: Theognis and Piſo denounced to the committee the foreigners, that there were ſome of them diſaffected to the revolution, ſo a very fair opportunity was offered of ſeeming to do an act of juſtice, while they could in reality make money; for to kill people with them was a matter of recreation, and to grow rich was a devout and important object. They paſſed a vote to put ten into a ſtate of arreſt, and to inſert the names of two poor men, that in the caſe of the others it might ſerve to ſhew their ſeverity was not from avarice, but from patriotiſm. So dividing the houſes between them, they proceeded to make the *domiciliary* viſit. . . . Many of your countrymen have they compelled to emigrate to the enemy, many have they executed without juſtice and deprived of burial, many of the firſt characters in the ſtate have they degraded to the moſt ſervile indignities. He then proceeds to relate how theſe men got into power. While your government was yet free, they began as follows to diſorganize the ſtate. There was a ſet of men who called themſelves the club, (οι καλουμενοι εταιροι) theſe appointed five men into a committee of vigilance (εφοροι) and public inſpection, to wheedle the common people into their ſedition, to be preſidents of the confraternities, and to counteract the general good in every meaſure. Of theſe two, named the officers of all your fortified towns, and iſſued their inſtructions what was to be ballotted for, and who were to be returned municipal officers, and whatever elſe they thought proper, they would compel you to do.

And of Theramenes.

This man ſeeing that Piſander and Callæſchrus and ſome others were more inclined to *moderatiſm* than he, and that the mob did not like any *moderation*, he, partly from fear, partly from jealouſy, joined with Ariſtocrates, and to ſhew his inflexible attachment to you, he denounced his own intimate friends and had them executed.

If in the whole we read not the progreſs of the Jacobin ſocieties, their arts to gain the poor, their committees of ſurveillance, their oppreſſion of the elective franchiſe, the treachery of Barrere in deſerting the moderates, in forming a coalition with Robeſpierre againſt his own friends Fauchet and Hebert, in denouncing them and procuring their execution, I do not ſee what copy can reſemble an original. A word more from Iſocrates and I have done: theſe men who have deſtroyed every thing for liberty, equality and republicaniſm, have attained only to the freedom of doing all that is unjuſt: they have expelled their nobles, and have fallen under the ſubjection of the vileſt of all tyrants, their own bad countrymen.

φ.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Elegia Grayiana Græcè, Interprete, St. Weſton, &c." London, Nichols. Dublin, Mercier and Co.

THE famous Elegy of Gray, to which Doctor Johnſon himſelf aid the unwilling tribute of applauſe, as conſtantly occupied the labours of l the learned in Europe for more than orty years. Beſides the verſions men-oned by Mr. Maſon, we have ſeen it tely tranſlated into Italian and Latin legiacs, by a Florentine gentleman. he preſent tranſlator, the Rev. Stephen Veſton, rector of Little Hempſton, and ellow of the Royal Society, has in-cribed his verſion to Lord Loughbo-ough, High Chancellor of England. n his introduction, he pleads with great odeſty the difficulty of his enterprize, nd ſhews in brief the great care and ccuracy required for rendering faith-ully the ſpirit of a noble original. We all candidly examine this compoſition n its own merits, we ſhall not with-old the hard-earned ſhare of praiſe, or diſſemble the truth, which it is our uſineſs and our duty to declare. The rſt line is certainly ſpirited and beauti-ul, and the whole of the ſixth ſtanza, he fifteenth, the κεκλισαι, and the epi-aph. The objections we have againſt he whole are as follows: firſt, the etre, which is heroic throughout, gainſt the nature of elegy and the con-ant practiſe of the ancients: ſecondly, he invariable and monotonous cadence ith the end of each line, which breaks he whole into ſeparate gnomai: thirdly, he impropriety of imitation, which has often exaggerated or depreſſed the meaning of its author. δνοφερην δ' εχει αιθερα σιγη, expreſſes ſilence and darkneſs, but not the ſolemn, and overpowering darkneſs of Gray. Drowſy tinklings is not expreſſed by κωδωνες or bells. Diſturbs her ancient reign, he tranſlates, diſturbs the throne of her forefathers. Here there is a double error, γλαυξ is feminine, and has not reference to παλαιων. To aſſault the throne were not to diſturb the ſilent empire of the owl, but to climb up to her neſt. *Moping* is omitted, ισοφαριζειν is too heroical. βωλος αμειλιχος is not the ſtubborn but the ill-natured glebe. χρονιοις βεραχεσσιν is proſaic, υπερφιαλως is only pride with treachery. His tombs in the magnificent temple is unintelligible to a Grecian and unneceſſary for the ſenſe. εμβασιλευειν λαοισι σκηπτρω, to rule nations with royal ſway, is not to be fit for ſwaying the rod of empires. The ſpoils of ages he has rendered ενερα αιωνων, this is not Greek. φυσεως γενεθλης expreſs not the genial turn of the ſoul: to ſhut the gates of mercy, he has to puſh from the threſhold of pity: this is a fault of Syntax, it means from pitying, not from being pitied; implores the paſſing tribute of a ſigh, inſtead of his verſion he had ready at his hand the original verſe in Villa Borgheſe, from which Gray probably borrowed his line, σπενδειν απο βλεφαρων δακρυ αποιχομενοις. Even in our aſhes live their wonted fires, is an elegant alluſion to the ancient cuſtom of funerals, and to the concealed fire, the *ignis ſopitus* of Virgil. Our author makes this a blaze, an impetuous fire, like that of Diomed. His

His liſtleſs length he would ſtretch, has a double error, he ſays, in the language of Homer's Giant, and ſtretched along to immenſe length. This is overcharged. Again, τανυσθεις is paſſive, and ſhould be middle; it is ſtretching himſelf, not ſtretched by another. Babbling brook is the *lymphæ loquaces* of Horace; he makes it a muſical noiſe; to pore is to look with long and liſtleſs gaze; he has ομμαΐα πηξας, or looking attentively and keenly. Or crazed with care, is not faithfully tranſlated by the application of Antenor's words to Homer, to be crazed is not to be a ſimpleton; beſides, the disjunctive is not marked. In the epitaph μελαγχολια is outrageous madneſs, but melancholy in Engliſh is fixed and contemplative ſorrow; εν θεων γενασι τιθεναι or εστιθεναι is a ſoleciſm, it ſhould be εις γενεαλα; but this in Greek ſignifies to render a thing uncertain or doubtful to human ſenſe, not to confide it to heaven. Now ſmiling as in ſcorn, our author has σαρδονιος δε γελως επι ξυνι καθητο, —a Sardinian laugh was on his face— Here we have erudition, but a manifeſt counterſenſe. The Sardinian laugh was a proverb amongſt the Greeks for a malignant and fatal convulſion; it is in the Milleloquium, and uſed by Cicero. Dioſcorides explains it as follows: in the mountains of Sardinia this poiſon is found, it is moſt deleterious, and kills the unhappy ſufferer in a convulſive motion, as if of laughter.

IRISH LITERATURE.

"The Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy." Vol. 5th.

WE announce the preſent publication to the world with that ſatisfaction which every one muſt feel upon a new and valuable acquiſition being added to the literature of his country. The three important heads under which theſe tranſactions are claſſed; Science, Polite Literature and Antiquities, are admirably ſuited to the different propenſities of the enlightened; to thoſe who cultivate the ſtudies either of nature, of elegance, or of abſtruſe reſearch; and the reſpectability of the authors of the inſerted eſſays, muſt at firſt view ſtrike the reader with an idea of the ſterling merit of their compoſitions. To ſay more would be uſeleſs, and it would be unjuſt to ſay leſs; we ſhall, therefore, proceed to give an account of the contents.

SCIENCE.

"I. A comparative view of meteorological obſervations made in Ireland ſince the year 1788, with ſome hints towards forming prognoſtics of the weather." By Richard Kirwan, Eſq; L. L. D. F. R. S. and M. R. I. A.

This celebrated philoſopher is well known amongſt the learned of Europe: they who peruſe his writings muſt be the beſt judges of the merited extent of his reputation. This is an admirable paper, but cannot be abridged.

"II. Reflections on meteorological tables, aſcertaining the preciſe ſignification of the terms *wet*, *dry* and *variable*." By the ſame.

"III. State of the weather in Dublin, from the firſt of June 1791 to the firſt of June 1793." By the ſame.

The two foregoing eſſays will be found of infinite utility to the agriculturiſt. They who read them for improvement will find profit, and for amuſement, will find pleaſure.

"IV. Examination of the ſuppoſed igneous origin of ſtony ſubſtances." By the ſame.

This very elaborate eſſay is an examination of Doctor Hutton's theory "That previous to the preſent ſtate of the globe, theſe ſubſtances were utterly deprived of ſolidity, and have ſince acquired it by fuſion and ſubſequent congelation."

V. A

V. A method of preparing a ſulphureous medicinal water." By the reverend Edward Kenney.

This is a ſimple method of curing imrities, either of the ſcurvy or the h.

VI. On the ſolution of lead by lime." By Robert Percival, M. D. and M. R. I. A.

VII. A new kind of portable barometer for meaſuring heights." By the Rev. James Archibald Hamilton, D. D. M. R. I. A.

VIII. A letter to the author of the preceding paper, with remarks and hints for the further improvement of barometers." By Hugh Hamilton, D. D. Dean of Armagh, F. R. S. and M. R. I. A.

Every acquiſition to ſcience ſhould be ceived with an ardour proportionate to uſe. The uſe of the barometer is vious to every one, and every advange towards the further perfection of ch an inſtrument ſhould be conſidered an additional treaſure to mankind.

IX. Eſſay, in anſwer to the following queſtion propoſed by the Royal Iriſh Academy:" "What are the manures moſt advantageouſly applicable to the various ſorts of ſoils; and what are the cauſes of their beneficial effect in each particular inſtance?" By Richard Kirwan, Eſq: L. L. D. F. R. S. and M. R. I. A.

—— *Idoneus patriæ, ſed utilis agris.*

From the author's motto we are conlently enabled to refer the reader to e eſſay itſelf.

X. On the nature and limits of certainty and probability." By the Rev. George Miller, F. T. C. D. and M. R. I. A.

Metaphyſical diſquiſitions have much oftener obſcured than they have enlightened the ſubjects which they propoſed to elucidate. The preſent times, however, ſeem to be particularly adapted to ſuch diſcuſſions, and it is hoped that the ſolidity of Mr. Miller's reaſoning on this ſubject will not fail of leading to others of a more popular nature.

"XI. Meteorological obſervations made in Ireland in the year 1793" By Richard Kirwan, Eſq; L. L. D. F. R. S. and M. R. I. A.

"XII. Experiments on a new earth found near Stronthian in Scotland." By the ſame.

"XIII. Obſervations on rain-gages." By Thomas Garnett, M. D. member of the Med. Phyſ. and Nat. Hiſt. Soc. of Edinburgh, Med. Soc. of of London, and Lit. and Phil. Soc. of Mancheſter.

"XIV. Obſervations and enquiries concerning the coal works of Whitehaven in the county of Cumberland, made in the year 1793." By Joſeph Fiſher, M. D. member of the Phy. Soc. of Edinburgh.

This is a paper of the moſt curious information; our wonder muſt certainly be raiſed at the deſcription of theſe awful caverns which run nine hundred yards under the ſea.

"XV. On the fiſh incloſed in the ſtone of Monte Bolca." By the Rev. George Graydon, L. L. D. M. R. I. A. and ſecretary of foreign correſpondence.

A very ingenious paper, illuſtrated with ſome curious plates.

"XVI. On the power of fixed cauſtic alkaline ſalts to preſerve the fleſh of animals from putrefaction." By the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, D. D. Dean of Armagh, &c.

"XVII.

" XVII. Extract from a paper on surveying." By Thomas Meagher, near Palace green in the county of Limerick.

POLITE LITERATURE.

" I. The comparative authenticity of Tacitus and Suetonius, illustrated by the question, " whether Nero was the author of the memorable conflagration at Rome?" By Arthur Browne, L. L. D. S. F. T. C. D. and M. R. I. A.

An elegant and well-penned denial of a fact which age after age has been received with encreasing confidence. Historical controversy has seldom tended to any other purpose than to inflame acrimony and heighten perplexity; but to oppose the legends of received opinion is not to affront but to instruct mankind; and where such disquisitions are encouraged, they will have the happy influence of discovering the ignorance and credulity to which the world has for centuries been the dupe.

" II. An essay on the origin and nature of our idea of the sublime." By the Rev. George Miller, F. T. C. D. and M. R. I. A.

Much has been said on the nature of the sublime, and much more may hereafter be said upon it. What Mr. Miller observes upon the subject may be read with improvement as well as with pleasure.

" III. Essay on the following subject, proposed by the academy, viz. On style in writing, considered with respect to thoughts and sentiments as well as words, and indicating the writer's peculiar and characteristic disposition, habits and powers of mind." By the Rev. Robert Burrowes, D. D. F. T. C. D. and secretary to the Royal Irish Academy.

This essay is divided into two par both equally elegant for the neatness their diction, regularity of conduct a judicious observation. The author see to be well acquainted with the beaut of composition, and in his own perfor ance has enjoined precepts which own practice illustrates. To the d ciples of Doctor Blair, and young st dents in rhetoric, he will be found infinite utility in forming the style a improving the taste. From such p ductions we may in time expect to fi in our own language a complete syst of rules for thinking and writing, a the laborious researches into Aristo and Quintilian of consequence be sup seded by modern instruction.

ANTIQUITIES.

" I. Some considerations on a conte verted passage in Herodotus." the Right Honourable the Earl Charlemont, president of the Ro Irish Academy, and F. R. S.

His lordship is well known to be admirable scholar and an excellent tiquarian; and from his judicious vestigation, the reader may expect to f a new ray of information reflected up the gloom of perplexity, in which venerable father of history is too of enveloped.

" II. An account of the game of ch as played by the Chinese, in a le from Eyles Irwin, Esq; to the Ri Honourable Earl of Charlemont, p sident of the Royal Irish Academy

The game of chess has always b regarded as intricate and interesti and whatever serves to illustrate it, m raise an equal portion of curiosity. account is transmitted from Canton, the game supposed by the author to the indisputable invention of the Chin two hundred years before the Chris æra.

"

The Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland, including the extinct; with a genealogical and hiſtorical Account of each noble Family: embelliſhed with a Series of hiſtorical Prints repreſenting the illuſtrious Actions of the Nobility of theſe Kingdoms, together with Portraits, antient Caſtles, Monuments, warlike Implements, Robes, Coronets, &c. arranged upon a new Plan, to the preſent Time; ſelected from public Records, antient Hiſtorians, and other approved Authorities, by Robert Pollard, F. S. A." 4*to. vol.* i. *Lond.* 1793.

VE have given the title of this work at large, as it fully conveys an idea its extent. It is a noble monument the ſtate of the arts in England at end of the eighteenth century, and hope will meet with deſerved ſuc-s. It is intended to publiſh a vo-ne every ſix months, price a guinea l a half, each to contain the hiſtory fifteen families, and ten prints, either torical, views or portraits, with the is complete. The plates are finely cuted, and there are many excellent nettes cut in wood, in a moſt capital le. We doubt not the accuracy of literary part, which conſiſting chiefly dates, is but little ſuſceptible of the ces of compoſition; yet even in this ject we have obſerved no material ect.

A Tour through Parts of Wales. Sonnets, Odes and other Poems, with Engravings from Drawings taken on the Spot. by J. Smith. By W. Sotheby, Eſq;" 4*to. Lond.* 1794.

HIS work, which is beautifully printed, is adorned with ſome of fineſt aqua tinta prints we have , by Alken. We intend to give e extracts from it amongſt the poetry our next number; which will enable readers to judge of its merit.

Edwy and Edilda, a Tale, in five Parts. By the Rev. Thomas Sedgwick Whalley. Embelliſhed with ſix fine Engravings from original Deſigns by a young Lady." 4*to. Lond.* 1794.

A VERY intereſting poem, which has been for ſome time before the public, and we conceive this ſplendid edition to be a proof of its intrinſic merit.

" *Portraits, Memoirs and Characters of remarkable Perſons from the Reign of Edward the Third to the Revolution, collected from the moſt authentic Accounts extant. By James Caulfeild*" *vol.* i. *Royal* 8*vo.* 1*l.* 14*s.* 1½. 4*to.* 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

THIS very curious work is deſigned to enable collectors to complete the twelfth claſs of Granger's Arrangement of engraved Portraits. To the curious it muſt be a very acceptable preſent. The ſecond volume is now in the preſs, and will commence with the conſpirators in the gunpowder treaſon.

" *A Welch and Engliſh Dictionary, compiled from the Laws, Hiſtory, Poetry, Bardiſm, Proverbs, &c. of the Britons, with ſeveral thouſand Quotations, literally tranſlated. To which is to be prefixed a Welch Grammar. By William Owen, F. S. A.*" *Parts* I. *and* II. *Royal* 8*vo.* 6*s.* 6*d.* 4*to.* 11*s.* 4½*d.*

THIS valuable work is not entirely calculated for our Cambrian neighbours; the many curious extracts and beautiful poetical paſſages, with which it abounds, muſt recommend it even to the general reader; and to the northern philologiſt it is a treaſure of information.

" *Graphic Illuſtrations of Hogarth, from Pictures, Drawings and ſcarce Prints, in the Poſſeſſion of Samuel Ireland, Author of this Work, of a picturesque*

Tour through Holland, Brabant, &c. and of the Beauties of the Thames and Medway." *Royal* 8*vo.* 2*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*

TO the admirers of Hogarth every fragment of his works is of importance, and every anecdote intereſting. Mr. Ireland has given in this publication near ſixty fac-ſimiles of the ſcarceſt prints of this incomparable artiſt; many highly curious, and has deſcribed them with much animation. The prices which the originals of ſome of them have borne is aſtoniſhing; but the cupidity of dealers, and folly of collectors, will amply account for even greater extravagance.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

" *Diodori Siculi Bibliothecae Hiſtoricae libri qui ſuperſunt e recenſione Petri Weſſelingii, cum interpretatione Latina Laur. Rhodomani atque annotationibus variorum integris, indicibuſque locupletiſſimis, cum commentationibus Chr. Gottl. Heynii, et cum argumentis diſputationibuſque Jer. Nic. Eyringii, Biponti* 1792. 2 *vols.* 8*vo. Imported by Mercier and Co.*

THE editions of the Latin and Greek Claſſics, publiſhed at Deux-Ponts, are well known to the learned; the accuracy with which they are printed, and the valuable prolegomena to each, ma them of importance in the library every ſcholar. Of all hitherto pu liſhed, this edition of Diodorus Sicul is certainly the beſt; and the diſſertati of the celebrated Heyne de fontibus auctoribus Hiſtoriarum Diodori, cc tains a treaſure of claſſical knowledge.

" *Polybii Megalopolitani Hiſtoriar quidquid ſupereſt. Recenſuit, digeſ emendatiore interpretatione, variet lectionis, adnotationibus, indicibus ill travit, Johannes Schweighæuſer. L ſiæ* 1789—1793." 7 *vols large* 8 *Imported by Mercier and Co.*

POLYBIUS has ever been admi as one of the moſt authentic of h torians; and his profound knowle of tactics has rendered him, in ev age and country, the beſt maſter in art of war. His work abounds w inſtruction, and the moſt curious inf mation. A good edition of this ad rable writer was long wanted; but now given to the world with every terary advantage which the profound erudition, and moſt perſevering ind try, could ſupply. On the Contin this edition is eſteemed one of the f which has ever appeared of a Gr Claſſic.

MATHEMATI

MATHEMATICS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

Letter 17th.

On the Nature of Fire, and the Motion of the Pyrogeneric Principle.

(Continued from page 136.)

HAVING ſhewn the effect of the pyrogeneric principle of matter, in the quality of light, by cauſing the various objects of the creation to become ſpicuous to the ſenſations of the ſeveral animals and beings of the terreſtrial be, we proceed to conſider its other effects in the work and operations of ure, as fire, electricity and magnetiſm.

This principle, as the origin of fire, ſhews its effects by acting on and being nbined with the other generic principles, thereby producing the pyrotic ele-nt, for being, as obſerved in letter ſeven, (Anthol. Hiber. vol. ii. p. 368,) an iverſal ſubtil fluid diffuſed throughout all nature, and with which every body the mundane ſyſtem is replete; by combining with the other principles, eſ-cially the *pneumageneric*, the element of fire is produced, to be treated on here-er. For before we can form adequate ideas reſpecting the nature and effects fire, we muſt in ſome meaſure be acquainted with the motives of the principle ich conſtitutes it. Occupying all ſpace, it is, with reſpect to the mundane tem, agitated or put in motion by the revolution of the ſun on its axis; this otion, therefore, will proceed in all directions from the centre to the circum-rence, with an equable velocity, and momentum or power, which decreaſes as e ſquares of the diſtance increaſe from the centre of agitation: but as all fluids deavour to preſerve an equilibrium, this agitation will have a conflux and flux, which will be increaſed by the action of other ſuns and planetary ſyſtems, well as the particular bodies compoſing each ſyſtem. Thus let A (fig. 79,) preſent the ſun, and C N B S a globe of matter, ſuch as the earth or any other anet, ſituated at any given diſtance from the ſun or centre of agitation, but ed and immoveable. The agitated undulating circle *a b* on impinging on the dy C N B S, will be revibrated back as from the centre *o* in the circle *e d*, nilſt the direct communication is continued to *l f*; conſequently, there will be conſtant conflux and reflux pyrogeneric principle in the direction *g A h*, through ery part of the globe C N B S; but if the globe moves round the centre A any given diſtance, the ſpaces ſucceſſively quitted, will be ſucceſſively occupied the ſurrounding principle endeavouring to preſerve an equilibrium. The

principle therefore contained in the ſpaces $l g$, $f h$ will tend towards the centre o; and as every part of matter is replete with this fluid, the communication will be continued through the globe, and conſequently a conſtant undulation will be maintained between N and O as between O and S, in the direction N S, N C S and S B N. But if the globe revolves at the ſame time about its axis N S perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, the direction of the pyrotic ſtream will be conſiderably altered. For the conſtituent particles of the globe and principle will be acted on by movements in two directions, one from the axis N S parallel to B C, and the other in the direction N S and perpendicular. Whence the pyrotic current will not be in the direction of the pole N S, but obliquely, forming an angle with the meridian and parallels, proportionate to the difference between the centripetal and centrifugal powers. And as the particles within the globe are all agitated at the ſame time, the pyrotic current from the centre will form a kind of curve from the centre, cutting the parallels of latitude and meridians under different angles; which curve may be denominated the pyrotic. In order to determine this curve, we muſt find the points within the earth or on its ſurface, which will be in equal agitation during the revolution round the axis: for which purpoſe, let the circle N D E F (fig. 80,) repreſent the vertical circle of the ſun's declination, P the pole, V the vertical point of the ſun's ray, whoſe power to agitate a particle of the pyrogeneric principle at V, will be as the ſquare of the line V P, and at the ſame time that the particles at V are put in motion, the particles at a b c and D will be alſo in motion, but the tenor of agitation of each reſpective particle will be to that at V, as the ſquare of the line P V, to the ſquares of the line P l, P m, and P n, that is, as the ſquare of radius to the ſquare of the co-ſine of the angles of incidence. But the tenor acquired by the particle a when it becomes the vertical point, will be equal to the ſum of the particles V and a; whence to find a point where a particle ſhall have the ſame tenor of agitation, when a is the vertical point, as the point V draw $a l$ the ſine of the angle N P a, on whoſe co-ſine P l draw the arch $l f$, the ſine of which is $f i$ and co-ſine P i. Then on P a ſet P p = P i, and p will be the point within the earth, which will have the ſame tenor when a is the vertical point, as V had when it was vertical. Alſo the tenor of agitation required by b on becoming the vertical point, is equal to the ſum of the tenors of V, a and b at the point V. Whence to find the point on P b, which ſhall have the tenor of V on the co-ſine of the angle V P b draw the arch $m g$, whoſe co-ſine is b P, which is ſet from P to q on the line P b, then will q be the point required. In the ſame manner may be found r, the point in P c, which ſhall have the tenor of V when c becomes vertical. Likewiſe the pole or point P will become point of equality when D is vertical, whence the points P r q p V will form a curve, repreſenting the terreſtrial current of the pyrogeneric principle, from the pole to the vertex of the ſun's declination, ſuppoſing the earth's axis perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. In which curve all the particles will have an equal tenor of agitation. Thus alſo the curves P a, P b, P c and P D repreſent the curvilinial direction of the pyrogeneric principle at the ſeveral vertexes, during the revolution of the earth on its axis, under the ſuppoſition aforeſaid. To find the nature of this curve, ſo as to conſtruct it, put P V = P a = P b, &c. = to radius = a, the ſine of the angle of incidence equal to x; then as the power of any particle, is as the ſquare of the co-ſine we have $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2}$ whence by ſim. $\triangle$'s as a : V a^2-x^2 :: V $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a}$: $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a}$ = P i = P p. Alſo as a : x :: $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a}$: $\frac{x\,a^2-x^3}{a^2}$ = $p s$, and as a : V $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a}$. : $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a}$: $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2} \times \frac{a^2-x^2}{a}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ = P s.

But

ut as the agitation is greateſt in the vertex, the momentum increaſes towards decreaſes from that point. Whence after the pyrogeneric principle has at-ed its greateſt tenor of agitation in paſſing the vertical ſolar ray, it will begin bſide, and therefore take a contrary direction in a ſimilar curve, as V Q P, ing thereby a perpetual conflux and reflux in a regular continued current, h will cut the meridian under different angles under different parallels of ıde. And ſuppoſing the axis of the earth to be perpendicular to the plane of ecliptic, and the globe homogeneous, the angle which the axis of the pyrotic e makes with the axis of the earth may be found. For let y be the co-ſine of latitude and a as before radius, we ſhall have per curve Pp, &c. equal to $= \frac{y^2}{a} =$ to the ſine of the angle required. Whence the direction or variation een the two axes at every 10th parallel, may be thus expreſſed.

at. 90°	var.	—°	—′	Lat. 60°	var.	14°	28′	Lat. 30°	var.	48°	35
80	- -	1	43	50	- -	24	24	20	- -	62	—
70	- -	6	43	40	- -	35	55	10	- -	74	53

as the axis of the earth is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit, but in-s under an angle of 23° 29′, the angle of the axis of the pyrotic curve with of the earth, will be materially different from that before found. For the ux and reflux not being perpendicular to the earth's axis, will by its obliquity iderably affect the curve before found, ariſing from the revolution on the axis, et ♋, ♑ (fig. 81) be the ecliptic and E F its axis, N S the axis of the), making the angle N O E = 23° 30′, b the given latitude on the earth's ce from the equator towards the pole, a that from the ecliptic towards its ; make the angle E a p equal to the quantity of inclination between the axis ne curve and ecliptic before found, then will the angle N b p be that of the e and axis of the earth. Whence it is evident, if the angle p o E exceed the N O E, the direction will lie on the conflux ſide of the earth's axis, but if on the reflux ſide, for by reaſon of the diurnal motion from weſt to eaſt, conflux will be on the weſt; though from the motion in its orbit, conſiderable ux will alſo be on the eaſt. And as the power of the vertex of the ſolar will be oblique to the plane of the equator, the conflux and reflux of the generic principle, will alternately be on oppoſite ſides of the terreſtrial axis, ng the revolution in the orbit, and thence cauſe the direction of the curve to aſe and decreaſe, or rather oſcillate on each ſide of the terreſtrial axis, under ıit from the terreſtrial pyrotic curve before found, compounded of the relative on of a particle ſituated on the earth's equator, during the diurnal motion, and the particle in the orbit during the annual, and the radius of the pyrotic curvature be enlarged by the action in the direction of the ecliptic or celeſtial axis. And leviation which the pyrotic curve makes from the axis of the earth will be re-ed by two limits, the greater and the leſs, ariſing from the conflux and reflux ıe pyrogeneric fluid. And the time of performing theſe limits, or making ıtire oſcillation, would, if the earth was acted on by the ſun only, be equal e proceſſion of the equinox, from the ſolſtice to the equinoctial quadratures, iod of about 7380 years. But the action of the moon on the earth's equator in ſome reſpects greater than that of the ſun, the period of oſcillation will incipally regulated by the motion of the nodes of that planet. And as the r is always as the ſquare of the time, the ſquare of the time of that period, divided

divided by the number of confluxes and refluxes in an intire oſcillation, or $\frac{18 \cdot 64]^2}{2} = 172$ years, the time nearly at the equator, but decreaſes towards the poles. But the radius of curvature will be principally affected by the obliquity of the nodes, with the obliquity of the obliquity of the ecliptic. The greater limit of the moon's nodes, when in the ſyzigias is 5° 17′ 20″, and the leſſer, when in the quadratures is 4° 59′ 35″ difference 17′ 45″, which muſt be added to the obliquity of the ecliptic 23° 30′ = 23° 47′ 45″ for the angle of direction of the conflux and reflux of the pyrogeneric principle on the earth's axis. But its power to alter the curve will be as the motion on the equator to that in the orbit, about 1 to 25. Whence to find the greater and leſs limit in any latitude, firſt find the angle of the axes as before, then let P *o* (fig. 82) be the earth's axis, C *o* the axis of direction of the pyrogeneric principle from the motion of the earth in its orbit = 23° 47′ 45″ the angle P O A the pyrotic angle, which in lat. 50° is 24° 24′ as before found. From O to *b* ſet 1, and from O to *c* 25, complete the parallelogram in *a* and draw E O, then will the angle I O P = 22° 30′ be the leaſt limit. From *b* to *e* ſet 25, and from *e* to *d* parallel to *b o* ſet 1, then will ∠ P *o* F = 28° be the greater limit from whence the time muſt be taken. The oſcillation will ſometimes be made in the leſſer, but more commonly in the greater, which expreſſes the confluxing curve as the leſſer does the refluxing one.

To repreſent the pyrotic curve on a plane, let A B *o* R (fig. 83) be the equator, P the pole, A B the direction of the pyrotic fluid, the ∠ B A O = 23° 47′ make *o* R to P O as the centrifugal to the centripetal force at the equator, then will the arches 1, 2, 3, 4, &c repreſent the centrifugal force in the ſeveral parallels of latitude through the points *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, &c. in each of the parallels, draw lines parallel to A B, and make at each the angle *a e b* to the angle *b e c* as 25 to 58, then will the curve P, *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *l*, repreſent the courſe of the pyrotic current from the pole to the equator, during the revolution of the earth on its axis and motion during that time in its orbit. Here it muſt be obſerved, that this curve cannot be well expreſſed in plano, as it inclines from the centre of each parallel to the equator. When arrived at the vertex the agitation decreaſes, and the curve reflects back in the direction *l* Q and the curves P 10, P 20, &c repreſent under the ſame angles to ever 40° of the equator; and are continued equally to the ſouth pole, but what is the direction weſtward in one will be eaſtward in the other, and vice verſa. Alſo the conflux will decreaſe the angle of inclination and the reflux increaſe it.

It has been obſerved, that the direction of the pyrotic curve is not parallel to the plane of the equator, much leſs ſo to that of the horizon, but which will be uſeful to know on ſeveral occaſions. In reſpect to the horizon, it is always equal to an angle formed by a line drawn from the pole through the vertex of the place and plane of the horizon.

In order to find this angle, let E Q repreſent the equatorial diameter of the earth, and P C (fig. 84) the ſemi-polar axis, the arch P *m* E, the direction of the curve drawn direct from the equator to the pole, which ſection in this caſe will reſemble the elliptic curve, Z the zenith of any place of given latitude, H O the horizon, *z x* the ſine, and *x* C the co ſine of the latitude; then will *m* be the latitude on the earths' ſurface, from Z draw the circular tangent *z* T and parallel to H O C, and alſo to *m* draw the tangent T *m*. Perpendicular to T *m* draw *m p*, and perpendicular thereto *m p*, the radius of curvature in the point *m*. Then will the ∠ *z* T *m* be equal to the ∠ *p m* C, the angle which the curve makes in that place with the plane of the horizon. Draw *n r a* parallel C A equal

qual to pC. Put C E $= a$, C P $= b$, $z x = x$, xC $= y$. Then per nature f the curve $\frac{x\,b}{a} = o\,x$ and $\frac{a\,x - x\,b}{a} = o\,z$, alſo as $\frac{a\,y + x\,b}{2\,a} : \frac{a\,x - x\,b}{2\,a} :: \frac{y - x\,b}{2\,a} : \frac{2\,a^2\,y\,x + a\,b\,y\,x - a\,b\,x^2 + x^2\,b^2}{2\,a^2\,y + 2\,a\,b\,x}$ $\therefore \frac{2\,a\,y\,x + 2\,b\,x\,y}{2\,a\,y - b\,x} = z\,n.$

Whence when x is equal to a, $y = o$ we ſhall have $\frac{a^2 - b\,a}{a} = a - b =$ P S.

Wherefore by ſim. $\triangle$'s as $x : a :: \frac{2\,a^2\,y\,x + 2\,b\,y\,x\,a}{2\,a\,x\,y - b\,x^2} = z\,m \therefore \frac{2\,b\,a\,y - b\,a\,x}{2\,a\,y - b\,x}$ $= m$C and $x : y :: \frac{2\,a\,y\,x + 2\,b\,x\,y}{2\,a\,y - b\,x} :: \frac{2\,a\,y^2\,x + 2\,b\,x\,y^2}{2\,a\,x\,y - b\,x^2} = n\,m = p$C. Then n the triangle $p\,m$ C are given the ſides m C and pC to find the $\angle\, m$. Wherefore y trig. as mC : $r :: p\,b : x \angle\, p\,m$ C the angle of the declination required. But hen $x = a$ or $y = b$, $n\,m$ or pC $= o$ whence at the poles and equator the de- lination is nothing, the direction of the curve in theſe points being parallel to he horizon when the nodes are in the quadratures and ſyzigias.

The above theory, if the earth was homogeneous in every part and affected by o other bodies than the ſun and moon, would be nearly correct; but from the ifferent denſities and ſpecies of matter which the earth is compoſed of, and the tate of the pyrogeneric principle in the ſeveral parts, no theoretical calculation can xactly agree with obſervation, and both the angle of poſition and time, will be eſt aſcertained from obſervation. For beſides the actions of the nodes of the arth and moon, thoſe of the other planets will have ſome effect, as alſo the lliptic figure of the earth, and the ſtate of the atmoſphere and nature of the ſoil, t the place of obſervation.

Notwithſtanding, however, theſe irregularities, the general tenor of the curve ill follow the theory, and is the cauſe, either immediate or remote, of a number f curious phenomena and operations in nature. By the agitation of the pyroge- eric principle, the production of the animal and vegetable creation is brought orth. By its motion and direction, hail, rain, winds, ſtorms and moſt other perations of nature in the atmoſphere are effected. By it the effects of electricity re produced. By the conflux and reflux of this principle the aurora borealis and number of other meteors are formed. But what ſtill more renders it worthy he attention of mankind is, that the conflux, reflux and direction of the pyrotic urve, is the immediate cauſe of the power of magnetiſm and the variation of the nagnetic needle. To the inveſtigation of which curious and uſeful ſubject of atural philoſophy, we ſhall proceed in our next.

MENTOR.

A PHYSICO-MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

By Dr. MICHAEL O'RIORDAN, Mathematician, Carlow.

SUPPOSE the centripetal force was changed from the ſquare to the cube the diſtance inverſly, let the earth's radius be 3985 miles, and $16\frac{1}{11}$ fe the deſcent of heavy bodies on its ſurface in one ſecond of time; if now a bod whoſe diſtance from the earth's centre (which I ſuppoſe at reſt) is equal to fo times its radius, be projected in the direction of a right line making an angle 60° with a line drawn from the centre of the earth with a velocity ſufficient cauſe it to move uniformly through 80 miles in one minute; 'tis required to fi in what time the body will perform one gyration, and what will then be its d tance from the center?

ANOTHER CURIOUS PHYSICAL PROBLEM.

By the Same.

SUPPOSE the velocity of the tide to be as the time of its flowing for the fir four hours; and that it ſets a body over the ſpace of ſixteen miles in th time. Now admit a ſhip ſets out juſt as the tide begins to flow, and ſails pe pendicular to the direction thereof uniformly at the rate of ſix miles an hour b the log; one hour after a ſecond ſhip ſets out from the ſame place, keeps co tinually bearing on the firſt, and comes up with her in three hours chace. R quired the length of both ſhips curves, with the rate of the ſecond ſhip's ſailin by the log, ſuppoſing it alſo uniform, and that the tide begins to flow every whe at the ſame time, ſo far as it affects the ſhips.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

IF you think, on perusal, the following lines worthy a place in your Magazine, by inserting them you'll oblige a constant reader.

ON A

LADY's SINGING BIRD,

CONFINED IN A SMALL CAGE.

HAPPY in my native grove,
I from spray to spray did rove,
ull of music, full of love.

Drest as fine as bird could be,
very thing that I did see,
very thing was mirth to me.

There had I been happy still,
Vith my mate to coo and bill,
n the vale or on the hill;

But the cruel tyrant, Man,
Tyrant since the world began,
oon abridg'd my little span.

How shall I the wrong forget!
)ver me he threw a net,
ind I am his captive yet.

To a narrow cage confin'd,
, who once so gaily shin'd,
ing to please the human kind.

I, so fond, so full of play,
, so innocently gay,
ing my little life away.

Thus to pine and flutter here,
Thus to grieve from year to year,
This is usage too severe.

Gentle shepherds of the plain,
Who so fondly hear my strain,
Help me to be free again.

'Tis a blessing to be free,
Fair Belinda, pity me,
Pity that which sings for thee:

But if cruel, you deny,
That your captive bird should fly,
Here detain'd so wrongfully,

Full of anguish, full of woe,
I must with my music go,
To the Cypress groves below.

T. H——

MONODY ON THE DEATH OF DICK, AN ACADEMICAL CAT.

—— *Mi-cat inter omnes.*
HOR. CARM. Lib. 1. Ode 12.

YE rats, in triumph, elevate your ears;
Exult ye mice!—for fate's abhorred shears
Of Dick's nine lives have cut the catguts nine,
Henceforth he mews 'midst choirs of cats divine!
Tho' nine successive lives protract their date,
Ev'n cats themselves obey the call of fate;
Whose formidable fiat sets afloat
Mortals and mortal cats, in Charon's boat;

Fate who cats, dogs and doctors makes his prize,
That grace Great Britain's univerſities.

Where were ye, nymphs—when to the ſilent coaſt
Of gloomy Acheron Dick travell'd poſt?
Where were ye, Muſes, in that deathful hour?
Say, did ye hunt the literary bower,
Where ſcience ſends her ſons in ſtockings blue,
To barter praiſe for ſoup with M——?
Or point prepare for B——'s anecdote,
Or ſongs inſpire, and fit 'em to his throat?
For not on Iſis' claſſic ſhores ye ſtray'd,
Nor brew'd with Cherwell's wave your lemonade;
Nor aſſignations kept with grizzled elves,
Where learning ſleeps on Bodley's groaning ſhelves;
Nor where no poet glows with kindred fire,
Wept o'er your fav'rite Warton's ſilent lyre.

While venal cats (leag'd with degen'rate curs,
Of faded prudes the four-legg'd penſioners)
On the ſoft ſofa rang'd in order due,
For eleemoſynary muffin new:
Regardleſs of the meed that fame beſtows,
Their tail a feather for each wind that blows;
Thee, gen'rous Dick, the cat-controlling pow'rs,
Ordain'd to mouſe in academic bow'rs;
Bid thee the ſacred ſtream of ſapience ſip,
And in Pierian cream thy whiſkers dip!
Enſhrin'd celeſtial cateries among,
The ſable matron, from whoſe loins he ſprung,
Who trac'd her high deſcent through ages dark,
From cats that caterwaul'd in Noah's ark;
Stern brindled nurſe, with unremitting care,
To high atchievements train'd her tabby heir;
On patriot cats his young attention fix'd,
And many a cuff with grave inſtruction mix'd;
Taught the great truth, to half his race unknown—
" Cats are not kitten'd for themſelves alone;
" But hold from heav'n their delegated claws,
" Guardians of larders, liberty and laws.

" Let cats and catlings of ignoble line
" Slumber in bee hive chairs—in dairies dine;
" Shun thou the ſhades of cat-enfeebling eaſe,
" Watch o'er the weal of Rhedycinian cheeſe;
" The melting marble of collegiate brawn,
" For heads of houſes guard, and lords in lawn;
" And keep each recreant rat and mouſe in awe,
" That dares to ſhew his noſe in *Golgotha**.

" So may the brighteſt honours of the gown
" Thy riper years and active virtue crown!
" Say ſhall not cats, fraught with ethereal fire†,
" To feats of letter'd eminence aſpire?
" Caligula, a conſul, made his ſteed:
" What, tho' the beaſt could neither write nor read?
" Yet could he talents negative diſplay,
" And ſilence oppoſition with his neigh.
" If Charles of Sweden ſwore he would depute,
" The ſenate to controul, his old jack boot;
" If modern taſte a *learned pig* reveres,
" And pigs, unlearn'd, keep company with peers‡;
" If erſt Rome's papal crown a goſſip wore,
" Then, Dick, thou may'ſt become vice-chancellor.

" Might I but live, tho' crazy, old and ſick,
" To ſee thee ſtalk behind thy beadles, Dick!
" Behold my brindled boy, with conſcious pride,
" O'er convocated grizzle wigs preſide.
" Hear thee, ere I explore my lateſt home,
" Confer degrees in Sheldon's ſpacious dome!
" See thee in ſcarlet robe encaſe thy fur,
" And at *St. Mary*'s venerably purr!
" Then let me be tranſlated to the ſkies,
" And cloſe in welcome death theſe gooſeb'rry eyes!

" Yet think not, darling Dick, that fame allows
" Her glorious palm, unearn'd, to grace thy brows;
" By toil Herculean, and profound reſearch,
" Expect to thrive in politics or church!
" The herd who worſhip at preferment's ſhrine,
" No ſervile taſk, no ſacrifice decline;
" Courtiers for coronets their conſcience pawn,
" Clerks in prunello creep, then ſoar in lawn;
" See with the ribband grac'd, and radiant ſtar,
" The chief that wag'd the continental war!
" Such palms, diminiſh'd realms can yet afford,
" To patriotic H——'s protracting ſword!
" See W——'s, untruſted with the city key,
" Till he made fools of all the Livery!
" See grov'ling S—— the wealth of India ſhare,
" He taught the Hindû race to feed on air!

NOTES.

* Golgotha—The place of a ſkull; a name ludicrouſly appropriated to the place in which the heads of the college aſſemble.

† Electrical ſparks elicited by friction from a cat's back.

‡ The ſocial Porker here alluded to is well known to have been the aſſiduous companion of L—d M—t Edg—'s excurſions.

" Mark

" Mark the career of Rhedycina's bard—
" Not ſuch his toil—not ſuch his vaſt reward;
" Glean'd from antiquity's exhauſtleſs mine,
" He bid the gems of ſcience brighter ſhine;
" His care retriev'd each venerable name,
" Reft by oblivion from the rolls of fame,
" And with new glory crown'd the ſtrains
" ſublime,
" That echoed from the harps of older time.
" 'Twas his, 'midſt mould'ring palms of chi-
" valry,
" To braid the deathleſs blooms of poeſy;
" On learning's gloom the rays of taſte to
" pour,
" And gild with genuine wit the ſocial hour;
" Affection and applauſe alike he ſhar'd;
" All lov'd the man—all venerate the bard;
" Ev'n prejudice his fate afflicted hears,
" And letter'd envy ſheds reluctant tears—
" Of genius, taſte, philanthropy and ſenſe,
" Candour and wit—behold the recompenſe!
" No ſinecure, no venerable ſtall
" He fills, o'er-canopied with crimſon pall;
" No choir obſequious waits his dread com-
" mands,
" Where ſupple vergers pace with ſimple
" wands;
" Where ſoft reclines in velvet pomp ſupreme,
" Divinity entranc'd in mitrous dream:
" No coin his meed—for claſſic fobs unfit,
" For, ah! what fellowſhip has wealth with
" wit!
" Such worth the laurel could alone repay,
" Profan'd by Cibber and contemn'd by
" GRAY*;
" Yet hence its wreath ſhall new diſtinction
" claim,
" And, though it gave not, take from Warton,
" fame."

While glory's ſteep aſcent Grimalkin ſhews,
Dick's breaſt with emulative ardour glows;
His em'rald eyes with richer radiance roll,
And *all the cat* awakens in his ſoul.
Within the tender velvet of his paw,
Tho' yet unbloodied lurks each virgin claw;
Anticipated palms his hope deſcries,
And conqueſt gains o'er viſionary mice:
Tho' much for milk, more for renown he
mews,
And nobler objects than his tail purſues.

O, could I call the Muſes from the ſpheres,
To ſing the triumphs of his riper years!
What ſtrife the larder's conſcious ſhelves be-
held!
What congregated rats his valour quell'd!
What mice deſcended at each direful blow,
To nibble brimſtone in the realms below!
The victor, who his foes, in furious mood,
Hurl'd from the Granic to the Stygian flood:
Churchill, whoſe bounty fainting Frenchmen
gave
Soup-meagre gratis in the Danube's wave;
Heathfield, whoſe red-hot vengeance Spain
defied,
Bliſt'ring, like Spaniſh flies, old Neptune's
hide;
Who plung'd his enemies, a whiſker'd group,
In green waves, twice as hot as green peaſe
ſoup,
While Fate on Calpe's ſummit ſat and ſmil'd,
To ſee the dingy Dons like lobſters boil'd;
Or, by the light'ning of th' exploded ſhell,
Diſpatch'd to ſeek a cooler birth in hell.
All heroes, bloody, brave, or politic,
All, all ſhould yield preeminence to Dick;
And everlaſting laurels, thick as hops,
Wreathe their bright foliage round his brindled
chops.

Myſterious pow'rs, who rule the deſtinies
Of conqu'rors and of kings, of cats and mice,
Why did your will the Pylian chief decree,
Three centuries, unſpectacled, to ſee;
Yet ſummon from his patriot toils away
Illuſtrious Dick, before his beard was grey?
Of valour, ſenſe or ſkill, how vain the boaſt!
Dick ſeeks the ſhades, an undiſtinguiſh'd
ghoſt,
And turns his tail on this terreſtrial ball,
Diſmiſs'd without mandamus medical:
Sent without purge or catapotium,
In prime of cathood to the catacomb:
No doctor feed, no regimen adviſ'd,
Unpill'd, unpoultic'd, unplebotomiz'd!

Ye ſage divines, if ſo conciſe our ſpan,
Who for preferment would turn cat in pan?
Since clergymen and cats one fate betides,
And worms ſhall eat their ſermons and their
hides!

Polecats, who Dick's diſaſtrous end ſur-
vive,
Shall bleſs their ſtars that they ſtill ſtink
alive;
Muſk cats ſhall feel a melancholy qualm,
And with their ſweets departed Dick em-
balm;
Cats in each clime and latitude that dwell,
Brown, ſable, ſandy, grey and tortoiſeſhell;
Of titles obſolete, or yet in uſe,
Tom, Tybert, Roger, Rutterkin or Puſs‡;

NOTE.

* On the death of Cibber the place of poet laureat was offered by lord John Cavendiſh, at the deſire of the late duke of Devonſhire, then lord chamberlain, to Mr. GRAY, who refuſed to accept it.—See Maſon's Memoirs of the life and writings of Gray.

NOTE.

‡ Rutterkin—A cat of this name was cater-couſin to the great, great, great, great, great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Grimalkin, and firſt cat in the caterie of an old woman who was tried for bewitching a daughter of the counteſs of Rutland, in the beginning of the ſixteenth century.

Cats who with wayward hags the moon control,
Unchain the winds, or bid the thunders roll;
Brave in enchanted ſieves the boiſtrous main,
And royal barks with adverſe blaſt detain* ;
Nay, two-leg'd cats, as well as cats with four,
Shall Dick's irreparable loſs deplore.

Cats who frail nymphs in gay aſſemblies guard,
As buckram ſtiff, and bearded like the pard;
Calumnious cats who circulate faux pas,
And reputations maul with murd'rous claws;
Shall cats whom fierce domeſtic brawls delight,
Croſs cats, who nothing want but teeth to bite;
Starch cats, of puritanic aſpect ſad,
And learned cats, who talk their huſbands mad;
Confounded cats, who cough, and croak, and cry,
And maudlin cats, who drink eternally;
Prim cats, of countenance and mien preciſe,
Yet oft'ner hankering for men than mice;
Curſt cats, whom naught but caſtigation checks,
Penurious cats, who buy their coals by pecks;
Faſtidious cats, who pine for coſtly cates,
And jealous cats, who catechiſe their mates;
Cat prudes, who when they're aſk'd the queſtion, ſquall,
And ne'er give anſwer categorical;
Uncleanly cats, who never pare their nails,
Cat goſſips, full of Canterbury tales;
Cat grandames, vex'd with aſthmas and catarrhs,
And ſuperſtitious rats who curſe their ſtars;
Cats who their favour barter for a bribe,
And canting cats, the worſt of all the tribe!

NOTE.

* "Moreover ſhe confeſſed that ſhe took a cat and chriſtened it, and that in the night following, the ſaid cat was conveyed into the middle of the ſea by all thoſe witches ſailing in their riddles or cives, and ſo left the ſaid cat right before the towne of Leith in Scotland. This doone, there did ariſe ſuch a tempeſt at ſea as hath not been ſeen."

"Again, it is confeſſed that the ſaid chriſtened cat was the cauſe of the kingges majeſties ſhippe, at his cumminge forth of Denmark, had a contrarie winde to the reſt of the ſhippes then being in his companie, which thing was moſt ſtrange and true, as the kinge's majeſtie acknowledgeth; for when the reſt of the ſhippes had a fair and good winde, then was the winde contrarie and altogether againſt his majeſtie, &c."

Old pamphlet, entitled, NEWES FROM SCOTLAND, printed in the year 1591, by William Wright.—See notes on the tragedy of Macbeth in Johnſon and Stevens's edition of Shakeſpeare.

And faded virgin cats, and tabbies old,
Who at quadrille remorſeleſs mouſe for gold;
Cats of each claſs, craft, calling and degree,
Mourn Dick's calamitous cataſtrophe.

Yet while I chaunt the cauſe of Richard's end,
Ye ſympathizing cats your tears ſuſpend!
Then ſhed enough to float a dozen whales,
And uſe, for pocketHandkerchiefs, your tails.

Fame ſays, but fame a ſland'rer ſtands confeſt,
Dick his own ſprats, like Bamber Gaſcoigne, dreſt;
But to the advocates of truth 'tis known,
He neither ſtaid for gravy nor gridiron,
Raw ſprats, he ſwore, were worth all fiſh beſide,
Freſh, ſtale, ſtew'd, ſpitchcock'd, fricaſeed or fry'd;
Then ſwallow'd down a ſcore without remorſe,
And three fat mice ſlew for a ſecond courſe;
But while the third his grinders dy'd with gore,
Sudden thoſe grinders clos'd—to grind no more!
And, dire to tell! commiſſion'd by Old Nick,
A catalepſy made an end of Dick.

Thus from the paſty's furious eſcalade,
Where blood, to gravy turn'd, embrown'd his blade;
(That all-encount'ring blade which ſcorn'd to fear,
Broil'd gizzards charg'd with kian gunpowder.)
From rais'd cruſt levell'd, never more to riſe,
From ducks diſpatch'd, and maſſacred mince-pies;
From turkey-pouts transfixed, and ſirloins ſlaſh'd,
From marrow puddings maul'd and cuſtards quaſh'd;
Crimpt cod and mutilated mackarel,
And deſolation of the turtle's ſhell;
Some alderman of giant appetite,
A ſurfeit ſweeps to everlaſting night;
Imbibing claret in his lateſt breath,
And brandiſhing his knife and fork in death;
Downward a gormandizing ghoſt he goes,
And bears to hell freſh fuel on his noſe;
For calipaſh explores th' infernal ſcene‡,
And wiſhes Phlegethon one vaſt terrene.

NOTE.

‡ ——— "Petit ille dapes—
"Oraque vana movet, dentemque in dente fatigat,
"Exercetque cibo deluſum guttur inani,
"Proque epulis tenues nequicquam devorat auras."
OVID MET. Lib. viii.

O paragon

O paragon of cats, whose loss distracts
y soul, and turns my tears to cataracts,
r craft, nor courage, could thy doom pro-
rogue!
:k, premier cat upon the catalogue
cats that grace a caterwalling age,
ir'd by fate's cat-call quits this earthly
stage;
e fled the arrow that laid Richard flat,
d sick'ning glory saw death shoot a cat.

Ah! tho' thy bust adorn no sculptur'd
shrine,
vase, thy relics rare, to fame consign;
rev'rend characters thy rank express,
hail thee, Dick, D. D. or F. R. S.
o' no funereal Cypress shade thy tomb,
thee the wreaths of paradise shall bloom;
ere, while Grimalkin's mew her Richard
greets,
housand cats shall purr on purple seats;
n now I see, descending from his throne,
venerable cat, Oh Whittington!
kindred excellence of Richard hail,
wave with joy thy gratulating tail!
re shall the worthies of the whisker'd race,
ian mice o'er floors of sapphire chase;
dst beds of aromatic marum stray,
aptur'd rove beside the milky way;
ens, than eastern houries fairer seen,
ose bright eyes glisten with immortal
green;
l smooth for tabby swains their yielding
fur,
to their am'rous mews assenting purr—
re, like Alcmena, shall Grimalkin's son,
lis repose—his mousing labours done;
envy, curs, time, tide and traps defy,
caterwaul to all eternity.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE EQUALITY OF MANKIND.

Design from the celebrated Latin Poem of Hieronymus de Bosch.

(Continued from page 60.)

OR let those sons of pride, whom arts
adorn,
humbler sons of earth survey with scorn:
pow'r whose love superior parts sup-
ply'd,
ian gave little, but gave less to pride;
rts and arms and sturdy labour join,
sage and rustic fill his grand design:
while the sage, intent on learning's
stores,
truths with midnight vigilance explores;
Enquires what means are meant for each de-
gree,
Make people happy, and a country free;
Tir'd with the task, his envious lot demands,
Of scatt'ring plenty o'er an hundred lands;
Th' inconscious swain with wholesome sleep
oppress'd,
Gives all his cares and all his toils to rest;
Refresh'd he wakes, his wonted task renews,
And the glad business of his life pursues.
Thus friendly all in one connection move,
And mutual want produces mutual love;
Thus kindly all to each assistance lend,
And every creature is a creature's friend.

But whence, if nature's ever-during laws,
Bid all be concord, whence the hateful cause;
That cause whence strange barbarity began,
And spoil'd her last, best work, in favour'd
man?
Ah! load not nature with ungen'rous blame,
But search those frailties whence those frailties
came.
When from her hands great man first issued
forth,
With genuine dignity and native worth;
By pow'r divine with breath ethereal warm'd,
For ev'ry grace and ev'ry virtue form'd;
Alone she left him, as her pow'r withdrew,
The good to follow, or the bad pursue,
Then truth and justice heav'nly sway main-
tain'd,
And meek simplicity benignly reign'd,
And virtue glow'd with unabating fires,
And sons strove hard to emulate their sires;
But ah! too soon their gen'rous toil was vain,
Malignant discord broke the golden chain;
'Midst various efforts each his aim mistook,
Virtue neglected and her cause forsook;
Hence fraud and strife and lawless force arose,
And wrongs unnumber'd and unnumber'd
woes.

To heal the wounds of rapine's barb'rous
hand,
To chase dissentions from the dreary land;
To spread such goods as sober order brings,
And pour new gladness o'er the face of
things;
To urge the right, to reprobate the wrong,
To shield the helpless, to restrain the strong;
Peace, gladness, ease and order to restore,
And give such goods as nature gave before;
For ends like these were social laws de-
sign'd,
Inspir'd by wisdom for the human kind.

From their glad beams the night of darkness
fled,
Soon their bright influence earth's wide bounds
o'erspread;
Scarce pow'rful order to the work applies,
When fades the prospect, and new worlds
arise:
Aw'd by her sight, revenge and fury hide,
And noise and tumult at her word subside.

No more for plunder boils the barb'rous rage,
No more the weak the tyrant ſtrong engage;
No more the helpleſs ſhed unfruitful tears,
Grow ſtiff with horror and grow pale with fears:
Taught by her voice, all, all at length agree,
"That laws muſt flouriſh if man muſt be "free;
"And pow'rful juſtice hold ſuperior claim,
"And duty bind, whom force would make ſu- "preme."

Her counſel heard, as well ſuch counſel might,
Diſcordant nations in one league unite;
Then each with each, intent on one deſign,
For mutual aid and ſocial ſafety join;
Then peopled towns the deſert plains o'erſpread,
Aſpiring turrets rais'd to heav'n their head;
Then arts improv'd as men more poliſh'd grew,
And all were happy as their bliſs they knew;
That bliſs no doubts, no tott'ring fears annoy'd,
The weak, the ſtrong, alike their goods enjoy'd;
Alike they glow'd with unabating zeal,
And private virtue ſought the public weal;
And well ſuch aims ſuch bright attempts inſur'd,
For public virtue private bliſs procur'd.

** ***

(To be continued.)

EPITAPH

For the Monument erected in Pancraſs Church Yard, London,

TO THE MEMORY OF

MRS. HANNAH KIRWAN.

IF virtue e'er could length of life inſure,
Or ſpotleſs innocence from fate ſecure
Thee, Hannah, thee no mourner might deplore,
Thou beſt of women, now alas! no more.
Pain, ling'ring want, affliction's hopeleſs train,
Bedew thy aſhes, and lament in vain;
In vain droops weeping friendſhip o'er thy ſtone,
Nor ev'n the envious ſhall refuſe to own,
(While ſad remembrance ſheds the duteous tear,)
Whate'er was great, whate'er was good, lies here.

** ***

An INVENTORY *taken in a* FOP'S BED-CHAMBER.

A RICHLY in-laid tweezer caſe, with ni pers,
A morning gown, a pair of Barbary ſlippers
Three pair of niceſt manufactur'd ſhoes,
Two golden watches, and four billet douxs;
Two broken fans, a ſnuff-box finely gilt,
A large cock'd hat, a ſword with diamo hilt;
Four bottles, two of highly ſcented lotions,
And two containing health-reſtoring potions
Three diamond finger rings, a box of pills,
A ſyringe, lampoons, plays and tradeſme bills;
A pack of cards, with edges gilt and plain,
A Paris ſciſſars, a gold-headed cane;
A ſuit of neatly trim'd embroider'd brown,
Two pictures of two ladies *of the town*;
An eyebrow bruſh, a book of ſtyle unchaſte
Patterns of cloths, the reigning hue and taſte
An ivory tooth-pick with a ſplendid caſe,
A roll of black court-plaiſter for the face;
Six pair of ſilken hoſe with golden clocks,
An opera glaſs, a ſilver knife, a box
Of rouge, a diamond breaſt-pin, and a pair
Of diamond buckles, and a lock of hair.
Such ſcatter'd lay round Claudio's ſleep room,
Replete with ev'ry foppery and perfume.

J. G.

Trinity-College.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

Your giving the above a place in your (if worthy of inſertion, and not too late publication) will greatly oblige a conſtant reſpondent and ſubſcriber.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

LETTER *from the* AUTHOR *to his* TUT *on his being angry for writing a Poem his brother.*

I HOPE, dear ſir, your mind's appeas'd
With me, how could you be diſpleas'd
Sure, never yet the jingl'ing rhyme
Offended, or, was thought a crime.
I wonder much you cou'd abuſe
A much admirer of the Muſe;
Or, that ſo literate a divine
Cou'd ſpeak ſo ſharply of the Nine:

D

s of ſuch lovely charms poſſeſs'd,
er with rev'rence great addreſs'd.
ne wou'd think by what you ſaid,
little ſcripture you had read,
e bliſsful favours from above,
romis'd to fraternal love.
ſeem to wiſh thoſe *times again,
friendſhip reign'd not amongſt men;
were diſſolv'd the ties of nature,
aided not his fellow-creature;
daughters roſe againſt their mothers,
reat the diſcord was of brothers.

J. G.

Trinity-College.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

LINES ADDRESS'D TO POLAND.

iv'd, O Poland! by our wiſh alone,
! we would breathe it, ardent as thy own;
e have mourn'd thee ſunk beneath thy woes,
ow would hail thy ſpirit as it glows.
re, on earth, the warmeſt wiſh is vain,
ill thy freedom would have felt no wane;
in ev'n virtue here ſecure ſucceſs,
ould heav'n's vengeance on the tyrants preſs.
o' our wiſhes, nor your worth avail,
t thoſe tyrants, that on wrongs regale,
ours the heart th' effuſion for a cauſe,
ich each virtue gives its pure applauſe.
may thy ſons, grown languid in their zeal,
n defeat unnerve their common-weal;
e when foes would thro' their life-blood wade,
ing on all that heav'n has ſacred made;
peer, each peaſant, in a word, each Pole,
el himſelf the ‡Horace of the whole;
rive, undaunted, with the thought elate,
s arm's fortune is his country's fate.
nited, ſay what age or land
its freemen lick the tyrant's hand;
and, ſhall exception be thy ſhame,
y true heroes, fluſh'd with freedom's flame,
united) and defend thy claim.
whate'er thy proſpect—dark or bright,
tice never bluſh to own thy right;

NOTES.

* See Ovid.

ding to the Roman Horatius, who the combat of the Horatii and Curiatii, ng conquered for his country.

Never may rage, that makes the man a brute,
Thy ſteel, yet pure, with guiltleſs blood polute.
With theſe prime maxims—trite, yet not leſs true,
With theſe in practice, may thy ſons purſue
The path of glory, conſcious of a cauſe
To nature dear, and hallow'd by the laws;
And may the iſſue of their effort ſquare
With ev'ry feeling, ev'ry good man's pray'r.

Then will the rays of freedom light thy land,
And all the virtues o'er the ſcene expand;
Then will the arts, reviving, grace thy name,
And give thy heroes, and their deeds, to fame;
And wiſdom then will bid each evil ceaſe,
And, under freedom, ſeal thy people's peace.

Ev'n ſhould thy efforts, tho' heroic, fail,
Nor man's fond wiſh, nor nature's cry prevail;
Ev'n then, (could aught of comfort then be thine)
Would this ſweet ray of pureſt comfort ſhine;
That far as humbler force, as valour can,
Thy Poles reſiſted—and what more could man?
And ſtill a day, more happy, might arrive,
And ſee thy freedom and thy fame revive:
But thoſe whoſe meanneſs ſaps their regal pride,
With ſurer aim than levellers can guide,
Vanquiſh'd, or not, ſhall feel their doom the ſame,
Pygmalion's feelings, and Pygmalion's fame.

Firm ſtand, brave Poles! ſucceed you may—you muſt,
They're ſlaves that menace, led by tyrant, luſt:
Warm in a cauſe that quickens ev'ry vein,
And ſtrengthens ev'ry nerve, your rights maintain;
And tho' misfortune be awhile your fate,
Heav'n, righteous heav'n, relieves you ſoon or late.

Y. S——.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

To the MEMORY *of* EDWARD COGHLAN,
Who was buried on the Beach of the Harbour of St. Euſtatia, June 20, 1793.
Written by a very near Relation.

WHEN thou, dear Edward, left Hibernia's ſhore,
I fear'd thy friend ſhou'd never ſee thee more;
Though hope with ſmiling face and witching eye,
Dried ev'ry tear, and ſoften'd ev'ry ſigh;

Feeling

Feeling timidity yet made me see,
Enlarg'd each accident fate stor'd for thee;
Lengthen'd each hour you must with strangers spend,
And made me fear you'd often want a friend:
Oh yes, I wish'd you had a friend indeed,
I mean, what's seldom found, a friend in need.
O bless'd, beyond the pow'r of art,
With heav'n's best gift—an honest heart;
A feeling soul, upheld by truth,
Too true those fears for thee, dear youth;
For wily hope has prov'd a shade,
For glittering visions all now fade.
Nor foes molest, nor friends their aid bestow,
Faded thy bloom, thy manly form laid low;
Thy rising virtues by no slight now check'd,
Thou need'st no friend to guide thee or protect;
Nor hast thou liv'd to see the fatal day,
When death shou'd snatch thy late kind host away:
Fate sav'd thy gen'rous soul this mournful tale,
Yet soon to meet above this tearful vale,
He gently felt the earthly frame decay,
Nor breath'd a wish, nor felt desire to stay:
While with more sudden force, resistless death,
In fever's form evaporates thy breath;
In foreign climes by raging ills o'erborn,
Thy body rack'd, thy ev'ry feeling torn;
Surrounded only by the boist'rous throng,
Rough, as the element, they sail'd along;
(Yet ev'n the tar, enur'd to scenes of woe,
Relates thy loss, while tears unbidden flow;
And honouring virtue cries—be such my end,
When his last summons cruel death shall send)
Pale grief and sickness hovering o'er thy bed,
No tender hand to raise thy drooping head;
I pause—the friend who writes, and writing sighs,
Must stop to wipe the tear from pity's eyes.
Tho' gone, thou still in memory shalt dwell,
And still for thee the sorrowing heart shall swell:
Though to the heav'ns no fragrant incense rise,
More grateful to thy shade are tender sighs;
Though o'er thy tomb shall rise no stately urn,
Yet to that *sacred* spot my heart shall turn;
* For virtue consecrates the humble sod
More than the priest in sight of nature's god;
And fancy to that barren rock‡ shall bring
The fairest flow'rs that rise with smiling Spring;
And melancholy deign with me to trace,
The varying waves that wash that hallow'd place;
While friendship's hand shall twine around th grave
This tender wreath—thy worth from time t save;
Yet while o'er thee I shed the pensive tear,
Forgive the wish that wou'd have kept the here:
'Twou'd cruel be to rob thy soul of rest,
'Tis gone to heav'n, the place that suits it best.

M. C.

NOTES.

* On account of the infection he was not permitted a place in the church-yard.

‡ Barren rock—The island of St. Eustatia.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

August 18, 1794.

SIR,

If you will honour the under-written ch racters with a place in your entertaining Mag zine, you will oblige an occasional corr pondent.

MARY.—*A Character.*

FOR human fellowship, for friendsh form'd,
With polish'd manners, and with sense adorn
Her taste intu'tive, never to be taught,
And blest with sweet simplicity of thought:
Within her breast the softer virtues glow,
And from her lips their artless dictates flow
Such melting charity, endearing kind,
The fine o'erflowings of a noble mind.

LOUISA.—*A Character.*

WITH studied manners, and with art fin'd,
She wore the 'semblance of a polish'd min
Affected softness shone whene'er she spoke,
And from her lips no artless sentence broke
To truth a stranger, but to art most true,
The skill to dazzle and deceive she knew.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the London Gazette.

Auguſt 19.

Horſe-Guards. Whitehall, Auguſt 19.

ſpatch, of which the following is a copy, as yeſterday received from General Sir harles Grey, K. B. by the Right Honourable enry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's princi-l ſecretaries of ſtate.

Berville Camp, oppoſite Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, July 8, 1794.

SIR,

my diſpatch of the 13th ultimo I had the onour to acquaint you of my intention to on the ſide of Fort Fleur d'Epée, and try egain Grand Terre, ſo ſoon as what force d be drawn from the other iſlands ſhould ollected; accordingly, having been joined ioſt part of it, I ordered Brigadier-General es to make a landing, with the grenadiers r the command of Lieutenant-Colonel er, and the light infantry, under the com-d of Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, which effected without loſs or oppoſition, early in norning of the 19th ultimo, at Ance Canot, r cover of two frigates, the Solebay, Capt. y, and the Winchelſea, Captain Lord Gar- the enemy retiring; and the ſame troops ed on to Gozier, and took poſſeſſion of it e afternoon, which the enemy abandoned, ing ſome houſes. As the enemy had poſ-m of a ſituation that commanded the road ort Fleur d'Epée, I detached three compa- of grenadiers and three companies of light ntry, under the command of Lieutenant-nel Fiſher, who marched at twelve o'clock ne night, between the 25th and 26th ul-, by a circuitous and moſt difficult path, ing on the back of the enemy at ſix o'clock next morning, who fled. One of their ies fell into his hands, and he took poſſeſ-

ſion of that and two other commanding heights. Having ſent two amuzettes to that detachment the ſame day, the enemy made an attack upon the eſcort when mounting the hill on which Lieutenant-Colonel Fiſher's detachment was poſted, who attacked and repulſed them.

The enemy continuing in poſſeſſion of a chain of high and woody grounds, with difficult paſſes between our poſt and Morne Maſcot, the remainder of the grenadiers and light infantry, with Captain Robertſon's battalion of ſeamen, were puſhed forward to the ſame poſt, and on the 27th ultimo the enemy were attacked on all ſides by Brigadier-General Symes, with the grenadiers and light infantry, completely routed, driven down to Morne Maſcot, where they again made reſiſtance, but being charged with bayonets they fled into Fort Fleur d'Epée. Having collected conſiderable force from the town of Point à Petre and the neighbourhood, arming blacks, mulattoes, and all colours, they advanced in great numbers the ſame afternoon, under cover of their guns from Fort Fleur d'Epée, which ſo completely raked the top of the hill, that the grenadiers could hardly appear on it, until the enemy were alſo there, and attacked that part of Morne Maſcot where Lieutenant-Colonel Fiſher was poſted with the grenadiers, when an obſtinate engagement took place, which laſted for ſome time, the front being within a few yards of each other, and the enemy's number very ſuperiour; but the grenadiers forced them down the hill again with great ſlaughter.

The 29th following the enemy, having collected a ſtill greater force, cloathing Mulattoes and Blacks in the national uniform, to the amount of 1500 men, again attacked the ſame poſt; and at this time they had a field piece on the right, which enfiladed the grenadiers, in addition to their guns in front, which fired round and grape from the fort. Having obſerved the enemy making a movement towards the rear of the grenadiers, to take poſſeſſion of the houſe and ſtrong ground, which the 2d battalion of light infantry, under Major Roſs, was then ordered to occupy; but having ſome

diſtance to go, four companies of grenadiers were detached under Major Irving from the poſt on Maſcot, before the engagement commenced, who ſeized the poſt in the rear, leſt the enemy might get there before our light infantry, which had, however, reduced our force on Maſcot, at the time of its being attacked; but Major Roſs, with the 2d light infantry, reaching the poſt in the rear ſoon after Major Irving, the latter inſtantly returned to Maſcot with the four companies of grenadiers, and having rejoined when the engagement had laſted for ſome time, the enemy were charged with bayonets, and driven from the height with ſtill greater ſlaughter than on their former attack. During the firſt day's engagement Lieutenant-Colonel Fiſher was ſtruck with grape ſhot, occaſioning contuſions only, and on the laſt his horſe was killed under him. During this time Major Roſs, with the 2d light infantry, was alſo engaged with the enemy, and repulſed them with loſs on their ſide. The rainy ſeaſon being already ſet in, and this being the laſt month for acting before the hurricane ſeaſon, at the ſame time that the troops were expoſed alternately to have rains and a vertical ſun, together with the circumſtances of the great ſlaughter recently ſuffered by the enemy in the two attacks they made on Morne Maſcot, determined me to make an effort for finiſhing the campaign at once; and I concerted meaſures accordingly, ordering Brigadier-General Symes to march in the evening of the 1ſt inſtant from Morne Maſcot, with the 1ſt battalion of grenadiers, the 1ſt and 2d battalions of light infantry, and the 1ſt battalion of ſeamen, commanded by Captain Robertſon, who attacked the town of Point à Petre before day of the 2d inſtant; but being miſled by our guides, the troops entered the town at the part where they were moſt expoſed to the enemy's cannon and ſmall arms, and where it was not poſſible to ſcale the walls of the fort; in conſequence of which they ſuffered conſiderably, from round and grape ſhot, together with ſmall arms fired from the houſes, &c. and a retreat became unavoidable, the more ſo, as the troops are entirely worn out by fatigue and the climate, ſo as to be quite exhauſted, and totally incapable of further exertion at preſent. It gives me great concern to add that Brigadier-General Symes was wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Gomm, (an excellent officer) and ſome other meritorious officers, were killed on this attack; as was alſo Captain Robertſon of the navy, a valuable officer, and a great loſs to the ſervice. Encloſed is Brigadier-General Symes's report, accounting for the failure of that enterprize. I had every thing in readineſs at the poſt of Morne Maſcot for an attack upon Fort Fleur d'Epée, by ſtorm, with the 2d battalion of grenadiers, 65th regiment, ſix companies of Grand Terre, and the 2d battalion of ſeamen, commanded by Captain Sawyer; waiting, as concerted, until I ſhould hear whether Brigadier-General Symes, with his diviſion, ſucceeded, or had taken poſt near the town of Point à Petre; but his failure obliged me to relinquiſh the meditated attack upon Fort Fleur d'Epée, by laying me under the neceſſity of detaching the 2d battalion of grenadiers to cover the retreat of Brigadier-General Symes's diviſion.

The ſeaſon for action in the field being paſt and the troops debilitated by the fatigue of a long campaign and the climate, ſo as to become unable for further conteſt, without ſhelter from the ſcorching heat of a vertical ſun, or the heavy rains now ſo frequent, there remained no choice but to retreat, and I brought the troops, with every thing we had at Morne Maſcot, back to Gozier, on the night of the 2d inſtant, detaching the 2d battalion of light infantry and loyaliſts, by Petit Bourge, to Berville, &c. on the 3d following, to ſecure Baſſe Terre; and embarking the remainder of the troops during the enſuing night.

I have now occupied the ground with my whole force between St. John's Point and Basse Mhault, having erected batteries with twenty four pounders, and mortar batteries at Point Saron and Point St. John, oppoſite to the town of Point à Petre and the ſhipping, both of which I ſhall endeavour to deſtroy, and which ſituation gives perfect ſecurity to Baſſe Terre.

As the harbour is alſo perfectly blocked up by the admiral, the enemy muſt ſuffer every diſtreſs.

I tranſmit a return of our killed and wounded.

I have appointed Colonel Colin Graham, of the 21ſt regiment, brigadier-general, and to command the troops in Baſſe Terre, Guadaloupe, of which I hope his Majeſty will approve.

When the intelligence was received that Grand Terre had been retaken by the French Lieutenant-Colonels Coote and Craddock were both at St. Chriſtopher's, ſo far on their way to England, for the recovery of their health, having had my leave of abſence after the cloſe of our firſt campaign; and although they were moſt dangerouſly ill of a fever, from which they were then only recovering, they rejoined me, and have been very eſſentially uſeful and ſerviceable on this occaſion, when officers were ſo much wanted, and eſpecially officers of their merit and ability.

Lieutenant-Colonel Coote will have the honour to deliver this diſpatch; an officer of infinite merit, who returns home for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health; and he is well qualified to give you any further information that may be required.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(SIGNED)

CHARLES GREY.

P. S. I cannot ſufficiently acknowledge the great aſſiſtance I have received from every officer and ſeaman in the navy. The unanimity which has prevailed between them and the army

upon this as upon every other occaſion
ng the courſe of the campaign, could not be
eded; nor can I omit once more to expreſs
warmeſt approbation of the gallantry, zeal
good conduct of every officer and ſoldier
his brave army, who have, through a cam-
n in the worſt of climates, endured hard-
; unparalleled.

rn of the killed, wounded and miſſing in the rmy commanded by his Excellency General Sir harles Grey, K. B. &c. from June 13 to uly 3, 1794. Grand Terre, Guadaloupe.

Royal Artillery.

ſerjeant, 2 rank and file, killed.
rank and file, wounded.

1ſt Battalion of Grenadiers.

lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 35 rank and file, killed.
captain, 4 lieutenants, 5 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 90 rank and file, wounded.
ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, miſſing.

2d Battalion of Grenadiers.

drummer, 3 rank and file, killed.
captain, 1 drummer, 15 rank and file, wounded.
rank and file, miſſing.

1ſt Battalion of Light Infantry.

lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 21 rank and file, killed.
captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 ſerjeants, 4 drummers, 94 rank and file, wounded.
drummer, 27 rank and file, miſſing.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry.

captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ſerjeants, 30 rank and file, killed.
major, 1 lieutenant, 3 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 89 rank and file, wounded.
drummer, 3 rank and file, miſſing.

65th Regiment.

lieutenant, killed.

TOTAL.

lieutenant-colonel, 4 captains, 7 lieutenants, 7 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 91 rank and file, killed.
major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 13 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 298 rank and file, wounded.
ſerjeant, 3 drummers, 52 rank and file, miſſing.

Names of Officers killed.

Lieutenant-colonel Gomm, 55th regiment; captain Armſtrong, 8th ditto; captain Combe, 15th ditto; captain Groves, 35th ditto; captain Morriſon, 58th ditto; lieutenant Booth, 8th ditto; lieutenant Lyſter, 12th ditto; lieutenant Croker, 15th ditto; lieutenant Morriſon, 40th ditto; lieutenant Tooſe, 65th ditto.

Names of Officers wounded.

Major Roſs, 31ſt regiment; captain Tweedie, 12th ditto; captain Foſter, 60th ditto; captain Slater, 60th ditto; lieutenant Ekins, 6th ditto; lieutenant Auchmuty, 17th ditto; lieutenant Price, 21ſt ditto; lieutenant Knolles, 21ſt ditto; lieutenant Colepeper, 21ſt ditto; lieutenant Hennis, 58th ditto; lieutenant Conway, 60th ditto; lieutenant Cudmore, 64th ditto; lieutenant Mercer. (Marines)

Brigadier-general Symes, wounded, not included in the above return.

(SIGNED) F. DUNDAS, Adj. Gen.

Goxier, July 2, 1794.

SIR,

IN obedience to your commands I marched at eight o'clock yeſterday evening from the heights of Maſcot, with the 1ſt battalion of light infantry, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Gomm; the 2d commanded by major Roſs, the battalion of grenadiers, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Fiſher, and the firſt battalion of ſeamen, commanded by captain Robertſon of the Veteran, to attack the enemy at Point à Petre; and if we could approach it undiſcovered, to poſſeſs ourſelves of the Morne de Gouvernement, which commands the town, and which they had taken much pains to ſtrengthen; or, if that was not found practicable, to deſtroy the proviſions which had been landed from the ſhips and depoſited there.

The troops marched with the utmoſt ſilence through deep ravines, in hopes of reaching the enemy undiſcovered; but our guides, whether from ignorance or the darkneſs of the night, led us in front to thoſe poſts of the enemy which it had been propoſed to paſs by, and which they aſſured was practicable; to effect our purpoſe by ſurprize became therefore impoſſible.

At four o'clock in the morning we approached the out-poſts of the enemy, which were attacked and driven in by major Roſs and the 2d battalion of light infantry, with that gallantry and good conduct which, in the courſe of the campaign, has ſo often diſtinguiſhed that officer and corps, which entered the town under a heavy fire from Morne de Gouvernement, and cleared the ſtreets with their bayonets.

The Morne de Gouvernement was to have been attacked by this battalion; but the noiſe of our approach had permitted them ſo ſtrongly to reinforce it, joined with the extreme difficulty of acceſs, which admits only two to approach in front, rendered the ſucceſs of attacking it highly impoſſible.

To deſtroy the ſtores in which the proviſions were lodged we were then to direct our efforts, which I have no doubt would have been attended with the moſt complete ſucceſs, the town being at this time in our poſſeſſion, and lieutenant-colonel Gomm, captain Robertſon of the Veteran, and captain Burnet, aſſiſtant quarter-maſter general, being charged with the execution of it; when, by a fatality as unforeſeen as impoſſible to guard againſt, we were prevented from completing what carried ſo fair an appearance of ſucceſs.

Our troops, to whom you have ſo ſtrictly enjoined, in night attacks, never to fire, who have uniformly ſucceeded ſo often by a ſtrict obſervance to that rule, and who, 'till this moment, had not in the courſe of the night fired a ſhot, moſt unfortunately began to load and fire upon each other, nor could all the efforts of their officers put a ſtop to it.

I was at this time diſabled by a ſevere wound in the right arm, and much bruiſed by my horſe being killed at the ſame time, and falling upon me. Finding it impoſſible, under theſe circumſtances, to complete the deſtruction of the enemy's ſtores, which we had begun to effect, the troops were ordered to leave the town, and form on the heights at the poſt of Caille, from whence in approaching we had driven the enemy, and taken two pieces of canon; at this poſt, while the troops advanced into the town, a reſerve of four companies of grenadiers with eighty ſeamen had been placed.

As the enemy made every effort to harraſs us in our return, it became neceſſary to occupy with care the ground by which it could be moſt effectually prevented: In this diſpoſition of the troops I received the moſt eſſential and judicious aſſiſtance from lieutenant-colonel Fiſher and major Roſs, who, though wounded, continued with the troops, and rendered the moſt eſſential ſervices. The zeal and gallantry ſhown by all the officers who compoſed the corps could not have been exceeded.

It is with extreme concern I inform you that our loſs has been conſiderable; and with infinite regret I find that lieutenant-colonel Gomm, and captain Robertſon of the Veteran, both eminently diſtinguiſhed for their gallantry and good conduct, are unfortunately of that number.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(SIGNED)

RICHARD SYMES, Brig. Gen.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE.—*Auguſt* 19.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. to Mr. Stephens, dated off Point à Petre, Guadaloupe, July 6, 1794.

Since my letter of the 19th ultimo, by the Daſhwood packet, every effort has been made to collect a body of troops from the different iſlands, to enable the General to make a deſcent on Grande Terre. The Veteran arrived on the 17th of June with two flank companies from St. Vincent's and four from St. Lucia; and two battalions of ſeamen, under the command of captain Lewis Robertſon, of the Veteran, and captain Charles Sawyer, of the Vanguard, were attached to the army. Theſe two ſhips, with the Solebay and Winchelſea, were ordered up l'Ance à Canot, between this road and St. Ann's, under the command of rear admiral Thompſon, that bay being judged a more ſafe place to embark at (both on account of the ſurf and the face of the country which ſurrounds it) than the bay of Gozier, and the event juſtified the meaſure; for by the able conduct of the rear admiral, the captains and officers under his command, the whole corps was landed early on the morning of the 19th, without the loſs of a man, and took poſt at Gozier the ſame evening, where the Solebay, Winchelſea and Aſſurance, were placed to furniſh water and other ſupplies to the camp. The Redbridge returned from St. Chriſtopher's with the two companies of the 22d; and, on the 26th, having received intelligence that a French frigate, with three tranſports, had been ſeen off François in Grande Terre, I detached the Solebay and Winchelſea in queſt of them; and, if the intelligence ſhould prove unfounded, to cruize off Port Lewis, and endeavour to intercept a partizan of the name of Paſchall, who, I had reaſon to believe, was fitting out veſſels at St. Bartholomew, to bring over a number of deſperate Brigands, who had fled from this iſland on our taking poſſeſſion of it. On the ſame day a ſchooner I had ſent up to Martinique arrived with two companies of grenadiers from Marin Bay, and was followed the next day by a third company in a ſmall ſloop. From the day of debarkation the boats of the ſquadron were conſtantly employed in landing artillery ſtores, and ſupplying the troops with proviſions and water during the day, and rowing guard at night. Three more gun-boats had arrived from Martinique, and were inceſſantly employed in battering the forts at Point à Petre, and the fort of La Fleur d'Epée. The unſucceſsful attempt on the town on the 2d inſtant will be deſcribed by the General. I have only to obſerve, that every poſſible exertion was made, by the army and navy, that the debilitated ſtate of the officers and men would admit of. It is but juſtice to them to declare, that they were quite exhauſted by the unparalleled ſervices of fatigue and fire they had gone through, for ſuch a length of time, in the worſt climate. Upon the 3d the General, having communicated to me the propriety of withdrawing the artillery, ſtores and troops from Grande Terre, and reinforcing the poſts at Baſſe Terre, diſpoſitions were immediately made, and, on the night of the 5th, the embarkation was completed without the loſs of a man, under the direction of rear admiral Thompſon. The fate of captain Lewis Robertſon, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf

highly, fills my mind with the deepeſt re-
t. He had long been a child of misfortune,
ough he poſſeſſed talents to merit every ſuc-
s and proſperity; and, as I am informed,
has left a widow and infant family unpro-
ed for. I beg leave to recommend them
the protection and good offices of their lord-
ps to obtain a ſuitable proviſion, which will
a great encouragement to officers in ſimilar
cumſtances to emulate ſo great an ex-
ple.

Encloſed is an account of the killed and
ounded in the naval battalion, ſince their
ding on Grande Terre.

Return of killed, wounded and miſſing.

yne.—1 ſeaman killed; 1 lieutenant, 12
ſeamen wounded; 6 ſeamen miſſing.
nguard.—1 ſeaman wounded.
teran.—1 captain, 1 ſeaman, killed; 9 ſea-
men wounded; 7 ſeamen miſſing.
ngeance.—2 ſeamen killed; 2 ſeamen
wounded; 3 ſeamen miſſing.
ſurance.—1 marine killed; 1 lieutenant of
marines, 3 marines, wounded.
Total.—7 killed, 29 wounded, 16 miſſing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

ptain Lewis Robertſon, of the Veteran,
killed.
utenant Iſaac Wooley, of the Boyne,
wounded.
ſt-lieutenant of Marines, John Mercer, of
the Aſſurance, wounded.

J. JERVIS.

PHILADELPHIA.

June 24.

A report has for theſe three or four days paſt
vailed, of a French fleet being on the coaſt,
l to conſiſt of four ſhips of the line and ſix
ates; but no confirmation or contradiction
the report has yet been received. The
nes of the veſſels compoſing this ſquadron
e even been mentioned, but the whole yet
ires corroboration. It has been alſo af-
ned, that there are nine Britiſh frigates on
coaſt; but two only, the Alarm and Que-
have been poſitively heard of. Theſe are
ſufficient to endanger the convoy now in
bay of Delaware, about to ſail for France,
ch will conſiſt of about 30 veſſels of dif
nt tonnage, loaded with proviſions, as they
be protected by the Concorde, a 44 gun
ate, carrying 18 pounders, and well manned;
Laſcaſas, a ſloop of war of 18 guns; the
drix, a ſloop of the ſame force, and the
note, a tender.

The news of the capture of Cape François, the period of the 13th of May, is ſo far from being true, that captain Thompſon, of the brig Harriot, who ſailed from thence about the 1ſt of June, aſſures us, that the Spaniſh army, which had blockaded the town during ſeveral days, was cut to pieces by General Vellare.

General Lavaux was about to march againſt Fort Dauphin, in full confidence of being able to retake it; the news of the decree of the emancipation of ſlaves having transformed all the negroes into ſo many heroes.

The Spaniſh ſquadron which blockaded up the Cape had ſent a flag of truce to ſummon the town; the Spaniſh commander received orders to ſend no more, as they were determined not to ſurrender. The batteries were well ſerved. The Americans who were in the road defended a battery of 36 guns, on which the tri-coloured and American flags were flying together.

It is reported that the French frigate Concorde, the Corvette, and the Laſcaſas, have ſailed from the cape of New York.

Extract of a Letter from Captain Slough at Fort Hamilton, to his Friend in this City, dated May 28.

I wrote to you yeſterday, informing you of my being at this poſt with a command of 120 infantry and 30 dragoons—of my intention to ſet out on my return to Crenville with 700 pack horſes, loaded with flour, early this morning; ſince when captain Lewis arrived from head quarters, with intelligence of governor Simcoe's being at Rouſh de Boe, or the Falls of the Miami of the Lake, with three Britiſh regiments. What effect this may have on the movements of the legion I cannot tell, but am inclined to believe it will be obliged to retrograde very ſoon. I am very certain I ſhall be attacked on my way out, as the Indians are very thick round us, and my ſpies have diſcovered a very large trail between this and Fort St. Clair; the only thing that can prevent it is colonel Strong's being now on his way out from Fort Waſhington with a number of waggons and pack-horſes; and as the ſupplies under his convoy are of more conſequence to the enemy than thoſe which I take, it is poſſible they may let me go clear: however, be it as it may, I am content; if I am unfortunate I will be brave, and meet my fate like a ſoldier.

LEYDEN.

Auguſt 24.

Advices from Aix-la-Chapelle of the 16th inſtant ſtate, that no change had occurred in the poſition of the armies on the Rhine, nor

on

on the Hundſruck; that towards the Bliſe the French had almoſt entirely fallen back by Hambourg and Saarbruck, after which they had ſtrongly concentred their force between Thionville and Rudemacheru, and had then marched with great force in three columns againſt Treves. Theſe accounts make no mention of the taking of that place, which is ſtated at length in letters from Coblentz of the 11th.—By theſe it appears, that on the 8th the French attacked the entrenchments of Pellingen, and carried them on the fourth by aſſault, after having ſuffered a very great loſs. The battalion of Manfredini ſuffered alſo very much, and retreated, after making a vigorous defence. Theſe entrenchments being carried, the garriſon of Treves evacuated the town in the night between the 8th and 9th, and the French entered it on the 9th at nine in the morning. The Auſtrians fell back towards Mentz, and General Kalkreuth is advancing on the left border of the Moſelle with 15,000 men; but we are aſſured that the French have more than 50,000 continually reinforced from the rear.

From the Meuſe there is no other intelligence but that on the 7th and 8th the French ſeemed to be making diſpoſitions for an attack, which however did not take place, and that in the mean while ſkirmiſhes are very frequent along the whole line of defence. General Kray being reinforced by a diviſion of Uhlans, and by a free corps of Michalourtz, has now on the left of the Meuſe before Maeſtricht 63 ſquadrons of Imperial cavalry under his orders. The Auſtrian army from Luxembourg to Rumemonde is divided into ſix corps, the principal of which is encamped on three lines near Tourou la Compte, covering an extent of ground of about four miles. This corps is computed at 35,000 men, and the whole army is above 90 000. The pontoons were ready at Toulon. At Keer, on the right wing of the centre, were expected the miniſters, counts Metternich, Merte, M. de Waldeufs, &c. The archduke Charles was gone from Aix-la-Chapelle to Boun, to paſs ſome days. According to the report of ſome deſerters, Queſnoy had ſurrendered to the French, who were now occupied with beſieging Valenciennes and Condé. A great part of the French ſoldiers had returned to their habitation to get in their harveſt, but they were expected to return by the 10th of September, for a general review to be made near Tirlamont.

Finally, reſpecting Flanders, the fortreſs of Sluys continued to defend itſelf on the 20th inſt. It was even thought at Fluſhing that the fire from the place was ſuperior to that of the beſiegers, who had been repulſed in two attacks with loſs, while the beſiegers had made ſeveral ſorties with ſucceſs.

PARIS.—*Auguſt* 15.

The feſtival inſtituted for the celebration of the anniverſary of the 10th of Auguſt, drew together an immenſe concourſe of people; and no pains were ſpared to give it as high an intereſt as poſſible. The fine orange trees from Verſailles, Marly, Trianon, St. Cloud, &c. were arranged on the two terraces of the Thuilleries; and, in the midſt of the garden, the walks were ornamented with illuminations as ſimple as they were ſkilfully varied. The front of the palace was embelliſhed with emblematical paintings, analogous to the feſtival, and by ſeveral ranges of ſmall lamps. On the great baſon was erected, in the form of an architectural ſcaffolding, a monument with the ſigns and attributes of tyranny and feudality, having inſcriptions expreſſive of the hatred of the people to tyrants. The inſcriptions on the tranſparent paintings drew general attention; while the muſic, executed by the band inſtituted by the nation, had the ſublimeſt effect. The piece which was compoſed on the occaſion of the battle of Fleurs, was preceded by a diſcharge of cannon, which inſpired, in the breaſt of the ſpectators, the moſt exalted enthuſiaſm, when, in an inſtant, the flames burſt out from the midſt of the ſcattered fragments of the inſignia of tyranny.

Above the orcheſtra, the ſtandards, taken from the ſatellites of tyranny, floated in the air; and over thoſe trophies was placed the figure of liberty, environed by her triumphs, and adorned with laurels. Victory, ſtationed at her ſide, did homage to the new prodigies atchieved under the ſhelter of her protecting ſhield; while Fame publiſhed and preſented to view the following inſcriptions:—6000 Republicans, braving the diſcharge of 200 cannons, ſcaled rocks almoſt perpendicular, carried 30 redoubts and ſlew 15,000 ſlaves. 300 French captured Fontarabia, &c.

After the concert, dances commenced in every part of the gardens. Civic hymns were chaunted among the groups; and, on all ſides, the ſhouts of Vive la Republique! Vive la Convention! were heard.

FLUSHING.

Auguſt 15.

By a gentleman on whoſe veracity we may rely, and who left Bruges on Monday laſt, we are informed, that the French in Cadſand and before Sluys amount to 27,000 men, all well clothed, and moſt plentifully provided with every article; but, notwithſtanding theſe advantages, nearly one-half of them are ſick and unfit for ſervice.

The hoſpitals at Ghent, Bruges and Oſtend contain 9000 men, who were all well and in good health before the commencement of the ſiege.

Augu

Auguſt 16.

The diſorder is epidemical in the army, and a virulent putrid dyſentery, and carries off eat numbers daily.

The French Generals, ſenſible of the havock will make in their armies, if the ſiege conues much longer, ſeem reſolved to uſe the rateſt efforts to take the town immediately. For this purpoſe they on Saturday laſt ought from Bruges 38 braſs 24 pounders, d began the ſame evening to puſh on the ond parallel.

This formidable ordnance began playing on town on Wedneſday night, and ſtill conues.—The town, however, holds out; and brave commandant, General Van der Duyn, the handful of men which compoſes the riſon, ſeem determined to defend it to the extremity.

Auguſt 17.

The firing at the bombardment is really nendous, and diſtinctly heard in the moſt red rooms of the houſes. We are certain will not be able to hold out much longer, and refore hope it may be relieved.

We were under ſome apprehenſions for the ty of this iſland, but our fears are now re- ved by the arrival of the Sheerneſs of 44 s, Pegaſus frigate of 28 guns, the Lark p of war, and three other veſſels, which hored in our roads this afternoon.

Auguſt 25.

The ſiege of Sluys continued for ſeveral days with unremitted vigour; and yeſterday ning early the cannonading was very diſtly heard, as uſual; yet, to our great ſure, at eight o'clock it entirely ceaſed, and es us in the wide field of conjecture to act for the cauſe.

The ſiege is moſt probably raiſed, and coned into a blockade; but that the French e quitted Cadſand is untrue, neither do we any reaſon to imagine they intend it.

A few days will explain the cauſe of the ent ſilence, and relieve us from our anxiety; we cannot imagine Sluys has ſurrendered, no ſignals have been made by the ſhips who ſtationed in a line along the coaſt of Cadup to Fluſhing roads, and can eaſily obe every thing in Sluys.

MILAN.—*July* 30.

The Spaniſh general who concluded the tulation of Collioure has much incurred diſpleaſure of his Catholic Majeſty. The ers who ſigned the capitulation have been under an arreſt, and the garriſon of Collioure, which conſiſted of 6000 men, is again to ſerve againſt France.

The Spaniſh army at Figueras conſiſted of 20,000 men, and the French army which was ſtationed in the neighbourhood exceeded 40,000 men. The Spaniards reinforced the artillery at Bellegarde, previous to its being beſieged, with 84 pieces of ordnance.

The French have again requeſted leave of the Republic of Genoa to march 40,000 men through the Genoeſe territories.

BRUSSELS:

Auguſt 1.

The citadel of Liege has remained in the poſſeſſion of the French ſince the 9th of laſt month. The Auſtrians made ſome feeble efforts to retain the town, but were obliged to abandon their project. Our brethren in arms, the Liegeois, have thus embraced liberty, and are ſeconding the ſtruggles of the French Republic.

Every mode which ingenuity can ſuggeſt is adopted by the French commanders to conciliate the affections of the inhabitants of this city. They have recommended to the magiſtrates of Bruſſels and its environs the laws which were moſt conſonant to them. They have ordered the renewal of the ſame impoſts which had been eſtabliſhed during the ſovereignty of the Emperor. A proclamation to that effect, in which the activity of Laurent and Guyton is highly praiſed, has been circulated. It is ſigned H. Van Langhendonck, and has been ſtuck upon the walls of the city.

COBLENTZ.

Auguſt 11.

We have received here the very unpleaſing intelligence, that the French had appeared on the 9th in great force before Treves, and after a bloody and obſtinate action, carried the intrenchments, and forced the Auſtrians to retreat to Hetzeradier.—Treves was in conſequence forced to ſurrender. The alarm is very great here, and every one that can is taking flight. Six hundred men work at the pontoon bridge; but if the Pruſſians do not come to our aſſiſtance, by way of Hundruck, it will be impoſſible for this place to hold out. There are hitherto but a few militia of Treves here, and a ſmall number of Auſtrians in the caſtle of Ephrenbrieſten. The magazines are ſending off in great haſte.

AMSTERDAM.

AMSTERDAM.

August 16.

No letters have yet been received here this week from Maeſtricht; the cauſe of the interruption of that poſt is unknown. Yeſterday it was again ſtrongly reported that Sluys and Hulſt in Dutch Flanders were taken, but we have not yet any authentic intelligence. The garriſon of this place has been reinforced by 3000 men, who arrived this day. More than one-half of the men in the barracks are laid up with the fever.

EAST-INDIES.

MADRAS.—*January* 13.

The Princeſs Royal Indiaman, captain Horncaſtle, after an obſtinate engagement of three glaſſes with a large French privateer, was captured and taken to the Iſle of France, where ſhe was ſold for 2,400,000 livres. A Dutch Indiaman and her cargo, taken juſt before the Princeſs Royal, were diſpoſed of for 8,600,000 livres. Theſe ſhips are to form a part of a ſquadron of privateers, which are fitted out at the expenſe of individuals in ſhares, (one hundred to a ſhare) which are aſſignable and in common negociation. The value of Engliſh property taken has been very conſiderable, yet not ſufficient to recompence the expenſe of the equipments.

BOMBAY.—*March* 21.

A variety of accounts concur in proving that the Malwaus, Goolies, and other contemptible pirates on the coaſt, are actuated by the ſame ſpirit of depredation on our trade which diſtinguiſhed them laſt year, though we have not hitherto been ſo much annoyed, nor has their temerity been carried to ſuch an exceſs.

In no quarter of the Britiſh empire have the fatal effects of the war been more ſeverely felt by the mercantile intereſt than in India.

Never did we before obſerve ſuch a total ſtagnation of trade as at this port, at this ſeaſon; not one veſſel is delivering a cargo, and very few for ſome time paſt have arrived from any part of India.

GUERNSEY.

September 2.

On Monday, Auguſt 26, the troops fr Southampton, under convoy of the Hyr frigate, anchored cloſe to the piers in Guern Road. On the Friday following the troo debarked—the men looked to Guernſey as land of promiſe, and were in high ſpirits leaving the ſhips. Part of the troops were ſe into the Citadel and other forts in the iſland. The 94th regiment were moſtly put into can the 102d were ordered to the advanced poſt Vale Caſtle, about three miles from St. Pier they were halted in the road within a little w of the fort, where they remained under ar till near ſeven o'clock at night. Four hundr were diſtributed in the barracks, and the r mainder, about 150, had tents under the wal The men in barracks had neither bed, beddi nor fire, nor a morſel to eat, or any thing drink but water; the men in tents were f worſe off, for they had the cold ground only lie on. They all remained without victuals any kind till late on Saturday night, whe almoſt worn out and fainting with mere hung a ſmall allowance of bread was diſtributed them. Sunday their rations were given ou 4lb. of ſalt beef a man, and 8lb. of bread p week, and three pints of ſmall beer per day, which they pay for. Neither bedding of a kind or ſtraw has yet been given out—t conſequence is ſuch as might be expected- thirty-four men more were added, yeſterda September 1, to the ſick liſt.

The 78th and 80th embarked yeſterday f Fluſhing. They are 1000 men ſtrong eac remarkable fine troops and well appointe but have a long ſick liſt, ſo much ſo, that ca tain Durham, of the Hynde, was applied get a brig as an hoſpital ſhip to carry them to Fluſhing.

POSEN.—*August* 28.

Yeſterday morning General Scoenfeld com pletely defeated the Poliſh General Madalinſk who endeavoured to croſs the river Narew, order to join the inſurgents in South Pruſſi He loſt on this occaſion 700 men and all h artillery.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

August 18, 19.

ATE laſt night colonel Corbet arrived in
town with diſpatches from Sir Charles
rey, containing the moſt melancholy accounts
the ſituation of our affairs in the iſland of
uadaloupe.

After the arrival of Sir Charles Grey and Sir
hn Jervis from St. Kitts, an attack was di-
ſted againſt the French at Point a Petre. The
ce employed on this occaſion conſiſted of
o men, who, it is apprehended, being be-
ayed by their guides, were nearly cut off by
e French to a man. Upwards of twenty
ficers were either killed or taken. Colonel
mes was wounded in the wriſt and eſcaped;
t a fever had enſued, to which it was feared
would fall a victim, as when colonel Cor-
t came away there were but very ſmall hopes
his recovery.

The mortality among our troops, we are
rry to add, ſtill continues as great as ever.
deſtructive have been the ravages of the fever
at Sir Charles Grey has been obliged to aban-
n every hope of driving the French from
uadaloupe, the Britiſh forces left being ſcarcely
ual to the defence of Grand Terre. Sir
harles is on his return to England.

We need ſcarcely add, that no blame what-
er is imputable to our commanders in this
lure; the forces originally ſent with them
ere, in the opinion of all military men, ina-
quate to the object deſigned; and that force
s been ſo reduced by ſickneſs as to leave
ircely the ſkeleton of its former ſtrength.

Our readers will judge of the fatal effects of
e fever, when we inform them that of Sir
harles Grey's houſehold, a black ſervant is the
ly perſon left alive.

Sir John Jervis alſo is returning to Eng-
nd.

Letters from Scotland ſtate, that ten ſail of
uſſian ſhips of the line and four frigates have
rived off the Frith of Forth. The deſtina-
on of this fleet is not known.

The mails which arrived this morning have brought us further particulars relative to the recent events that have taken place at Paris.

The complete deſtruction of Robeſpiere's power was an event which even his moſt violent enemies ſcarcely expected would take place ſo ſuddenly. Prior to the 27th ult. it was known in Paris that there was a party in the convention adverſe to Robeſpierre and his adherents; but it was not ſuppoſed that this oppoſition would be ſo ſoon productive of ſuch ſerious conſequences.

It was even doubted whether, after the Convention had paſſed the decree of arreſt, the deſtruction of Robeſpierre's power would be completed; for it appears that as ſoon as he was conveyed by the Uſhers of the Convention to the Hotel de Ville, Hanriot, the commander of the armed guard of Paris, aſſembled a large force, which he detached againſt the Hotel de Ville, the Committee of Public Safety, and the Convention. The jacobin ſociety and the municipality immediately declared themſelves in a ſtate of inſurrection.—The artillery were gained over by Hanriot, and cannon were to be brought to overawe the Convention. The force which the Convention diſpatched againſt Hanriot's party was inſufficient; and though Hanriot was twice taken before the Committee of Public ſafety, he was reſcued both times.

The tocſin was rung—the adherents of Robeſpierre had aſſembled near the Hotel de Ville to defend Robeſpierre, and the artillery and the cannon were expected every moment.

In the mean time the Convention addreſſed the ſections, and deputed ſeveral members to lead them againſt the revolters. The national guard at the ſame time declared in favour of the Convention, and the ſections followed their example.

The Hotel de Ville was immediately attacked, and after a ſharp but ſhort conteſt, in which Robeſpierre and Couthon fought with knives and were both wounded, the revolters were overpowered, and with their adherents were carried before the revolutionary tribunal. Their perſons being identified, which was all

that was neceſſary, as they had been previouſly outlawed, they were ſentenced to die within twenty-four hours, and this ſentence was carried into execution at eight o'clock in the evening of the 28th. In their laſt moments they behaved with great fortitude, and Robeſpierre died with the ſame firmneſs with which he had lived.

Tallien, Thuriot and Breard, have been appointed to fill the places of Robeſpierre, St. Juſt and Couthon, in the committee of public ſafety. Prieur, Carnot and Lindet, the other members of the committee, appear to have had no ſhare either in ſupporting or in aſſiſting in the deſtruction of Robeſpierre. A fourth part of the number of the members of the committees of public and general ſafety are to be changed in future every month.

The revolutionary tribunal will moſt probably be aboliſhed.

General Pichegru has been recalled, and General Jourdain arreſted.

Several Engliſh veſſels have been taken by the French privateers and carried into Norway. This ſeems, on the part of Denmark, to be an infringement on the law of nations.

Upwards of half a million ſterling in ſpecie, the property of Mr. Hope of Amſterdam, has already arrived in London.

On Saturday the Earl of Elgin arrived at his houſe in Downing-ſtreet from the Hague.

The Hopewell, of Leith, has been captured by a French privateer, and carried into Norway. The mate and a boy were left on board the Hopewell, but the captain and the reſt of the crew are on board the privateer.

We are informed that at Dunkirk the French are fitting out a number of veſſels of various deſcriptions; and that in Oſtend harbour there are upwards of 170 veſſels, two of which are ſmall frigates. They expect there a ſhip of war of 74 guns.—They have ſeveral gun-boats there, and all the fiſhing-boats are equipped and furniſhed with 20 days proviſions. This armament, it is ſuppoſed, is deſtined againſt Flueſhing. The French have a garriſon of 3000 men at Nieuport; at Oſtend they have only 2000; but at Ghiſtel, near Oſtend, there is a camp of about 4000.

The Arethuſa frigate, Sir E. Pellew, arrived at Falmouth on the 14th inſt.—Spoke an American veſſel on the 13th, which left Breſt on the 12th, who informed him that the King George packet, the L'Eſpiere, and another ſloop of war, with a cutter, had been ſent in there by their cruizing frigates, and that the King George packet was taken off Scilly. It was ſuppoſed there was a conſiderable quantity of ſpecie on board.

The American captain further ſtated, that two ſquadrons of French cruizers, conſiſting each of eight frigates and five corvettes, were about to ſail from Breſt; and that there were twenty-five ſail of men of war (he did not ſay how many of the line) now lying at anchor in that harbour.

On Saturday morning, about two o'clo fire broke out on board the Neptune, India ſhip, lying in the Pool. Her carg part of which had been landed, conſiſte moſt entirely of rum. She was immed towed out of the tier, and run aſhore o Southwark ſide. She burnt very fiercel late on Saturday evening, but without ex ing to other veſſels the calamity whic occurred to her. The ſtaving of ſeveral cheons of the rum had intoxicated the tribe, and on Sunday there was a mirac draught of fiſhes on the river Thames. were abſolutely caught by buckets full Weſtminſter-bridge, and by more than perſons who purſued them in boats. The were all alive, but nearly dead drunk drinking rum.

Yeſterday morning, about one o' Aſtley's amphitheatre was diſcovered on fire. We underſtand it aroſe from th attention of the watchmen left in care houſe. It broke out in the coffee-room thence communicated to the reſt of the and the ſtage was the laſt part of it that c the flames.

The fire, notwithſtanding the attenda ſeveral engines belonging to the variou ſurance offices, raged with uncommon and could not be overcome 'till betwee and ſeven o'clock, by which time the ar theatre and nineteen other houſes were re to a heap of aſhes.

The inſurances made on the premiſe underſtand were not half equal to the va the effects deſtroyed, amounting, in pr of the theatre alone to 30,000l. but fro general wreck the horſes were, it is ſaid, pily preſerved.

September 3.

On Saturday the Spaniſh miniſter atte meeting of the Spaniſh merchants at Ba coffee-houſe, Cornhill.—The purport o meeting was to conſult on what ſteps neceſſary to be taken upon the alarmin rapid progreſs made by the French in th ritime and plentiful province of Biſcay, the capture of the paſs and the city of F rabia. By the letters received the latte of laſt week, it appears that the Frenc pouring in freſh troops every day, and tha carry every thing before them, the inhab being neither capable nor willing to reſiſt. cities of St. Sebaſtian and Toloſa were e without firing a ſhot; at the latter the went in crouds to meet the French, an very ſame day, at a general aſſembly, the of the inhabitants ſolemnly accepted the F conſtitution, and ſwore to maintain it. merchants, eccleſiaſtics and nobles have but all their property and effects were put ſtate of requiſition.

A

ody of 10,000 French, with a large train llery, and plenty of neceſſaries, marched xt day to ſecure all the paſſes in the y towards Bilboa, and another body were ow them in a few days, for the avowed e of beſieging that important mercantile n fine, the whole province of Biſcay, ts trading ports, was in the moſt immi- anger of being ſurrendered to the Car- ls, unleſs ſome ſpeedy and powerful ace could be obtained. The reſult of this g is to be laid before miniſters.

vas yeſterday currently reported in the hat Bilboa, the capital of Biſcay, had aptured by the French, who carry terror ſmay through that part of the Spaniſh y. Letters to the moſt reſpectable mer- in London ſtate, that, previouſly to this all the males from fifteen even to ſixty, out in a ſtate of requiſition for the de- of the town; that this decree was ſo , that two of every mercantile houſe of artners were obliged to enroll themſelves their fellow-citizens; but that they ll panic ſtruck by the ſucceſsful inva the Republicans, who menaced the very ce of the court of Madrid. Bilboa is at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, a little below falls into the ſea, 50 miles f St Sebaſtian, and 180 north of Ma-

ppears by the debates in the French con- n that there is by no means that cor- among the members that was expected ny on the death of Robeſpierre. Parties ry high on the propoſition for publiſhing the releaſed priſoners, and thoſe who ed their releaſe; but the party who ſuc- at firſt in carrying this point, not be- le, upon any reaſonable pretext, to op- he adoption of another propoſal, that the of thoſe whoſe information had firſt the arreſt of thoſe now releaſed, ſhould bliſhed alſo, it was found convenient to both the decrees. This kind of com- e, however, may be conſidered as the late reſult of fears, ariſing from an alarm ey might be apprehenſive would haſten s for which none of the contending par- ought themſelves prepared. The fire is inguiſhed; it only ſmoulders, and muſt, l by, burſt out with the fury of a vol- Indeed ſome accounts have been re- in town, which ſtate, that on the 17th ere was a freſh commotion and a new f bloodſhed in Paris, in conſequence of iſſentions.

ounts from Paris of the 15th ult. brought erday's mail, mention that Mr James y, ambaſſador from the congreſs of Ame- as arrived at Paris. He wrote to the tion requeſting to be accepted in his er of Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the an States to the French Republic: ke this opportunity," added he, "to ſt my perſonal attachment to the cauſe rty, and to declare how much the go- vernment and the people of America are intereſted in the liberty, the ſucceſs, and the welfare of the French Republic." The ambaſſador was afterwards admitted to the ſittings, to preſent his credentials, and received the fraternal embrace from the preſident.

Yeſterday the four commiſſioners from Corſica had a private interview with the Duke of Portland, at Burlington houſe, Piccadilly.

By letters from Leghorn of the 13th ult. we learn, that on the 9th the Spaniſh fleet, under admiral Langara, conſiſting of fourteen ſhips of the line and ſix frigates, gun-boats, fire-ſhips, &c. had arrived off the Hieres iſlands, and was to proceed to join admiral Hotham, who continued to block up the French ſquadron in Gouan Bay.

Yeſterday morning ſailed from St. Helen's, with a freſh breeze at N. E. the channel fleet, under the command of Earl Howe, and by ſix o'clock in the afternoon were all out of ſight.

Laſt night the following notice extraordinary was ſtuck up at Lloyd's, which arreſted the attention of the merchants and underwriters.

Operations on the book for Auguſt.

Arrivals	-	500
Captures and loſſes	-	103
		603

PORTSMOUTH.

Auguſt 29.

The Impetueuſe, French 74, took fire about ſix o'clock, and is now nearly conſumed. It is thought ſhe was purpoſely ſet fire to.

Lord Howe remains at St. Helens. Laſt night the fleet got under way; but the wind coming more againſt them, they were obliged to return to St. Helens.

FALMOUTH.

Auguſt 29.

This morning Sir John Warren, with the following frigates under his command, arrived here from a cruize off Breſt, viz. Flora, Arethuſa, Artois, Santa Margarita, Diana and Diamond. On the 25th inſtant between Breſt and L'Orient, they fell in with a French 40 gun frigate, (name unknown) which they drove plump on ſhore, ſo that ſhe never can be got off. They alſo ſunk or deſtroyed the Alert and L'Eſpion—theſe ſhips were lately Engliſh ſloops of war. The ſlaughter was dreadful on board theſe corvettes, as they refuſed to ſtrike; but they were ſo cloſe to the ſhore, that ſeveral of their men landed. Sir Edward Pellew himſelf, however, boarded the Alert, with every implement neceſſary to ſet her on fire; but on his boarding her, he found ſuch a vaſt num-

ber of wounded men, (who muſt inevitably have been blown up in caſe he had ſet her on fire) that he was induced, from thoſe motives of humanity which are the characteriſtics of brave men, to abandon his firſt intentions, and after taking out 70 men who were unhurt, quitted her, ſhe being then within a mile of the ſhore.

During this action two batteries of 36 pounders were played upon his Majeſty's ſhips, but with no effect.

The L'Eſpion, however, kept up a very warm fire upon the Flora and Arethuſa, notwithſtanding the difference of ſize and metal.

The Alert's maſts were all ſhot away, and the fore and main-maſt of the L'Eſpion. The Alert had 220 men on board, as had t L'Eſpion; and the priſoners from the Al ſay, they were all ſent on board againſt th wills, and hand-cuffed.

Theſe priſoners likewiſe give an account admiral Murray's capture.

There are very few wounded in our ſhi and none killed; but the boatſwain's mate the Diamond (who was boatſwain's mate of Marlborough in Lord Howe's action) has l an arm.

The ſquadron have retaken a Weſt Ind man, and a ſhip from New Orleans. E have valuable cargoes, and are arrived here.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE

DUBLIN.

SATURDAY, *Auguſt* 23.

Yeſterday an adjournment of the quarter ſeſſions of the peace was held at the Tholſel before the Recorder, attended by Aldermen Emerſon and Worthington, for the trial of traverſers out upon bail, when the following perſons were convicted:

Thomas Leckey and —— Higginbotham, indicted for three ſeveral aſſaults upon Mr. Burrowes, publican, Eſſex-gate, his wife, and one of his waiters. Mr. Leckey was ſentenced to pay a fine of 10l. and to be impriſoned one month for the aſſault on the waiter, and to be impriſoned one month more for each of the aſſaults on Mr. Burrowes and his wife.

Mr. Higginbotham, who was found guilty as aiding and abetting in thoſe aſſaults, was ſentenced to one month's impriſonment on each.

Mr. Leckey was tried on another indictment for aſſaulting Michael Creagh, eſq; and fully convicted on the teſtimony of Mr. Creagh.

The circumſtances of this caſe being attended with inſtances of peculiar raſhneſs and outrage, the court ſentenced the traverſer to three months more impriſonment.

It may not be unneceſſary to ſtate, that Mr. Leckey, who is a very young gentleman, and an officer in a young regiment, appealed to the court previous to the paſſing of judgment, and in a very feeling manner expreſſed his contrition for the impropriety and raſhneſs of conduct, which he alledged was committe an unguarded hour of inebriation, and un the impulſe of youthful levity, paſſion and experience. He ſtated that his proſecutors, the caſe of Burrowes and his family, were re to acknowledge themſelves ſatisfied on his p ing the expenſes of the proſecution. T Mr. Creagh (who had expreſſed his wiſh the court would exerciſe every poſſible le towards the traverſer) was ready to join entreaties for the clement conſideration of court; and that he was himſelf ready to m Mr. Creagh the moſt public and ſatisfac apology a gentleman could require, ſo ſen was he of his error.

The learned Recorder ſaid, that in co deration of the contrite ſenſe of his miſcond expreſſed by the traverſer, the peculiar cumſtances of his caſe, and the hope that future conduct would be more correct, and good ſenſe and experience of more advan years would teach him to bluſh for thoſe fa of which he now ſtood convicted, and to that due reſpect to the laws which bec every man who aſpired to the characteriſtics courage or virtue, the ſentence in the pre caſe ſhould be much more moderate than nature of the offences demanded.

In ſhort, his lordſhip's ſentence to the verſer combined the counſel of a father with wiſdom of the judge, and marked at once feelings for that cutting predicament into w the heat and inexperience of youth had fortuna

unately betrayed the traverſer, and a juſt and
liaſſed attachment to the authority of the

John Drake was convicted of aſſaulting Oliver
leton, Eſq; Chief Conſtable of Police, in the
cution of his duty, and ſentenced to impri-
ment for one month.
John M'Gilvry was convicted of an aſſault on
Ir. Graig, and to be impriſoned a week.
The unfortunate Mr. O'Berne has again got
ſpite.
Men well acquainted with the characters and
nexions of thoſe who have governed France,
ce the 31ſt of May, 1793, ſaid, on the exe-
tion of Danton, that the ſurvivors of his party
uld ſoon revenge his death. The firſt ac-
unts from Paris, imperfect as they were,
ided to ſhew that the criſis was approaching.
e conteſt, like all political conteſts in France,
s not for power, but only for life.
The victorious party reſemble that which they
ve deſtroyed in too many points not to purſue
e ſame courſe, although perhaps with ſome
tle variation in the means. They may think
at the people are become weary of ſeeing the
affolds ſtream with blood, and deviſe ſome
ore rational method of correcting errors in
olitical opinion than the Guillotine. They
ay alſo attempt to ſubſtitute the Republican
onſtitution for a Revolutionary Government.
ut with Royalty and Ariſtocracy in France,
ey know that they wage a war of exterminа-
on; that they have drawn the ſword, and long
ince thrown away the ſcabbard; that they can
either forgive nor be forgiven.
Thurſday ſe'nnight ſailed from Galway Har-
bour for England, the 17 homeward bound
aſt India ſhips lately put in there, and the
litty, Captain Swain, a whaler, from the South
eas; all under convoy of the following men of
war.

Alexander	74	Vice Admiral Kingſmill, Captain Bligh.
Ganges	74	—— Truſcott.
Montague	74	—— Fooks.
Raiſonable	64	—— Lord Cranſton.
Truſty	50	—— Drury.

And Donoughmore Revenue Cutter.

Sunday laſt a melancholy cataſtrophe occurred
t Rathfarnham.—A poor woman of that neigh-
bourhood, having left an infant in its cradle under
he care of a young perſon of her family in order
o attend prayers at chapel, and the child being
educed from the guardianſhip by ſome juvenile
muſements, a ſow got into the cabin during
his interval, and ſeizing the infant tore and de-
voured a great part of it before its condition was
diſcovered.
The above horrid incident, added to many of
a ſimilar nature which from time to time have
happened, ſhould produce a general determina-
ion that none of thoſe voracious animals be
permitted to prowl at large henceforth.
Amongſt the noblemen mentioned to come into
Adminiſtration under the Portland banners, his
Grace the Duke of Leinſter and the Earl of
Granard are foremoſt. Lord Arran it is alſo ſaid
will have a chance of getting a ſhove in. Lord
Charlemont will alſo have the offer of a place,
which it is thought he will not accept of, and the
reſtitution of the governorſhip of his county, the
deprivation of which, from a Peer of his Lord-
ſhip's venerable years—known attachment to
the conſtitution, and acknowledged merits, was
one of the moſt invidious and ſcandalous appli-
cations of power that ever diſgraced the Weſt-
morland, or any other Adminiſtration in Ireland.
Of Commoners, Mr. Grattan ſtands firſt in
the Portland catalogue.—whether he comes into
office or not—with the reſt, he comes into
power. Mr. Conolly, the Ponſonbies, Mr.
Forbes and Mr. Curran, are chiefly the remain-
ing perſons of the groupe. And it muſt be ac-
knowledged, that it will afford general ſatis-
faction throughout the kingdom, when *ſuch* men
have a ſhare and influence in the councils of the
nation. They have already been ſeen to make
a temperate uſe of power—and even while in
the ſervice of the Crown, they have propoſed
and carried ſeveral ſalutary acts for the enlarge-
ment of civil liberty, and fixing the Iriſh Con-
ſtitution upon the ſame baſis with that of Great
Britain.
Temple Luttrell is now in Switzerland,
having made his eſcape from France under a
pretended miſſion of ſecrecy to the Helvetic
Body, through the influence of Robeſpierre.
The Aſſociation for Promoting the Practice
of Religion and Virtue have elected the Rev.
R. Burrowes, D. D. and Fellow of Trinity Col
lege, Dublin, to preach before them the Annual
Sermon in February next.

As there has been ſomething myſterious at-
tendant on the circumſtances of the inhuman
murder of the Rev. Mr. Butler in the County of
Meath—and as a knowledge of the chief agents
concerned in that deed has been hitherto ſought
after without effect, we feel ourſelves happy in
laying before the public the following particulars,
the authenticity of which may be depended
upon.

REV. MR. BUTLER'S MURDER.

On Saturday laſt, at Trim, the execution of
Thomas Shieran, who at the laſt aſſizes was
convicted of a robbery in that neighbourhood,
was attended by ſome of the moſt reſpectable
magiſtrates and gentlemen in the vicinity. The
culprit, a few moments before his being launch-
ed into eternity, declared with all the contrite
ſolemnity becoming a dying penitent, that he
and three men of the name of Lawleſs, all of
whom lived contiguous to the Biſhop of Meath's
demeſne, had concerted and conſpired the death
of Mr. Butler—that they lay in wait for him
ſome nights previous to the fatal one, that one
of the Lawleſſes was the perſon who fired the
ſhot, which killed Mr. B.—and that no other
perſon whatever was concerned in the plot.
On a former day, he voluntarily came for-
ward, and made this diſcovery to one of the
Biſhop of Meath's ſervants—after which, he
and the Lawleſſes were lodged in the ſame
priſon,

priſon, where it is feared an intercourſe with ſome dark villain, occaſioned his afterwards denying his firſt atteſtation, and accuſing men innocent of the fact; this of courſe invalidated his evidence againſt the Lawleſſes, who were enlarged.

At preſent it may be thought needleſs to comment on the ſeverity with which ſome innocent perſons in that county were perſecuted without any grounds except from the perjured atteſtation of the baſeſt miſcreant. But when we have ſeen with what rancorous avidity ſome men in that county thirſted for the blood of innocent individuals, we cannot with too pointed ſeverity reprobate ſuch proceedings.

Perſonal ſecurity is the moſt ſtriking feature of the ſubject's liberty, without which the ſtate and the community muſt ever be at war. Hence we cannot refrain from ſaying, that the man, be he who he may, whether placed on one of the eminences of the ſtate, or elevated as a mitred dignitary of the church, ſhould be conſidered as an enemy to mankind and to his country, who, to gratify a bigoted prejudice againſt any body of people, or to effect purpoſes ſelfiſh and diſintereſted, could drag from the boſom of their friends and ſociety, men, whoſe unblemiſhed reputation, and amiable qualifications endeared them to the circle in which they moved. But Providence watches over the juſt, and innocence ſeldom wants its protector, elſe Mr. Fay, Mr. Gibney, Mr. Byrne, and ſome others, might have been long ſince ſacrificed to the heinous demon of malice and malevolence.

As a good deal has been lately mentioned of crimping and enliſting men, the act of Parliament on the ſubject may ſet many right; from that it appears clearly, if any enliſted perſon change his mind before he is ſworn, there is nothing more neceſſary than to pay twenty ſhillings and return the bounty money. The following is an extract of the act alluded to:—"When any perſon is enliſted, he ſhall in four days, but not ſooner than twenty-four hours, be carried before the next juſtice or magiſtrate of a town corporate (not being an officer of the army) and before him ſhall be at liberty to declare his diſſent to ſuch enliſting; and on ſuch declaration, and returning the enliſting money, and paying 2os. for the charges expended on him, he ſhall be forthwith diſcharged."

Monday, a recruiting ſerjeant went into a public houſe in Thomas-ſtreet, and enliſted a hulking recruit, apparently ſix feet high, who ſat in the next ſeat to him.

The fellow declared himſelf ready to ſerve his Majeſty—but inſiſted on not ſtirring from the ſpot until he got half the bounty of ſix guineas offered by the ſerjeant.

The money was given inſtantly, and the reckoning paid;—but what was the aſtoniſhment of the ſerjeant, on finding his recruit without feet, hobbling after him on a pair of wooden ſtumps.

The ſerjeant demanded, and inſiſted on having his money—the recruit as poſitively refuſed, alledging he was ready to be atteſted, and to do the beſt he could for the King's ſervice.

Their high mightineſſes the mob entered into the ſpirit of the trick, took the part of the cripple, and hooted the ſerjeant, ſo much out of patience, and into ſhame, that he was very glad to retreat without beat of drum, leaving his recruit to triumph in his diſgrace.

The dreadful ſtate of the new road leading from the firſt Park-gate to Iſland-bridge, has long remained a moſt alarming and miſchievous nuiſance.

There is no ſort of barrier between the carriages and paſſengers travelling that way, and the ſteep and dangerous precipice down to the level of the long meadows.

No leſs than three carriages have tumbled over it within the laſt fortnight, by which means ſeveral limbs were fractured, and ſeveral dangerous, if not mortal, contuſions and diſlocations, received.

By one of theſe accidents, a Mrs. Noble, an elderly lady, had her horſes killed, her own leg broke, and her ſhoulder diſlocated.

By another, a young lady had her thigh broken, and her arm deſperately bruiſed.

And by a third, Mr. Wemys, an elderly gentleman had his arm broke, his ancle ſtrained, and was otherwiſe ſeverely wounded.

Four years has this road been under repair at the expence of the citizens of Dublin.

September 2.

Very conſiderable orders for goods of Iriſh manufacture have been received here from America. The Glaſcow that left the Cuſtom-houſe for thence a few days ago, went heavily laden with merchandize of that kind, but was unable to take near the quantity of goods that there offered for the American market.

More Woollen goods of Iriſh manufacture are preparing to be ſent thither at preſent, than ever was known before to have been ſhipped for that country from hence at one time.

September, 8*th*.

Letters from London by the laſt packet mention that county meetings, on the ſubject of the war, are expected ſhortly to be convened. The Grand Jury of the county of Cumberland have already come forward and declared their opinion, which is, that if hoſtilities are not terminated this campaign, his Majeſty ſhould be ſolicited by the voice of the country to enter into a negotiation for that very deſirable purpoſe.

Prince Joſeph of Monaco, Count Belſance, Capt. Lumley, and Major Stewart, Aid de Camp to the Earl of Moira, are arrived at the camp of Southampton, together with his Lordſhip's baggage from the Continent.

The old caſtle on the iſland of Lambay is at preſent converted into a temporary garriſon, whither a number of recruits daily picked up in the city are conveyed, in order to put a ſtop to deſertion.

ersion. They are first conveyed in coaches to Rush, and from thence in boats to the island, where they remain in safety, till they are collected in number sufficient to be sent to England, there to learn the military discipline.

A number of impressed seamen sailed from Cork on Tuesday last for England, on board of the Expedition tender.

Tuesday last the well-known cause of Redmond, Duffy, &c came on to be heard in Kilkenny before the Hon. Baron Smith. Three of the traversers were acquitted and five found guilty.

BANTRY.

September 16th.

"Arrived here the 13th, Captain William Hart, late commander of the ship Liberty, letter of marque, of and for Lancaster, of 16 guns and 16 men; sailed from St. Lucia on the 18th of July; on the 30th she joined the convoy, and on the 25th of August she lost sight of the convoy in a dreadful storm, in lat 41. long. 53. —that on the 4th of September at 10 P. M. in lat. 50. 45 long. 14. fell in with a French privateer of 16 six pounders, and 100 men, which he engaged near an hour when the privateer steered off.

Dreading she would renew the action next morning, he ordered the gunner to make up some cartridge, when unfortunately the ship blew up, with a terrible explosion which killed the gunner, two boys, and a foreigner, and badly wounded the Captain and two of the men—the nine men unhurt, providentially saved the yawl, and took the three wounded on board, where they remained nine hours when the privateer took them up—The same day, they met with the New York, bound to Liverpool, who humanely took the three wounded on board, one of whom died of his wounds. On the 12th instant he fell in with the Mizenhead, when they put the Captain on board a fishing boat, who landed him in Bantry, on the 13th instant, in a shocking manner, being dreadfully burnt."

BELFAST.

September 19.

Yesterday John and Mary Tinning were committed to Carrickfergus gaol by the foreign, charged upon oath with having stolen table cloths, towels and other articles, from the house of Mr. Terence M'Guicken, in whose service they had lived for some time.

CORK.

September 20.

Last Tuesday night a gentleman riding into town from Middleton, with intention to go over the new bridge, missing his way, his horse fell into a quarry, and was killed on the spot. The rider received a very violent shock, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

LONDONDERRY.

September 16.

Last week the right honourable lord viscount Conyngham, who has the command of the Londonderry regiment, arrived in this city:—We learn that the staff of the regiment, and a number of the officers, are already appointed; and we are assured that his lordship will adopt every proper means to carry this loyal and patriotic measure speedily and effectually into execution.

The county Clare militia it is said is to come to this city. Their band is already arrived. On Sunday it entertained the citizens on the Mall wall with several pieces of music.

BIRTHS.

In Jervis-street, the lady of R. Meade, esq; of Kinsale, county Cork, of a son and heir.

At Stephen's-Green, the lady of Sir Thomas Leighton, bart. of a daughter.

In Merrion-square, the lady of Geo. Gun, esq; of a daughter.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of captain William Wilson, of George's-quay, of two sons.

The lady of colonel Avarne, of the marines, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At working, Surrey, captain Richard Scott, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Camac, daughter of the late John Camac, esq; of Green Mount, in the county of Louth.

The Rev. William Spence to Mrs. Nevin of Cumberland-street, relict of the late captain Nevin, of the 45th regiment.

Francis Knox, esq; of King-street, Dublin, to Miss Disney of Phippsborough, daughter of the late Rev. Doctor Theobald Disney.

At Drummon-lodge, county Wicklow, the Reverend Gustavus Hume to Miss Araminta Monck, daughter of George Paul Monck, esq;

Richard

Richard James, esq; of Cornew, to Miss Vickers of Francis-street.

At Berwick on Tweed, Lieut. James Charles Blake, of the 93d regiment, to Miss Helena Cashel, eldest daughter of Major William Cashel, of said place.

Rogerson Cotter, esq; member of parliament for Charleville, to Miss Grady.

At the island of Dominica, on the 30th of June last, William Sinclair, esq; of the first department in the ordnance, store-keeper and paymaster there, to Miss Augusta Brush, daughter of John Brush, esq; of that island.

John Armstrong, esq; captain in the Fermanagh militia, to Miss Rose Bristow, daughter of the Rev. William Bristow, sovereign of the town of Belfast.

At Bombay, Lieut. Charles Frazer to Mrs. Brown, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Kerr, auditor-general, to Miss Dick.

P. O. Plunket, esq; of S. George's-street, to Miss Swords.

John Moore Travers, esq; barrister, to Miss Nixon, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, of the county Kilkenny, esq;

At Newtown Mount Kennedy, Mr. John Courtnay, aged 75, to the widow Owens, aged 79, both of said place.

Edward Rice, of Killymount, county Kilkenny, esq; to Miss Ryan, daughter of Mr. Charles Ryan, of Church-street.

DEATHS.

In Bolton-street, aged 70, Matthew Blood, esq;

At High Park, county Limerick, Mrs. Green, wife to Samuel Green, esq;

In Aungier-street, Miss Julia Piercy, eldest daughter to James Piercy, esq;

At Finglas, Mrs. Alice Cope, relict of the late Henry Cope, esq;

At Belline in the county Kilkenny, Matthew Hughes, esq;

Sir James Johnstone, bart. a member of the British senate.

At Summerland, near Waterford, Mrs. Penrose, lady of William Penrose Francis, esq;

Suddenly, in the 85th year of her age, after a long and well-spent life, Mrs. Catherine Johnson, widow of Richard Johnson, of Gilford in the county of Down, esq; whom she survived upwards of thirty-six years, and mother of Sir Richard Johnson, bart.

Mr. Henry Watts, law bookseller, in a f days after his marriage.

At Mallow, Mrs. Leader, relict of He Leader, late of Tulley, in the county of Co esq;

At Merrion, Mrs. Marcella Winstanley, w of Thomas Meredith Winstanley, esq;

The 17th instant, at Dundrum, in the cou of Dublin, where he went for the recovery his health, Thomas Saunders, esq; only son Dr. Saunders, of Henry-street.

At Anngrove, county Cork, Edward Coll esq; justice of peace for the county of Tip rary, and formerly printer of the Clonmel G zette.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Gorman, of Queen-street, Dub builder, to surrender on the 8th and 9th d of September and 9th day of October lowing.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our numerous mathematical friends m excuse us if many of their favours do not pear; to print all we receive would be poffible, and many tend to exercise, or ra tire ingenuity. Long ago we called their att tion to those subjects to which alone we devote a few pages. Important new disco ries, or improvement of old ones; rules facilitating operose calculations, or elegant monstrations of theorems, shall ever fin place:—but the fripperies of science, or p sonal attacks from those who want, by the r dium of the Anthologia, to creep to not must be suppressed.

Some valuable papers have unfortuna been laid aside, but shall be sought for, appear as soon as possible.

Mr. Creagh, junior's paper is under consid tion.

The letter from his Holiness we conceiv be too personal.

Solian's Dissertation on Solitude—And W. W's imitation of Johnson, in our next.

Our friends would add much to the m obligations we are under to them, by charging their arrears for the Anthologia.

Continuation of the Equality of Mankind our next.

Anth. Hib. for Oct.r 1794.

W.B. delin. Clayton sculp.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR OCTOBER 1794.

Description of the Caſtle of Kilkea, in the County of Kildare; illuſtrated with a View.

THE Caſtle of Kilkea, ſituated on the River Greece in the Barony Kilkea and Moon, in the county of ildare, was built about the year 1420 John the ſixth Earl of Kildare, but paired and enlarged by Gerald the eventh Earl in 1573, and was for ſe-ral years one of the principal reſidence the family, who had it erected into a anor, with a court baron and court et, with the title of a barony, in the unty. It is at preſent inhabited, ough much out of repair, and ſome of e beſt apartments in a ſtate of ruin. he dining room was a ſpacious apart-ent, on the chimney-piece of which are e family arms and the date of repair 573. Under this room is the kitchen rched and ſupported by pillars, and in hich are four large ovens. On a ſtone ear the large gate-way is a curious ulpture, repreſenting two perſons wreſt-ng, the one with the head of a fox and e other of an ape. They are cloathed the ancient Iriſh ſhirt which contained 3 or 14 ells, which appears not to be oſe, as related by ſome of our hiſtori-ns and antiquaries, but both in the dy and ſleeves curiouſly crimped and aited, ſo as to ſit cloſe to the ſhape; and near them is another figure with the head of a dog. This ſculpture ſeems to allude to the union of Gerald the 5th Earl with Patrick Fox and Walter Fitz-Gerald in the government of the counties of Cork, Limerick and Kerry in 1400. The roofs of the caſtle are of Iriſh oak, as alſo the door of the only external entrance, which led into the kitchen cellars and ſtables under the caſtle, and from thence to the upper apartments by a flight of ſteps, formed of blocks of oak. The preſent entrance on the eaſt by a large flight of ſtone ſteps is modern and made by the preſent occupier. On the N. W. of the caſtle is a large conical mount at preſent covered with trees, and which ſerved as a ſpeculum or watch tower, on which the outward guard was placed. There doth not appear to have been any improvements about it, the few trees at preſent near it are of more ſubſequent plantations. In 1513 Gerald the eighth Earl of Kildare was ſhot near this caſtle, as he was watering his horſe at the river, by one of the O'Mores of Leix, and died on the 16th October of the wound at Kildare.

Kilkea is alſo a pariſh, and near the

caſtle are the ruins of a church, founded moſt probably by ſome of the Earls of Kildare. Here likewiſe was a village, which at preſent conſiſts only of two or three houſes.

In the neighbourhood, on the Greece, is a large flour manufacture belonging to John Green, Eſq. who in occupying an extenſive farm has contributed much to the improvement of the ſoil, which in this diſtrict is light, on a bed of calcarious and ſilicious gravel to a great depth, which drains it of moiſture; and many parts being for ſeveral ages under agriculture and badly managed, the alkaline ſalts are ſo much exhauſted that lime has no effect on it. Nothing therefore can reſtore it but manure compoſed of vegetable and animal exuviæ with proper management at a conſiderable expence.

THE SGEALD.

No. VIII.

(Continued from p. 178.)

IT is a juſt obſervation of a ſenſible writer, that true benevolence towards and a compaſſion for our ſuffering fellow creatures are as frequently if not more frequently found among the lower than the more elevated ranks of ſociety. Riches, as they place us in a ſtate above feeling the inconveniences of poverty, are too apt to harden our hearts againſt the ſufferings and hardſhips which thoſe undergo who are oppreſſed by penury and misfortunes. The man who is but juſt placed above want, or perhaps verging on, and already feeling ſome of its dire effects, has a more tender compaſſion for the poor and wretched, from a conſciouſneſs that it may be one day his fate, and though he gives leſs, he gives more ſincerely, than his more opulent neighbour. Numbers of the wealthy are happily endowed with benevolent minds and compaſſionate hearts, and contribute largely to the relief of their poor and unfortunate brethren; but he who gi a mite, provided it is his all, beſtows greater charity than he who gives a lent, which comprehends only the hu dredth part of his poſſeſſions.

Conlan was deſcended from a gent and reputable family in the South Ireland, and on his commencement the world was poſſeſſed of prope ſufficient for the cultivation of an am farm, which, on his marriage with worthy young woman of his own ran he had taken. For ſome years they liv the happieſt of couples, and by mutu induſtry were continually increaſing the little ſtock. But adverſe ſeaſons length blaſted their faireſt proſpects a reduced them from a ſtate of comfort the utmoſt penury, and not being able pay the rent they were ejected out of the farm, and their property being ſeized diſcharge the demands of the landlor Conlan was under the neceſſity of ſee ing ſupport of an encreaſing family daily labour, and retired into a wretche cabin near the confines of a wood whic ſkirted the brows of the Galtee Mou tains. But even this laſt reſource ſeem ed to fail him, being ſeized with a feve under which he and moſt of his famil laboured above ſix months, which re duced them to the moſt extreme poverty For ſome days they had ſubſiſted onl on a little oatmeal, which being exhauſt ed, their miſery became extreme. Th cries of his wretched children, almo expiring for want, and the tears of a affectionate wife, pierced Conlan wit unutterable anguiſh. Deareſt huſband ſaid the diſtracted mother, ſhall we ſuf fer the miſerable infants to periſh? Hav we given them birth only to ſee then die of hunger? For me I expire with grief and miſery. Alas! could I bu preſerve their lives at the expence of m own I ſhould die content. Run, fly t the next town, ſpeak our diſtreſſes, le not a falſe ſhame conceal them! Perhap heaven may yet be touched by our mi ſeries, and ſend ſome good heart to re lieve us.

The unhappy father, covered with rags, and more reſembling a ſpectre than a man,

nan, haſtened to the town. He en- ated, he ſolicited, he deſcribed his etched ſituation with the eloquence of ef and anguiſh, but in vain; none uld hear him, not one would aſſiſt n. Rendered deſperate by ſuch un- pected cruelty, he entered the wood ich ſkirted the road leading to his ɔitation, determined to attack the firſt ſenger; and an opportunity ſoon urred; a pedlar going to the fair of ſhel with his merchandize came up, nlan ſtopped him, who made no re- ince but delivered him his purſe, taining about five guineas. But the ortunate man had no ſooner received money than he was ſeized with re- rſe, and throwing himſelf at the ped s feet, bathed in tears, take back r money, ſaid he, it is impoſſible to eve how much it has coſt me be- I could reſolve with myſelf to com- this crime, for be aſſured my heart not been accuſtomed to guilt. Come ny cottage, and there be a witneſs he only motives that could lead me this action. The honeſt dealer, ed with compaſſion, raiſed the un- unate man from the ground, com- ed him, and followed him to his lling. But with what emotions did enter his ruinous habitation! How ing every object! The children al- naked, lying on ſtraw, and dying hunger. The peaſant related the nture to his wife. Pity my babes, aimed the wretched mother, have y on my huſband, I implore your paſſion for theſe wretched infants, ider our miſerable ſituation. Alas! rty has not altered our ſentiments. ll our miſery we have yet preſerved honeſty. The good pedlar, melted his melancholy ſcene, mingled his with theirs. I am your friend, ſaid take theſe five guineas, and I am h concerned that I cannot ſecure a happier lot for the future, but, d he, there may be ſomething in pack which may be of ſervice to hildren; on which he opened it, and them a few yards of coarſe linen ake cloaths for them. What, ſaid the peaſant, inſtead of treating me as your enemy, are you ſo good as to be my protector? Would you be my pre- ſerver? Alas! my crime renders me un- worthy of this goodneſs No! if I die with famine I will neither take the mo- ney or goods. But the pedlar inſiſting, compels him to it, adding, on my return from the fair I will call again. Provi- dence ſeemed to conſider this benevolent action; the charitable dealer not only ſold all his goods in the fair, but to a much greater profit than he had reaſon to expect, and next day returned to Con- lan's cottage; Heaven, ſaid he, has made me rich, I can now aſſiſt you, here take theſe fifty guineas and put yourſelf in the farming way, I ſhall not want them, my merchant will give me credit for another cargo, and I do not fear to make up the ſum. If you are very rich, and I poor, you may pay me again, and heaven bleſs you On this he de- parted for Cork, and was not heard of again for ſome years

In the mean time Conlan hired a farm of ten acres, bought a cow and farming utenſils. By ſtrict induſtry and ſucceſsful crops he was enabled in ſix or ſeven years to enlarge his concerns or take another farm of fifty acres, and after the expiration of twenty-years rented no leſs than one hundred and fifty acres, was grown rich, had brought up his family remarkably well, and had mar- ried moſt of his ſons and daughters.

One day, ſitting at the door of his houſe, he perceived a perſon coming up in a capriole, whom on his approach he diſcovered to be his old friend the ped- lar; with heart felt joy he embraced him, and leading him into the houſe ſhewed every demonſtration of the kindeſt re- ception until dinner was ready; after which Conlan aroſe, and bringing a purſe containing ſome money, here, my deareſt friend, ſaid he, permit me to return you the money which you was ſo kind as to lend me, and by which I have acquired conſiderable wealth; alſo accept the in- tereſt due thereon. I am not come to receive money; ſaid the pedlar, heaven has bleſſed my endeavours, and I am ſuffici-

ently rich. I came with the intention if I had found you poor to have ſhared my property with you, for I have enough to have made us both happy. But as things now are, my only requeſt is, that you will permit me to live with you as a lodger during the remainder of my life. The propoſal was joyfully accepted, and they lived together ſeveral years in the moſt perfect friendſhip The pedlar died ſome years ſince, and left his property to Conlan's family. But Conlan himſelf ſtill exiſts at the advanced age of near one hundred; and to a few friends frequently relates the above ſtory, whilſt ſitting at his grandſon's fire-ſide.

Conſiderations on puniſhing Crimes by Death, with Extracts from various Authors.

(Continued from p. 174.)

AS I live in an aſſize town, I have frequent opportunities of obſerving the effect, (the natural effect in human minds) of too great a ſeverity in the laws. A culprit is detected in ſtealing goods exceeding the value of five ſhillings *. The proſecutor, fearing the fatal conſequence of a conviction, ſwears only to a value under that ſum, by which the ſentence is mitigated; but if he be vindictive, the jury interfere, and by their verdict, prevent the dreadful effe of the proſecutor's vengeance and t law's ſeverity. It would be ſuperfluo to preſs this obſervation further, whi is ſo well known, and which frequen extends its mitigating influence to bu glaries and robberies of the moſt dari atrocity, and even to murder

Mercy has not always tempered t barbarity of the laws. I ſaw a girl † twenty-two years of age hanged receiving a piece of check from an complice who had ſtolen it. I have ſe a lad of eighteen ſuffer the ſame dre ful puniſhment, for having a ſack fou in his poſſeſſion containing a piſtol whi had been ſtolen the night before. alledged in his defence, that he fou the ſack on the road near where he v apprehended. Is it not very poſſi that he might have found what the r thief abandoned for fear of detectio But it is uſeleſs to examine into the p ſibility of his innocence, when the gr cloſes on the unhappy wretch, and ſti future enquiry. Numerous inſtances cur; I ſhall mention one more. elderly man who had a large family v convicted of ſtealing a ſheep. As poverty and wretchedneſs pleaded po erfully for him, the jury wiſhed to ret a verdict that would ſubject him to gentle puniſhment. The judge inform them, they muſt bring him in guilty, he would procure him a pardon. paſſing ſentence he *omitted* that part joining the puniſhment of death, deferred it to a diſtant day. The jud

NOTE.

* In England, the puniſhment of grand larceny, or the ſtealing above the value of twelve pence, is at common law, regularly death. This ſum was the ſtandard in the time of King Athelſtan, 800 years ago when money was twenty times its preſent rate, ſo that above a century ſince, Sir Henry Spelman complains, that while every thing elſe was riſen in its nominal value, and become dearer; the life of man had continually grown cheaper. Blackſtone's Com. Book 4. chap. 17.

NOTE.

† It is very rarely a female has b hanged here for theft; but this p wretch, had, previous to her trial, dr too freely, and was inſolent to the co The proſecutor, a ſimple honeſt m who had no idea of any other puniſhm being inflicted, than a whipping; was ſhocked at her execution, that he beca almoſt diſtracted, and ſurvived her a few months. Another woman w at the ſame aſſizes, capitally convicted a ſimilar offence, and ſentenced to de at the ſame time, but was pardoned.

I charita

charitably hope, *forgot* his promise, day arrived, it is unnecessary to re- the rest *.

The only difference our laws have or- ined between the punishment for the ost atrocious murder, and the theft of e shillings, is, ordering the criminal, the first case, to be executed within ty eight hours after conviction, and body to be anatomized. The advan- es of immediate punishment are im- rtant by strengthening the connexion tween it and the crime in the minds of e spectators; but it is an act of levity the criminal; and this dissection of a ad body in the private room of a sur- on can be no object of that salutary rror which the laws endeavour to in- ire.

This distinction is therefore absurd, if be intended as an increase of punish- ent, for the speedy execution of mur- erers is more merciful than the pro- acted execution of robbers; their pu- shment is increased by strengthening the readful interval between sentence and xecution. What can be more cruel or ore opposite to the end of punishment an granting repeated respites to an un- ortunate wretch, nourishing the hope of ardon; and, after the lapse of many onths, when the crime is almost for- otten, ordering him for execution?

† From the severity of punishments,

NOTES.

* Happy am I to say, that many of he judges of this kingdom are ornaments o humanity. They lament, from the ench, the cruel necessity they are under, y the barbarity of the laws, to sentence o death so many of their fellow-crea- ures, for comparatively trivial offences; nd in consequence of their representati- ns, some punishment less severe is fre- uently substituted. I wish I could speak s favourably of all whom I have seen reside in criminal courts. I know not whether I felt more indignation at the le- rity, or horror at the unfeeling barbarity f an associate judge, on this circuit, a few years since.

† Rambler, No. 114.

and a conviction of the inequality of the punishment to the offence, arises the fre- quent solicitation of pardons ‡. In a perfect legislation, where punishments are mild, and the proceedings in criminal cases regular and expeditious, pardons ought never to be granted. Happy the nation in which they will be considered as dangerous! This truth will seem cruel to those who live in countries, where, from the absurdity of the laws, and the severity of punishments, pardons, and the clemency of the prince, are necessary. It is indeed one of the noblest prerogatives of the throne, but at the same time, a tacit disapprobation of the laws. Clemency is a virtue which belongs to the legislator, and not to the executor of the laws; a virtue which ought to shine in the code, and not in private judgment. To shew mankind, that crimes are some- times pardoned, and that punishment is not the *necessary* consequence, is to nou- rish the flattering hope of impunity, and is the cause of their considering every punishment inflicted as an act of injustice and oppression. The prince, in pardon- ing, gives up the public security in fa- vour of an individual, and, by his ill- judged benevolence, proclaims a public act of impunity. Let, then, the execu- tors of the laws be inexorable, but let the legislator be tender, indulgent and humane.

§ Crimes are more effectually prevent- ed by the *certainty*, than the *severity* of punishment. The certainty of a small punishment will make a stronger impres- sion than the fear of one more severe, if attended with the hope of escaping; for it is the nature of mankind to be terrified at the approach of the smallest *inevitable* evil, whilst hope, the best gift of hea- ven, hath the power of dispelling the *ap- prehension* of a greater; especially if sup- ported by examples of impunity.

Every punishment, which does not arise from absolute necessity, says the great Montesquieu, is tyrannical ‖. *The degree*

NOTES.

‡ 19. Bec. ch. 46.

§ Bec. ch. 27.

‖ Bec. ch. 19.

degree of the punishment, and the consequences of a crime, ought to be so contrived, as to have the greatest possible effect on others, with the least possible pain to the delinquent. If there be any society in which this is not a fundamental principle, it is an unlawful society; for mankind, by their union, originally intended to subject themselves to the least evils possible.

* The intent of punishment, is not to torment a sensible being, nor to undo a crime already committed. Can the groans of a tortured wretch recal the time past, or reverse his crime?

The end of punishment, therefore, is no other, than to prevent the criminal from doing further injury to society, and to deter others from committing the like offence †. Now there is no man, who, upon the least reflection, would put in competition the total and perpetual loss of his liberty, with the greatest advantages he could possibly obtain in consequence of a crime. Perpetual slavery then, has in it all that is necessary to deter the most hardened and determined, as much as the punishment of death. I say it has more. There are many who can look upon death with intrepidity and firmness; some through fanaticism, and others through vanity, which attends us even to the grave; others from a desperate resolution, either to get rid of their misery, or cease to live: but fanaticism and vanity forsake the criminal in slavery, in chains and fetters, in an iron cage; and despair seems rather the beginning than the end of their misery. The mind, by collecting itself and uniting all its force, can, for a moment, repel assailing grief; but its most vigorous efforts are insufficient to resist perpetual wretchedness.

In all nations, where death is used as a punishment, every example supposes a new crime committed. Whereas in perpetual slavery, every criminal affords a frequent and lasting example; and if it be necessary that men should often witnesses of the power of the laws, c minals should often be put to death; b this supposes a frequency of crimes; a from hence this punishment will cease have its effect, so that it must be use and useless at the same time.

I shall be told, that perpetual slave is as painful a punishment as death, a therefore as cruel I answer, that if the miserable moments in the life of slave were collected into one point, would be a more cruel punishment th any other, but these are scattered throu his whole life; whilst the pain of dea exerts all its force in a moment. The is also another advantage in the punis ment of slavery, which is, that it more terrible to the spectator than to t sufferer himself; for the spectator con ders the sum of all his wretched m ments, whilst the sufferer, by the mise of the present, is prevented from thin ing of the future. All evils are increa ed by imagination, and the sufferer sinc resources and consolations, of which t spectators are ignorant; who judge, b their own sensibility, of what passes i a mind by habit grown callous to misfo tune.

Let us, for a moment, attend to th reasoning of a robber, or assassin, who deterred from violating the laws by th gibbet or the wheel. He reasons thus "What are these laws that I am boun "to respect, which make so great a diffe "rence between me and the rich man "He refuses me the farthing I ask c "him, and excuses himself by biddin "me have recourse to labour, wit "which he is unacquainted. Wh "made these laws? The rich and th "great who never deigned to visit th "miserable hut of the poor; who hav "never seen him dividing a piece o "mouldy bread, amidst the cries of hi "famished children, and the tears o "his wife. Let us break those ties "fatal to the greatest part of mankind "and only useful to a few indolent ty "rants. Let us attack injustice at it "source. I will return to my natura "state of independence. I shall live "free

NOTES.

* Bec. ch 12.

† Bec. ch. 28.

ee and happy on the fruits of my ourage and induſtry. A day of pain id repentance may come, but it will e ſhort; and for an hour of grief I iall enjoy years of pleaſure and li-erty. King of a ſmall number as etermined as myſelf, I will correct ie miſtakes of fortune; and ſhall ſee ioſe tyrants grow pale and tremble at ie ſight of him, whom, with inſulting ride, they would not ſuffer to rank ith their dogs and horſes."

eligion then preſents itſelf to the l of this lawleſs villain, and promiſ-him almoſt a certainty of external ineſs upon the eaſy terms of repent-, contributes much to leſſen the hor- of the laſt ſcene of the tragedy.

ut he who foreſees, that he muſt a great number of years (even his e life) in pain and ſlavery; a ſlave oſe laws by which he was protected; ight of his fellow-citizens, with n he lives in freedom and ſociety; s an uſeful compariſon between thoſe the uncertainty of his ſucceſs, and hortneſs of the time in which he enjoy the fruits of his tranſgreſſion. example of thoſe wretches continu-efore his eyes, makes a much great-ipreſſion on him, than a puniſhment, n, inſtead of correcting, makes him obdurate.

ie death of a criminal is a terrible, nomentary ſpectacle, and therefore s efficacious method of deterring s, than the continued example of a leprived of his liberty, condemned, leaſt of burden, to repair, by his r, the injury he has done to ſociety. I commit ſuch a crime," ſays the tor to himſelf, "I ſhall be reduced it miſerable condition for the reſt r life." A much more powerful itative than the fear of death, which always behold in diſtant obſcuri-

he more immediately, after the com-n of a crime, &c. a puniſhment is ed, the more juſt and uſeful it

NOTE.

Sec. ch. 19.

will be. It will be more juſt becauſe it ſpares the criminal the cruel and ſuperfluous torment of uncertainty, and becauſe the privation of liberty, being a puniſhment, ought to be inflicted before condemnation, but for as ſhort a time as poſſible. Impriſonments, I ſay, being only the means of ſecuring the perſon of the accuſed, until he be tried, condemned, or acquitted, ought not only to be of as ſhort duration, but attended with as little ſeverity as poſſible. The confinement ought not to be cloſer than is requiſite to prevent his flight, or his concealing the proofs of the crime; and the trial ſhould be conducted with all poſſible expedition. Can there be a more cruel contraſt than that between the indolence of a judge, and the painful anxiety of the accuſed, the comforts and pleaſures of an inſenſible magiſtrate, and the filth and miſery of the priſoner? An immediate puniſhment is more uſeful, becauſe the ſmaller the interval of time between the puniſhment and the crime, the ſtronger will be the aſſociation of the two ideas of crime and puniſhment: ſo that they may be conſidered, one as the cauſe, and the other as the unavoidable and neceſſary effect. It is then of the greateſt importance, that the puniſhment ſhould ſucceed the crime as immediately as poſſible, if we intend, that in the rude minds of the multitude, the ſeducing picture of the advantage ariſing from the crime, ſhould inſtantly awake the attendant idea of puniſhment. Delaying the puniſhment ſerves only to ſeparate theſe two ideas, and thus affects the minds of the ſpectators rather as being a terrible ſight, than the neceſſary conſequence of a crime; the horror of which ſhould contribute to heighten the idea of the puniſhment. There is another excellent method of ſtrengthening this important connexion between the ideas of crime and puniſhment; that is to make the puniſhment as analogous as poſſible to the nature of the crime, in order that the puniſhment may lead the mind to conſider the crime in a different point of view, from that in which it was placed by the flattering idea of promiſed advantages.

tages. Crimes of leſs importance are commonly puniſhed, either in the obſcurity of a priſon, or the criminal is tranſported, to give by his ſlavery an example to ſocieties which he never offended; an example abſolutely uſeleſs, becauſe diſtant from the place where the crime was committed. Men do not in general commit great crimes deliberately, but rather in a ſudden guſt of paſſion, and they commonly look on the puniſhment due to a great crime as remote and improbable. The public puniſhment, therefore, of ſmall crimes will make a greater impreſſion, and by deterring men from the ſmaller will effectually prevent the greater.

A BIOGRAPHY OF SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN, &c.

(*Continued from page* 180.)

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA,

DESCENT.

GENEALOGISTS, in their zeal to do honour to this race, give ſuch accounts of its antiquity as are too fabulous to deſerve any credit.

RODOLPHO.

Rodolph, count of Hapſburgh, who was elected emperor in 1273, has been generally deemed the founder of the *preſent* family. From him deſcended Maximilian, who was created archduke of Auſtria by his father, the emperor Frederick III. and was elected emperor in 1486. By his marriage with Mary, heireſs of Charles the bold duke of Burgundy, he added the extenſive and rich dominions of that prince to thoſe of the houſe of Auſtria. He had by her ſeveral children; of whom the eldeſt was Philip, who married Joan, heireſs of Ferdinand and Iſabella, king and queen of Caſtile and Arragon, by whom he had, beſide other children, Charles, founder of the Spaniſh branch of the houſe of Auſtria, and Ferdinand whom his brother reſigned his Ger dominions in 1556, and who acqui Hungary and Bohemia by his marri with Ann, heireſs of the laſt king, diſlaus—from him deſcended Maxi lian II.—Rodolph II.—Mathias—Fe nand IId. and Ferdinand III. who n ried the infanta, Mary Ann, daugl of Philip III. of Spain, on whoſe ſcent was founded the claim of the ar duke Charles to the crown of Spain See 1702.

LEOPOLD.

Leopold, emperor of Germany, king of Hungary, &c ſon of Ferdin III by M. Ann, daughter of Philip I of Spain, was born 1640—received crown of Hungary 1655, and of Bo mia 1656, and was elected to the im rial crown 1658, which he enjo forty-ſeven years. He was endo with qualities which would have r dered him reſpected in private life, were not calculated for the high ſtat to which he was raiſed, and the tur lent times in which he reigned. 1683 he tamely ſuffered himſelf to driven from his capital by the Tur and, inſtead of animating the Auſtr troops by his own preſence, ſolicited aid of John Sobieſki, king of Poland, reſcue him from his enemy. He fortunate, however, in his generals, was at laſt victorious over the Tu and revolted Hungarians. There w ſeveral circumſtances alſo which c tributed to his proſperity and politi importance. The treaty concluded his father at Weſtphalia, which gave face to France, appears at this period have created an unuſual ſpirit of un among the German princes. And growing power of the crown, and ambition of the French monarch rai a dread of him in ſome of the nei bouring ſtates, and a hatred in othe and produced the league of Augſbur 1686, which was intended to check progreſs. And ſo prevalent was t principle of oppoſition, that though empero

:ror's claim to the whole of the
iſh monarchy, on the death of
les II. was inconſiſtent with the
n of the partitioning powers, yet,
r than ſuffer it to paſs to a prince
ıe houſe of Bourbon, they ſupport-
war at an immenſe expence, to place
archduke Charles on the throne.
ng this conteſt Leopold died, May
:. He married 1666, Margaret The-
daughter of Philip IV. of Spain,
hom he had M. Antoinetta Joſepha
reſs of Bavaria, and ſeveral other
ren who died infants. The empreſs
; May 1673, he married the ſame
Cl Felicitas, daughter of the duke
ıſpruck, by whom he had two chil-
who died infants. On her death
ıarried 1677, El. Magd. Thereſa,
hter of Philip IV. elector of Pala-
by whom he had Joſeph his ſucceſ-
born 1678. Charles VI. 1685,
:d emperor 1711—two daughters
died unmarried, and M. Anne Jo-
, married to John V. of Portu-

JOSEPH.

ſeph I. was born 1678, received
rown of Hungary 1687; of Bohe-
the enſuing year, and that of the
ans 1690. On the death of his
r 1705, he was elected emperor.
was ſtrongly actuated by that am-
ıs ſpirit which characterizes the
: of Auſtria. His whole reign was
oyed in an unſucceſsful attempt
ure the crown of Spain to his bro-
and to ſubdue his malecontent ſub-
in Hungary. He died April 1711.
narried 1699, Wilhelmina Amelia,
hter of John Frederick duke of
over, by whom he had M. Joſepha,
reſs of Saxony, and M. Amelia
reſs of Bavaria.

CHARLES.

harles VI. brother of the preceding,
born 1685. By the ſecond parti-
treaty in 1700 the crown of Spain
ſettled on this prince. But his fa-
OL. IV. October, 1794.

ther who thought that, by the will of Philip IV. and the renunciation of Lewis XIV. his right to the whole of the Spaniſh dominion was eſtabliſhed on the death of the electoral prince of Bavaria, refuſed to accede to it. And that no objection might be made on account of uniting them to his hereditary dominions, he, on the death of Charles II. reſigned his pretenſions to his ſecond ſon the archduke Charles, who upon theſe grounds laid claim to the monarchy, and was proclaimed in 1703, by the title of Charles III. A war enſued in which he was vigorouſly ſupported by Great Britain, Holland, Pruſſia, Sardinia and Portugal. On the death of his brother, 1711, he ſucceeded to the Auſtrian dominions, and was elected emperor; and thoſe events depriving the advocates for war of their chief plea, occaſioned the defection of Great Britain from the grand alliance: which was ſoon followed by the treaty of Raſtadt on the part of Auſtria, 1714, which gave to that houſe the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia; the duchies of Milan, Mantua and the low countries. He married in 1708, Elizabeth Chriſtina of Brunſwick Wolfembuttel, by whom he had M. Thereſa, married to Francis Stephen, duke of Lorrain, and M. Ann, who married his brother, prince Charles. The emperor having no ſon, it became his grand object to ſecure his hereditary dominions to his daughters. This was at laſt effected by the pragmatic ſanction, which was eſtabliſhed as a fundamental law in the Auſtrian dominions, and was guaranteed by France and many other powers. By it his dominions were ſettled, firſt on the archduchess M. Thereſa and her iſſue; then on her ſiſter; afterwards on the electreſſes of Saxony and Bavaria, daughters of his elder brother; and laſtly on the iſſue of M. Ann, queen of Portugal. The emperor died, October 1740. Maria Thereſa, queen of Hungary and Bohemia, ſo celebrated for her amiable virtues in private life, as well as her patriotiſm and magnanimity as a ſovereign, was born 1717. She married Francis Stephen, duke of

Lorrain, and afterwards duke of Tuſcany and emperor, in 1736. On the death of her father 1740, ſhe claimed his hereditary dominions by virtue of the pragmatic ſanction; but ſoon found by experience of how little weight treaties are when oppoſed to the intereſts of princes. The elector of Saxony claimed by right of primogeniture, having married the eldeſt daughter of the emperor Joſeph, eldeſt ſon of emperor Leopold. The elector of Bavaria claimed the kingdom of Bohemia by will of Ferdinand I. and upper Auſtria as being diſmembered from his Auſtrian dominions. The king of Pruſſia claimed Sileſia, and the king of France, in contempt of public faith, ſupported the elector of Bavaria in his pretenſions. Though threatened by a vaſt allied army of French and Bavarians on one ſide, and invaded by his Pruſſian majeſty on the other, ſhe was not intimidated by their ſuperior force; but, with a truly heroic ſpirit, throwing herſelf for ſupport on the affection of her Hungarian ſubjects, ſhe gained their attachment by ſecuring them in their ancient rights, which had been withheld by her predeceſſors, and ſo rouſed their paſſions by a ſpirited harangue, delivered in the Latin language, with her infant ſon Joſeph in her arms, that they drew their ſwords and declared they were ready to die in ſupport of her cauſe. She found it expedient to make peace with Pruſſia by the ceſſion of great part of Sileſia. But by her own exertions, and the aid of Great Britain, ſhe not only defended Bohemia and Auſtria againſt the elector of Bavaria, but placed her huſband on the imperial throne, and effected an honourable peace in 1748. Having ſtrengthened herſelf with the alliance of France, Ruſſia and Sweden, ſhe attempted the recovery of Sileſia in 1756. But though her armies were commanded by ſome of the beſt generals of the age, yet ſhe was foiled in her effort by the invincible ſpirit and perſeverance of her enemy, and was obliged at laſt, by the death of her ally the empreſs Elizabeth, to deſiſt from her deſign, and confirm the ceſſion of it by the treaty of Huberſtburgh, 176
The affections and reſpect of her peop
which had been gained by a compliar
with their juſt demands, and by h
greatneſs of mind, ſhe confirmed by h
affability, benevolence and unremitt
attention to their welfare during a rei
of forty years. She died Novemb
1780. Her children were Mary
Joſepha, abbeſs of Prague, Joſeph
nedict Auguſtus her ſucceſſor; Chr
tina Joſepha, married 1766 to Alb
duke of Saxe Teſchen. M. Elizabeth
ſepha died unmarried, 1767. M. An
lia Joſepha, married 1769 to Don F
dinand duke of Parma. Peter Leopo
grand duke of Tuſcany, and afterwar
emperor. M. Caroline Louiſa, marri
1768 to Ferdinand IV. of Naples. F
dinand Charles Anthony, Governor
Milan, married 1771 to Beatrix d'Eſ
heireſs of the duchy of Modena. Ma
Antoinetta, married 1770 to Lew
XVI. king of France. Maximilian
Xavier, Coadjutor of the Teutonic ord
and archbiſhop of Cologne.

JOSEPH.

Joſeph II. The emperor Joſeph-B
nedict Auguſtus was born 1741, w
elected king of the Romans 1764, ſu
ceeded his father the emperor Franc
Stephen in 1765, and was ſoon after a
mitted by his mother co-regent in her h
reditary dominions. On the death
Maximilian elector of Bavaria in 177
he laid claim to lower Bavaria, and ſu
ported his right by force of arms durin
the enſuing campaign. But being reſ
ſolutely oppoſed by his Pruſſian majeſty
he thought it expedient to take the ter
ritory of Burghauſen by way of com
promiſe with the elector Palatine, wh
was heir to the elector of Bavaria. I
1784 he attempted to recover a free na
vigation of the Scheld; but deſiſte
from his deſign on finding the Dutc
ſtates determined to oppoſe him. I
1785 he projected an exchange of th
Auſtrian Netherlands for Bavaria, bu
was diſappointed of his object by a con
federacy of the German princes to pre
ſerv

: the indiviſibility of the empire. In 7 he attempted to change the ſyſtem udicial proceedings in the Nether- s; but upon finding that his ſub- were determined to ſupport their ts, he relinquiſhed his undertaking. 788 he joined the empreſs of Ruſſia war with the Porte, with a view of nding his dominions on the banks he Danube, at which time he was ovided of ſufficient ſupplies for car- it on; and had loſt the confidence nat part of his ſubjects who were able to aſſiſt him. He, however, the field with a numerous and well- inted army, but effected nothing. fatigue of the campaign and un- thineſs of the ſeaſon threw him into cline, which prevented his attend- he ſiege and reduction of Belgrade 789, and brought him to his end, ch 1790. He married 1760 M. abeth, daughter of Philip duke of na, by whom he had Thereſa abeth who died an infant. The ducheſs dying 1763, he married ; M. Joſephina of Bavaria, who without children. In private life as uniformly affable, courteous and dly. But his public character ap- ed in different lights at different pe- of his life. He was indefatigable nforming himſelf of whatever he ned intereſting to his own greatneſs, n many inſtances active in forward- he welfare of his people. To theſe iples it may be attributed that dur- is regency and reign, he did more tial ſervice to the Auſtrian domini- than had been done by any one of redeceſſors. He relieved them from tyranny of the church of Rome. egan the abolition of religious houſes. gave the German princes an ex- e of emancipating their ſlaves, and oted the trade of Germany by his ction and liberal benefactions to orts of Oſtend and Trieſte. Theſe of ſound policy would have eſtab- his character as a man of ſuperior ectual abilities, had he not diſpa- it by his ſubſequent conduct; which convinced the world that it had miſtaken activity of mind and great application, for ſtrength of underſtanding. His deſire of improvement degenerated into an impatient ſpirit of innovation, which carried him headlong into difficulties and embarraſſments; and his reſtleſs ambition excited him to form ſchemes of aggrandizement which he had neither perſeverance nor vigour of mind to execute.

PETER LEOPOLD.

Peter Leopold.—The emperor Peter Leopold was born 1747. He married in 1765 the infanta Maria Louiſa of Spain, upon which occaſion the emperor reſigned to him his Tuſcan dominions. His ſovereignty was diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral good regulations reſpecting admiſſion to religious houſes, and by others reſpecting trade. He ſucceeded his brother in his hereditary dominions, March 1790, and was afterwards elected emperor. He died 1792, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Francis-Joſeph Charles, born 1768.

(To be continued.)

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

A curious Letter from a young Gentleman on his Travels to his Father.

Honoured Sir,

WE are laſt arrived at the town of Geneva. T'ent half ſo fine a place as London, for all it is abroad. How we got here the lord knows; for you never ſee ſuch a ſight of mountains and rivers in your life. We got tolerable good eating here, but never was nothing like the living all the way through France: I thought I ſhould have been ſtarved—and ſo I ſhould I believe, in good earneſt, if parſon Jones had not fried us a homlet as they call it, every night. How you would have laughed to have ſeen them all a jabbering French! and

even the children that play in the ſtreets talk it as faſt as ſiſter's governeſs. I keep a regular journal of all I ſee, and have got down upon paper the market days of every town, the number of miles from one place to another, the names of all the country ſeats and their owners, with the rivers that runs by them, and all that. I think they beat us out and out in religion: their churches are as fine, you can't think; but then we beat them in malt liquor and boots. I went into one of their churches the other day, and I think their ſervice is much prettier than ours. I here found what it was to have been at a Latin ſchool, for every now and then I caught a word as I know'd, though they thought I did not, I'll warrant 'em. The monks, as they call 'em, are very comical in their dreſs, and look ſome'at like our waggoners. How they can talk Latin I can't conceive, ſince they don't ſeem as though they had any education. I went up to the altar where the miniſters were got a bowing to each other: they were not half ſo civil to me however; for as I came near 'em, I was like to have a violent blow in the face with a large ſilver jug tied with a chain. I wanted to ſee what they were about, and ſo got cloſe to the table, upon which one of them puſhed me away, and I aſked him where was his manners? An old monk, without ſhoes or ſtockings, frowned at me, and mumbled ſomething, I don't know what, but I told him I wasn't afraid of none of them, could pay my way, and put down guinea for guinea with him at any time; and more than all, that my father was a juſtice of peace. A great many people on the road called me my lord Anglay. I ſuppoſe they had heard you was lord of the manor. I have not got many acquaintance, but am like ſoon to have plenty; for as I walked out in the ſtreets late laſt night, I met a very fine young lady, who ſpoke to me, and aſk'd me if I wa'n't a ſtranger? I told her, yes, and aſked her if ſhe know'd W—— our village. She ſaid ſhe had heard of you, and ſaid a great many polite things, making me promiſe to come and ſee the next day. Our John ha'n't b right well ever ſince he left Englar he ſays he can't do without ale. has been ſo ill of the reumatis, tha have been forced to hire my hair-dre to wait upon me, who knows a g deal of politics, and tells me what ladies ſay of me. I can't tell wh come to parſon Jones, but he looks if he had got the jaumdiſs. He beha very well, and never contradicts He ſays the mountains here are noth like the Welch mountains, which, ſays, are as high as our ſteeples W——. I have bought a ſnuff-b and Le Frere, my hair-dreſſer, has bou a ring for me, a very great bargain, ten louis. He ſays that the beſt way learning the language, is to buy a great n ny things, and to call them by their nam Le Frere tells me that a certain m quis of his acquaintance wants to be troduced to me. He knows our villa and has heard talk of you very oft The people has been bringing me a gr number of ſtones, and cockles, and thi from the mountains. Le Frere was lucky as to get me one yeſterday, which a great philoſopher of this pla has offered one hundred pounds, for o ſix guineas. I ſhall bring it home ſiſter, it is ſo bright that ſhe may ſee h face in it. We are going to morrow ſee a fine valley in the midſt of a gr many mountains; they call it ſha money, or ſome ſuch thing. Parſon Jo don't go; he ſays they can't be as as the Welch mountains. He grows yellow as our coachman's livery; if be as he dies, it will be a ſad thing to buried out of a chriſtian country. I a ſk you how you do, what's o'clock, ready: and Le Frere ſays, I pronoun the language better than he can Engli though he has been ſeveral years in James's-ſtreet. One learns very qui among ſuch good-natured people. have made it a rule to ſee every thi as was to be ſeen in every town we pa ed through; but I ha'n't yet ſeen thing ſo curious as the Lincolnſhire

The

ere was a great deal of dancing at opera at Paris, but nothing like the k rope dancing as we saw last sum- r in sister's holidays. I don't know at else to tell you, for I have seen so ny things that I don't remember above half. But as you have been in les, perhaps it don't signify talking any thing here, for Mr. Jones says, han't seen nothing like the Welch tton, and Welch mountains. We a find library at Paris, as I thought, an't think where they could find so ny books; but the parson won't allow to be nothing like the libraries in ales. We went also to see some curi- ies at a place called the cabinet, which me in mind of sister's shells, but . Jones wouldn't go, for he said he l seen so many in Wales. Here we r Mr. What's-his-name the library- n, and cabinet-maker to the dawsing. ir parson went with us to see a battle ong wild beasts, where there was a k ass that fought like any thing. You ver see such fine sport in your life. ith love to mother and sister, I remain haste, your dutiful son,

PERIDEL.

Life of Earl Camden.

(Continued from p. 190.)

N the two former numbers we have taken a brief review of the conduct this illustrious nobleman, from his st setting out in public life, to his at- nment of the highest honour he could rive at. We have seen him exercising e duties of a barrister with patience, mness, and resignation to his fortunes. 'e have seen him issuing from this pri- cy to the more open and bustling parts his profession;—from thence to the nk of Attorney General;—from that the Chief Justiceship of the Common eas; and finally to the first legal ho- ours of the State; in all of which he as active, honourable, and appropriate; d only lost his last high situation be- cause he would not sacrifice a part of the Constitution which he felt it his duty to support[a].

Out of office, he continued the same uniform opposer to all unconstitutional

NOTE.

[a] If the above fact wanted any other corroboration, we have lord Chatham's direct assertion of it, in a speech which he delivered in the House of Lords on the 16th of March 1770, on a Motion "to appoint a Committee to enquire into the state and expenditure of the Civil List." His words are as follow:

"I have been told I have a pension, and that I recommended others to pensions;—it is true, and here is a list of them. You will find there the names of general Amherst, sir Edward Hawke, and several others of the same nature. They were given as rewards for real services, and as encouragements to other gallant heroes. They were honourably earned in a different sort of campaigns than those at Westminster; they were gained by actions full of dangers to themselves, of benefaction to this nation; not by corrupt votes of baseness and destruction to their country.

"You will find no secret services there; and you will find that when the warrior was recompensed, the member of parliament was left free. You will likewise find a pension of 1500l. a year to lord Camden. I recommended his lordship to be chancellor; his public and private virtues were acknowledged by all—they made his station more precarious. I could not reasonably expect from him that he would quit the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas, which he held for life, and put himself in the power of those who were not to be trusted, to be dismissed from the chancery perhaps the day after his appointment. The public have not been deceived by his conduct—my suspicions have been justified—his integrity has once more made him a poor and a private man.—*He was dismissed for the vote he gave in favour of the right of election in the people.*"

doctrines;

doctrines; not by captivating the vulgar heart with ſpecious ſounds of liberty—not with a deſign of retaliating his diſappointments on Miniſtry—or with the view of putting them in the wrong to advance the intereſts of his own party. Theſe he ſcorned and deſpiſed, as unbecoming his feelings and character:—he acted upon higher ground, as the advocate of the people's rights, and the public repaid them with their unlimited confidence. Hence he took an active part only on conſtitutional queſtions, ſuch as the Middleſex Election, the Law of Libels, the Royal Marriage Act, &c. &c. till ſome time previous to the breaking out of the American war. Here he found a wider ſcene for his zeal and activity, foreſeeing by the ſteps which the then Miniſtry were taking, that they were about to involve their country in a war which portended the moſt dreadful evils to both empires.

His friend the earl of Chatham, after a long abſence occaſioned by his illneſs, appeared in the houſe of lords on this occaſion. He ſaw the ſtorm about to burſt, and early in the year 1775 he came down to the houſe, to expreſs his utmoſt diſſent and diſapprobation to all the whole ſyſtem of American meaſures; and when the American papers were laid upon the table, his lordſhip moved an Addreſs for calling the troops from Boſton, in which he was ably ſupported by lord Camden.

They repreſented this meaſure as a matter of immediate neceſſity;—that an hour loſt in allaying the ferments in America might produce years of calamity;—that the preſent ſituation of the troops rendered them and the Americans continually liable to events which would cut off the probability of a reconciliation—that this conciliating meaſure, thus well-timed—this mark of affection and good will on our ſide, would remove all jealouſy and apprehenſion on the other, and inſtantaneouſly produce the happieſt effects to both.

It is not our buſineſs here to enter into all the debates relative to the American war in which lord Camden took an active and conſtitutional part; it is living in the memory of many, and too freſh in the page of hiſtory to need a recital. Beſide, it would be exceeding the line we preſcribed ourſelves, which was to exhibit a ſketch, and not a hiſtory, of this great man. To thoſe more intimate in their views of him, poſſeſſed of more ample materials, and more congenial talents, we cheerfully ſubmit this more durable monument of his character. To thoſe, who, for the preſent, would wiſh to know a detail of his conduct during the American war, we refer them to the parliamentary debates of thoſe days, where they will find the names of CHATHAM and CAMDEN in the illuſtrious ranks of patriots, giving up the whole of their great talents, and ſacrificing eaſe and health, to ward off and heal the diviſions of the two countries.

The honourable union between thoſe great men continued uninterruptedly and unbroken until the death of lord Chatham, which happened on the morning of the 11th of May 1778. The evening was pretty far advanced before this melancholy event was announced in the Houſe of Commons by Col. Barré, who, with the ſtrongeſt marks of the moſt profound grief, mixed with an eloquence proportioned to ſuch feelings, ſpoke to the general character of this illuſtrious Stateſman, and moved, "That the remains of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, be interred at the public expence in Weſtminſter Abbey." This motion was followed up by another, made by Mr. Townſhend (the preſent lord Sydney) "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to make ſuch a laſting proviſion for the family of the late William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, as his Majeſty in his wiſdom and liberality ſhould think fit, as a mark of the ſenſe which the Nation entertains of the ſervices done to the kingdom by that able Stateſman; and to aſſure his Majeſty that the Houſe would make good the ſame."

His Majeſty graciouſly acceded to this Addreſs, by which an annuity of four thouſand pounds a year, payable out of the

Civil List Revenue, is for ever set-
d on those heirs of the late earl, to
om the earldom of Chatham may de-
nd; to which the Commons generous-
added the sum of twenty thousand
inds towards discharging the debts of
said earl.

All this business was conducted with
iberality which did the highest honour
the House. The minister entered
rdially into the business, and not a
senting voice appeared against any of
propositions.

The case was otherwise in the House
Lords.—On the second reading of
bill which settled the annuity on the
rs of the earl of Chatham, the late
ke of Chandos particularly objected to
perpetuity, and to the mischievous
cedent it would set; thereby opening
oor for similar applications of the same
ure from men in high stations.

He was seconded by the lord chan-
lor (lord Bathurst), who in the course
his speech brought in the precedent of
great duke of Marlborough, who,
ugh he settled and negociated the
nd alliance which broke the power of
ance, and set limits to the ambition of
uis XIV. had the *perpetuity* of his
nt of 5000l. a year refused him by
Commons; till after four years re-
ted victories, and rendering his name
error to France, as well as celebrat-
throughout Europe, the parliament
ught proper to comply.

Lord Camden felt all those objections
the bill with an emotion visible to
ry person in the house for the honour
his deceased friend; and rising up in
port of the bill, with an energy that
med to grow out of the occasion, de-
red himself in substance as follows:

"He was sorry to hear any compari-
s made between the services of the
le earl and those of any other emi-
t characters, either living or dead.
e noble duke who spoke first, and the
le and learned lord on the woolsack,
both held forth in the highest strains
panegyric on the memory of the great
e of Marlborough; and in his opi-
n very deservedly. They had dwelt on the scenes of his victories, and in their zeal seemed to forget those of the deceased earl; but if they wanted to be reminded of them, he could tell their lordships: from the extremest east where the sun rose, to the setting of that glorious luminary in the western horizon; in every quarter of the globe to the earth's remotests bounds, where the arms of Britain were borne triumphant; whose operations by sea and by land were invariably accompanied by conquest, by reputation, extension of commerce, and all the advantages and glories united, which have at former periods been separately the effects of successful war, or of the enjoyments of the blessings of peace; the East Indies, Africa, the West Indies, North America, the coasts and territories of our enemies in Europe, all bear testimony of the services of the noble earl whose merit has been endeavoured this day to be thrown so much in the shade."

His lordship was proceeding with great energy, when he was interrupted from the woolsack; the lord chancellor moving to have the Commons' journals of December 1702 and 1706 read, in proof of his assertions respecting the conduct of parliament towards the duke of Marlborough, confirmed. This interruption was looked upon as disorderly by the house, and the noble lord was desired to proceed in his speech.

His lordship then observed, "That according to what had been thrown out by the noble duke who spoke first, the alteration proposed by his grace would operate as an entail, and could go no further than the son of the present noble earl. He wished therefore to know from his grace, whether that was what he meant?" (*being told it was*) His lordship then went on—

"On the first ground, that of inability, he said the annuity was made chargeable on the aggregate fund, which could continue no longer than this country remained in a state of prosperity, it being the residue of the produce of all the taxes after the interest was paid to the public creditors. While, therefore, that fund,

fund, which depended on the ſources of wealth and commerce which the noble earl had been ſo ſucceſsful in promoting and extending, continued to have a reſidue after diſcharging the prior demands on it, the inability of paying the annuity could not exiſt. If ever the fatal period ſhould arrive when the fund was unequal, then, moſt certainly, the proviſion muſt ceaſe, and the deſcendants of the noble earl ſuffer in the general wreck and ruin of their country

"The noble lord who ſpoke laſt has dwelt, nay, laid the chief ſtreſs of his argument upon the noble earl's being fully rewarded for his ſervices, and the impropriety of doing that at the end of ſixteen years which ſhould have been done in his life-time; and preſuming on that ground, that his ſovereign, as well as the nation, looked upon it that he had made a proviſion for the deceaſed earl fully adequate to his ſervices. I will tell the noble and learned lord what came within my own knowledge, which will be a complete anſwer to every ſuggeſtion of this kind. When I had the honour of occupying a very high poſt in the ſame adminiſtration with the deceaſed earl, his ſtate of health was indifferent, and his life was thought to be in danger. Soon after his recovery, I had the honour of an interview with his Majeſty, and the converſation turned on the illneſs of the earl of Chatham, (I will never forget the words, nor the gracious manner in which they were delivered) "If he had died, (ſaid his Majeſty) I ſhould have looked upon myſelf bound to make a proviſion for his family."

His lordſhip ſpoke for a conſiderable time in ſupport of the bill, and made uſe of very ſtrong reaſons to ſhew, that the affair of the duke of Marlborough was very diſſimilar in a variety of reſpects, and that no one particular properly applied as to the two caſes, but the acknowledged merits of the noble duke and the deceaſed earl. He obſerved, "that much had been ſaid on the danger of eſtabliſhing precedents:—there were but two, ſhould the preſent bill paſs, ſince the conqueſt. He wiſhed there were more; and he was ſure there never was a fitter time when encouragements ought to be held out to ſtimulate men to great and glorious actions than the preſent.

"He would beſide wiſh their lordſhips to recollect, that the deceaſed earl received his *death-blow* in the ſervice of his country; he received it in that houſe, whilſt he was endeavouring to aſſiſt in warding off the dangers which threatened Great Britain. He was ſorry to behold the preſent oppoſition, becauſe it betrayed ſymptoms that portended no good, and looked as if the ſeeds of envy were not exterminated.—He was in hopes envy would have died with the noble earl, and have ſlept with him in his grave.

"The noble and learned lord ſaid, that the bill originated at midnight, and that the king could not avoid, or was in ſome meaſure obliged to comply with the requeſt in the addreſs voted by the other houſe. He had it in his power to ſet the noble lord right, and to contradict the aſſertion. The bill was not brought in on a ſudden, nor was the houſe taken by any thing like ſurpriſe. On the contrary, ſome days elapſed, and notice was previouſly given, not by an addreſs at midnight, but in open day, that ſuch a bill was intended to be brought in, and the motion for both was paſſed *nem. con.* at each time, both in reſpect of the vote for paying the noble earl's debts, and for ſettling an annuity on his family. As to the real ſentiments of his Majeſty, he had already given an indiſputable proof of what they were, though alluſions of a contrary tendency had been thrown out by the noble duke who oppoſed the bill, and the noble and learned lord who ſpoke laſt; a declaration within his own poſitive knowledge, and which endeared his Majeſty to him more than ever. It made him love and admire him as a benevolent prince, as really the king and father of his people, and every way worthy of a dominion over their affections as well as their perſons.

"Admiral Hawke and prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick had been alluded to by the learned lord, as having eſſentially ſerved this country.—Moſt certainly they had, and undoubtedly their merit as profeſſional

ſſional men was unqueſtionable; but to om ought it ultimately to be aſcribed? -TO THE EARL OF CHATHAM!—The e was his admiral, the other his gene-l. The battles they fought were the ttles of his planning; and ſo far from eir individual merit leſſening that of the ceaſed earl, or diminiſhing the value of s ſervices, they went directly to increaſe d enhance both.

"The noble duke who roſe firſt, ointed out the neceſſity of introducing conomy into the ſtate. The noble ke's arguments were unanſwerable in int of principle, and the ſpirit of it as purſued in the preſent bill. True conomy, both reſpecting the public and dividuals, which required the ſame eaſure, was to ſpare—not to waſte.—conſiſted in a fitneſs of expence, in a oper liberality, guarded by a becoming udence and frugality. The times lled for the exertion of the firſt-rate ilities in the public ſervice: ſuch a ark of national attention as the preſent ll manifeſted, would excite and en-urage able men to ſtep forward, and do eir utmoſt to merit and gain the ap-auſe of their country. Narrow notions intereſt—fear of leaving their families provided for—and ſuch ſort of ideas hich ſwayed mens' minds, and pre-nted them from venturing forth, would done away, in conſequence of parlia-ent's affording a proof, that the na-on conſidered itſelf as the guardian the families of thoſe who had eſ-ntially ſerved it, when they were no ore."

His lordſhip concluded a ſpeech of ove an hour, with ſuch eulogium on e many public and private virtues of s friend, as drew tears from ſome of s audience, and ſighs of ſympathy from l but thoſe in oppoſition to the bill. He oke particularly of his noble contempt r money, in all ſituations where he ought it would in the leaſt narrow his ind, or infringe upon thoſe refinements hich he had preſcribed to his great aracter. His family had ſuffered by materially; and latterly, he ſaid, "the rl had in conſequence of that contempt been almoſt left without a ſervant to attend his perſon.—And ſo far was his penſion from being an ample proviſion, (as the learned lord upon the woolſack declared) it was little better than a clear 2,000l. a year. Would the learned lord ſay that was ſufficient for his ſervices? He had too high an opinion of the learned lord's candour." His lordſhip then went more at large into the affair of the earl of Chatham's refuſal of the office-perquiſites upon the ſubſidy, and declared, that when the earl, in Mr. Charles Townſhend's chancellorſhip of the Exchequer, nobly refuſed to take this money, which was above twenty thouſand pounds, he was ſcarcely maſter of *one thouſand!*"

We have entered into the detail of this ſpeech, as it comes more immediately home to ſhew the full view of this illuſtrious nobleman's character. Men much acquainted with the world too experimentally know the texture of modern friendſhip (particularly thoſe of a political nature) that it is but too often formed to uphold the confederacy of party, or the reciprocities of mutual intereſt; and if it ſhould continue to the death of one of the parties, the grave is ſuppoſed to ſet bounds to its further continuity; but here we find that pure, unadulterated friendſhip, which is firſt kindled by the congeniality of great minds, and is co-eval and co-exiſtent with virtue itſelf. The two noble lords valued each other as much for their private as public virtues. They knew the purity and independency of each other's motives;—their public ſervices went hand in hand together;—and as

Virtus poſt funera vivit,

the noble ſurvivor not only paid this juſt eulogium to the eminent merits of his deceaſed friend, but ſtepped forward as the zealous advocate for his poſterity; at once nobly diſplaying the feelings of a man, diſcharging the duties of a friend, and ſupporting the honour, gratitude, and the intereſts of his country.

(To be continued.)

The Life of Euſtace Budgell.

MR. Euſtace Budgell was born at St. Thomas, near Exeter, in 1685. His father was Gilbert Budgell, doctor of divinity, deſcended of an ancient family in Devonſhire. His mother was Mary, daughter of William Gulſton, biſhop of Briſtol, whoſe ſiſter, Jane, was the mother of Addiſon. We know little of Budgell's earlier years. In 1700, he was ſent to Chriſt-Church College in Oxford. He remained there for ſome years, and was eſteemed a very good claſſical ſcholar. From Oxford he went to London, and was entered of the Inner Temple, to purſue the ſtudy of the law, the profeſſion for which he had been always deſigned by his father. The inclinations of Euſtace did not coincide with doctor Budgell's views. Elegant literature had more charms for him than ſtatutes and precedents.

On his coming to town he had been introduced to his couſin Addiſon. That gentleman perceiving in young Budgell a love for polite learning, aſſiſted him with his advice in the courſe of his ſtudy, and honoured him with his friendſhip.

When Mr. Addiſon was appointed ſecretary to Lord Wharton, in April, 1710, he offered his friend Budgell the appointment of clerk in his office, which our author accepted. In ſuch an employment, little could paſs deſerving of record. Euſtace gave ſatisfaction to Addiſon, who became more attached to him. The Tatler was by this time ſet on foot. Budgell is ſaid to have contributed to that performance; but his papers are not aſcertained. In the Spectator he had the moſt conſiderable ſhare, after Addiſon and Steele. The papers marked with the letter X are all written by our author. His *eſſays on education* are ſpecimens of very conſiderable knowledge of the human mind, of the moſt prevalent ſyſtems, their advantages and diſadvantages. Education he conſiders in its ſuitableneſs to capacity and diſpoſition. He ſhews the wiſdom of examining thoroughly the powers and qualities of the young mind, and of directing his ſtudies according to the reſult of that examination. He expoſes the folly of thoſe plans by which youth of all capacities are inſtructed in branches of knowledge, which all are not capable of attaining. He obſerves, that many young men are by no means by nature qualified to reliſh the beauties, or comprehend the wiſdom of the Greek or Roman claſſics; yet, that in ſeminaries of learning, it is the general practice to oblige every boy to ſtudy what any other boy ſtudies; that all, whether they have talents or not, muſt perform the ſame ſcholaſtic exerciſes. Thoſe, he thinks, whoſe faculties are naturally weak, ought to be employed in branches of ſtudy which require little ability, but are uſeful for many ſituations in life. Moſt of the departments in ſociety do not demand a great degree of intellectual vigour. A man may be a very uſeful member of the community, in employments that require no learning beyond common arithmetic and writing.

He adviſes tutors to confine the attention of their weaker pupils to thoſe, and ſuch objects. He remarks very judiciouſly, that the direction of the attention of young men to ſtudies to which they are not adapted by nature, is ſeldomer the fault of the inſtructor than of the parent. The exaggeration of parental fondneſs repreſents to fathers and mothers, their children as equal to the ableſt of the children of others; and conſequently fit for excelling in any branches of ſtudy in which thoſe others, by dint of their genius, excel.

This injudicious direction of the ſtudies of youth extends to their deſtination in life. As boys are attempted to be made acquainted with Virgil and Homer, who are only fit for the mechanical parts of education, ſo are young men deſtined for the learned profeſſions, who are qualified for only inferior mechanical vocations.

"Dr. South," ſays our author, "complaining of perſons who took upon them holy orders, though altogether unqualified

d for the ſacred function, ſays ſome-
ere, that many a man runs his head
ainſt a pulpit, who might have done
country excellent ſervice at the plow-
l. In like manner, many a lawyer,
o makes but an indifferent figure at
bar, has made a very elegant water-
n, and might have ſhined at the Tem
-ſtairs, though he can get no buſineſs
the houſe."

To prevent ſuch prepoſterous deſtina-
n, he recommends to parents and tu-
s a careful inſpection of the talents,
poſitions, and tempers of their chil-
n and pupils; and to direct their ſtu-
s according to the profeſſion, trade,
handicraft for which they may be fit;
d to regulate the choice of their
ployments in life agreeably to their
tural and acquired qualifications. He
ſcuſſes the poſitive and comparative
rits of a private and of a public
ucation. He propoſes ſeveral regu-
ions and improvements, which might
d to the advantages of a public
hool. He enlarges on the qualificati-
s of tutors, and regrets the inadequa-
of reward to the requiſite learning,
dgment, and probity of thoſe who are
truſted with ſo important a care as the
ucation of youth. In this part of the
ngdom, the reaſons for our author's
gret no longer exiſt in reſpectable ſemi-
ries. The emoluments are now ſuch,
to be a recompence for the exertions
learning and intellect. Parents now
e convinced, that a liberal allowance
able and conſcientious maſters, is
und policy; and that the money ſo laid
t, returns with ten-fold intereſt to
eir children.

Budgell's deſcription of Sir Roger de
overly, more cloſely reſembles Addi-
n's, than Sir Richard Steele's. The
count of the *hunting-party* might al-
oſt paſs for Addiſon's. From this re-
mblance we would by no means infer,
at Budgell's talents were nearly equal
thoſe of that great man. Though
nſiderable, they certainly fall very far
ort of Addiſon. Budgell was an ad-
irer of his friend to enthuſiaſm; that
admiration naturally induced him to imi-
tate its object. His ſtile and manner
of writing are manifeſtly formed upon
that excellent model, and bear that re-
ſemblance to it, which may ſubſiſt be-
tween different degrees of excellence.
Budgell wrote ſeveral humorous eſſays.
His is the paper on *country wakes*, *the
letter from the mohocks*, Will Honey-
comb's *hiſtory of his amours*, and ſeveral
others. His eſſays poſſeſs leſs vigour,
both of ſenſe and of humour, than
Steele's; but they are more accurately
compoſed. His language is eaſy with-
out careleſſneſs; his ſentences clear and
well turned. His ſtyle generally de-
ſerves the character of neatneſs, but does
not often riſe to elegance. During the
publication of the Spectator, for the tra-
gedy of the *Diſtreſt Mother*, by Ambroſe
Philips, Budgell wrote the following epi-
logue:

" I hope you'll own, that with be-
coming art,
I've play'd my game, and topp'd the
widow's part.:
My ſpouſe, poor man! could not live
out the play,
But dy'd commodiouſly on wedding-
day;
While I, his relict, made, at one bold
fling,
Myſelf a princeſs, and young Sty a
king.
" You, ladies, who protract a lover's
pain,
And hear your ſervants ſigh whole
years in vain;
Which of you all would not on mar-
riage venture,
Might ſhe ſo ſoon upon her jointure
enter?
" 'Twas a ſtrange 'ſcape! had Pyr-
rhus liv'd till now,
I had been finely hamper'd in my
vow.
To die by one's own hand, and fly the
charms
Of love and life in a young monarch's
arms!

'Twere an hard fate—ere I had undergone it
I might have took one night—to think upon it.
" But why, you'll say, was all this grief expreſt
For a firſt huſband, laid long ſince at reſt?
Why ſo much coldneſs to my kind protector?
—Ah! ladies, had you known the good man Hector,
Homer will tell you, or I'm misinform'd,
That, when enrag'd, the Grecian camp he ſtorm'd,
To break the ten-fold barriers of the gate,
He threw a ſtone of ſuch prodigious weight,
As no two men could lift, not even thoſe
Who in that age of thund'ring mortals roſe:
It would have ſprain'd a dozen modern beaux.
" At length, howe'er, I laid my weeds aſide,
And ſunk the widow in the well dreſs'd bride.
In you it ſtill remains to grace the play,
And bleſs with joy my coronation-day:
Take then, ye circles of the brave and fair,
The fatherleſs and widow to your care."

This epilogue afforded great ſatisfaction to the town. It was attacked in a letter to the Spectator, as being too merry for the occaſion. From that attack, Budgell very ably defends himſelf, in an humourous letter to the Spectator, ſigned Philomeides.

Budgell alſo wrote thoſe papers in the Guardian marked with an aſteriſk. By his literary performances, by this time, he had acquired conſiderable fame. He had uniformly adhered to the Whig party in all their viciſſitudes in the Queen's reign.

Mr. Budgell, in common with oth wits, enjoyed the patronage of Lord H lifax. To that Mæcenas he dedicate a tranſlation of Theophraſtus's chara ters. That publication procured hi great fame for the knowledge it diſplaye of the language, and the clear concep on of the ſubject.

On the arrival of George the Fi from Hanover, Budgell was appoint under ſecretary to the lords juſtices Ireland. He was ſoon after choſen member of the Iriſh parliament. H was alſo made deputy clerk of the cou cil in that kingdom. In parliament h was highly eſteemed for his knowledg and eloquence. Hitherto his moral ch racter was unimpeached. He either ha not addicted himſelf to any vicious pra tices, or had concealed them. In h various employments he acquitted himſe with great aſſiduity, with conſiderab ability, and with undoubted probity. A certain proof that Budgell was at th time a man of unqueſtioned integrity, i the friendſhip and intimacy with whic he was honoured by Addiſon. Tha great man alſo entertained a very hig opinion of his talents and learning. Th favourable judgment even of the wiſe friends, is not always a certain criterio of the excellence of the object of tha judgment: even Johnſon, great an comprehenſive as was his wiſdom, be lieved men to be endued with learn ing, ability, and virtue, much greate than, as was obvious to ordinary men they really poſſeſſed. Budgell's abilitie and learning, in the opinion of the im partial public, were by no means ſo grea as the friendly partiality of Addiſon led him to imagine.—They were however by the general acknowledgment, very reſpectable. Addiſon miſſed no opportu nity of promoting the advancement of his highly favoured and valued friend. In 1717, when he himſelf became princi pal ſecretary of ſtate, he procured for our author the employment of account ant and comptroller general of the reve nue in Ireland. He might have had him appointed under ſecretary in his

own

n office; but the other appointment deemed by him much more advan-eous for Budgell. Beſides, our au-r's knowledge of Iriſh affairs, from former reſidence and employment in t kingdom, made his ſervices more uliarly uſeful there than in any other ce. Thoſe places he held till the r 1718, and conducted himſelf in h a way, as to afford complete ſatis-ion to his employers. In the year 18, the Duke of Bolton was nomi-ed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. His ace carried over with him a gentleman ned Mr. Edward Webſter, whom he de his ſecretary, and a privy counſel-

Budgell was a proud man, and a very high opinion of his own abi-es; his pride had been greatly increaſ-by the opinion of ſo great a man as diſon in his favour. The general etration of that gentleman, he knew, unqueſtioned. It was not to be poſed, that a judgment which every acknowledged to be excellent, would him be eſteemed erroneous, when rted to his advantage. He would e eſteemed another on the authority Addiſon; how much more then would naturally eſteem himſelf, on the ſame nority, when it coincided ſo entirely n his own long-conceived opinion. nking ſo highly of himſelf, he beheld bſter with the utmoſt contempt. He diſpleaſed at the Lord Lieutenant paying more attention to Webſter, om he accounted a man of no talents, to himſelf. The quarrels of the ned are not generally carried on in moſt philoſophical manner. They can declaim with the greateſt plau-ty on the folly of anger, and the neſs of violent paſſion, of every de-ination, when temptation occurs, are reſtrained in their emotions, as or-ry mortals. Webſter had behaved Budgell in a way which his pride ed as inſolent. He accordingly at-ed Webſter with the moſt virulent tives. He declared, that in his ies, his education, and his family, as mean and deſpicable, and a diſ-to any man who favoured him with his patronage. Webſter retorted abuſe. The Duke of Bolton thought it incum-bent on himſelf to ſupport his client. Budgell then had the temerity to lampoon Bolton himſelf, as the patron of Webſ-ter, from kindred dulneſs. Addiſon adviſed him eagerly not to publiſh this unqualified abuſe, which would materi-ally injure his own intereſt. The rage of Budgell was too great, to permit him to liſten to the remonſtrances of his friend, or to the dictates of reaſon. His Grace was violently incenſed againſt his adverſary, and ſoon got him removed from the place of accountant general. Mr. Budgell now ſaw that he could have no hopes of advancement in Ireland dur-ing the viceroyalty of the duke of Bol-ton. He therefore left that kingdom, and came to England.

Soon after his arrival, he publiſhed a pamphlet, ſtating the grounds of his diſ-miſſion, and the hardſhips of his caſe. Productions written on a temporary topic never fail to have a great demand for them whilſt that topic is freſh. If di-rected againſt any perſon, from ſituati-on, from talents, or from any other cauſe eminently conſpicuous, they are ſought after with the moſt eager avidity. Of this performance, entitled *A letter to the Lord* ————, *from* Euſtace Budgell, *Eſq. accountant general of Ire-land, and late Secretary to their Excellen-cies the Lords Juſtices of that kingdom*, eleven hundred copies were ſold off in one day.

He afterwards, in January, 1719, pub-liſhed an advertiſement to juſtify his cha-racter againſt reports, which had been ſpread to his diſadvantage. He did not ſcruple to declare in all companies, that his life was attempted by his enemies, which deterred him from attending his ſeat in parliament. So violent were his paſſions now, that together with his diſ-appointment, they produced in him ſuch outrageous behaviour, that many reck-oned him out of his ſenſes. Addiſon had by this time reſigned the ſeals, and had retired into the country for the ſake of his health. Budgell was often with him, whom he reſpected beyond all man-kind.

kind. All the influence of Addiſon, however, could not diſſuade him from publiſhing his caſe, and proclaiming his determined reſentment. He told a friend, in great anxiety, that Mr. Budgell was wiſer than any man he ever knew, and yet he ſuppoſed the world would hardly believe he acted contrary to his advice.

Mr. Budgell's friend and patron, lord Halifax, was now dead. He had formed an intimate friendſhip with lord Oſſory. That nobleman entertained a very high opinion of him, but had not, at that time, ſufficient influence to do him any eſſential ſervice. Addiſon had got a promiſe from lord Sunderland, that as ſoon as the clamour againſt him was ſomewhat abated, he would endeavour to promote his intereſt. Addiſon ſoon after died, which blaſted Budgell's hopes of prevailing againſt his enemies at court. He made indeed ſeveral attempts, but was conſtantly repreſſed by the influence of his powerful adverſary. Thus diſappointed in his ambitious views, he betook himſelf to gambling in the ſtocks. He engaged in the South-ſea ſcheme, and was almoſt ruined. He loſt near 20,000l. Thoſe principles of integrity muſt be very ſtrongly eſtabliſhed, which can withſtand the poverty ariſing from unſucceſsful gambling. They who have been dupes very frequently become knaves. As they have been impoveriſhed by their own folly, they endeavour to become rich by the folly of others. From this time, Budgell began not only to be cenſured for the outrageous madneſs of his paſſions, but to be reproached for the diſhoneſty of his pecuniary tranſactions. To follow depraved genius through the detail of fraudulent artifice, would afford little pleaſure, and little advantage. Suffice it to ſay, that his own friends and relations were thoſe on whom he preyed beyond all others. The wrecks of his fortune, after the fatal South-ſea bubble, were expended in fooliſh attempts to get into parliament. He now wrote many libellous pamphlets againſt Sir Robert Walpole, poured out much ſcurrilous invective againſt Pope, and in ſhort, ſcattered abuſe with an unſparing hand. His ſtrictures were no longer the diſcriminating criticiſm or ſatire of the writer in the Spectator; they were ſcurrilous abuſe. His reaſon was evidently impaired by misfortune of his own creating. His paſſions, always violent, knew no bounds. He was a ruined gambler who having reduced himſelf to miſery and diſgrace, wiſhed to involve others in infamy. His mother had been related to the great duke of Marlborough. He had been patronized by that illuſtrious family. The dutcheſs, in 1727, gave him 1,000l. with a view to aſſiſt him in getting into parliament. She knew that he poſſeſſed talents for public ſpeaking and that he was acquainted with buſineſs. She believed that he would be anti-miniſterial. In this ſhe might have been diſappointed. From the time that he had undone himſelf by gambling and ſtock-jobbing, Budgell appears to have totally abandoned all principles of integrity. There was therefore no confidence to be repoſed in his declarations, that he would adhere to one party or another.

In fact he never was choſen. Notwithſtanding his talents, the loſs to legiſlation of a man of deſperate circumſtances and principles, was not great. In 1730 he turned a zealous patriot. He wrote regularly in the *Craftſman*, *Fog's Journal*, or ſome other one of thoſe periodical papers, which manifeſted the love to their country, by aſſerting that it was ruined. He had indeed, like Dimaſippus in Horace, totally diveſted himſelf of any property of his own, and had therefore nothing to interfere with his vigilant attention to his country's good.

He had by this time become intimately acquainted with the deiſtical writers of the age, and was himſelf reckoned to be a diſbeliever of revelation. He was thought to have had a hand in publiſhing Tindal's *chriſtianity as old as the Creation*. He often talked of publiſhing another volume on the ſame ſubject; but never brought it to light.

Dr. Coneybeare had been employed

r majesty queen Caroline to answer the
t volume, and had been for his labour
warded with the deanery of Christ-
urch. Budgell used to say, "he
ped Mr. Dean would live a little lon-
;" that he might have the pleasure of
king him a bishop; for that he intend-
very soon to publish another volume
Tindal, which would certainly do
business. By the will of Tindal,
ool. the bulk of the doctor's property,
left to Budgell. Tindal had a ne-
w who was a great favourite with
, and by no means rich. The world
much surprised at such a gift to
dgell, to the exclusion of his heir.
Budgell's character for integrity was
o means unimpeached, the will was
erally considered as a fabrication of
own. There were several severe
adversions on that bequest publish-
in a paper entitled *the Grub-street*
rnal. These our author imputed to
e, though there is no evidence that
great Genius ever wrote in the pa-
in question. Budgell was at this
engaged in a paper called *the Bee.*
at, he threw out much abuse against
, for this supposed attack on his
acter. Pope, in his prologue to his
s, enumerating the libellers against
reputation, has the two following
on Budgell:

Let Budgell charge low Grub-street
on my quill,
nd write whate'er he please—except
my will."

e Bee was begun in 1733, and
nued weekly for two years. It bore
arks of acute talents, but abound-
scurrility. It was moreover far
being favourable to religion. It
eplete with those cavils and futile
ions against christianity, which have
so often overthrown, but are al-
rising, and renewing the attack.
ey do not, however, like Antæus,
new strength from their fall, to
t them requires not Herculean
In the concluding number of the
Budgell introduced a prayer, enti-
tled by him the *philosopher's.* Whoever were those who approved of that prayer, they were not of the highest order of philosophers. The prayer, which the principles of a Bacon, a Boyle, and a Newton, would dictate, would be very different. The prayer runs thus:

A PHILOSOPHER'S PRAYER.

"O first mover! O cause of causes! O thou omnipotent omniscient incomprehensible being whom men call God! If thou vouchsafest to regard the thoughts, the words, or the actions of man; if it be not criminal in so wretched an animal, even to prostrate himself before thee; if the most humble, the most ardent prayer that my heart can form, or my tongue can utter, be not an affront to thee, hear me, O Almighty Being! and have mercy, have mercy, have mercy upon me!

"I find myself placed by thy providence on a spot of the universe, where I daily see many of my own species, who value themselves upon what they call reason; paying such a sort of worship to thee, as in my opinion is altogether unworthy of thee: I am told by some of these that I ought to believe such things concerning thee, as I cannot, I dare not give my assent to. If thou regardest men's hearts, thou seest, thou knowest, O Almighty Being! that the reason why I neither can or dare to believe such things as men report of thee, is because most of those things appear to be nothing else but the *invention of human pride,* and to be utterly unworthy of thy greatness, thy wisdom, and infinite perfection.

"If I durst, I would make this humble petition to thee; namely, that if any of my actions can please or displease thee, thou wouldst vouchsafe to shew me clearly and plainly, what is really and truly thy will? But what am I, that I should presume to make such a request to thee? How dare I either hope or ask to be thus highly favoured above the rest of mankind? I will endeavour to avoid offending thee, and rest contented in that

state

ſtate of doubts, of darkneſs, or ignorance, wherein it has pleaſed thee to place that ſpecies to which I belong.

"Since I cannot diſtinguiſh *good* from *evil*, and am even ignorant of what things are moſt proper for me, I dare not preſume to make any *particular requeſt* to thee; *all I have the confidence to do*, is thus humbly to proſtrate myſelf before thee, to acknowledge thy *power*, admire thy *wiſdom*, implore thy *mercy*, and moſt chearfully to ſubmit myſelf to thy *will*, whatever it be. Diſpoſe of me, O Almighty Being! in whatever manner thou pleaſeſt; yet, O forgive thy poor animated lump of matter, if, while it acknowledges thy *power*, and adores thy *wiſdom*, it likewiſe preſumes, though with a reſigned and ſubmiſſive heart, humbly to entreat and implore thy *mercy*."

This prayer was ſeverely attacked in the Grub-ſtreet journals, as containing not only implicit denials of revealed religion, but even of natural. "If thou vouchſafeſt to regard the thoughts, the words, or the actions of men; if thou regardeſt the thoughts of men's hearts; if any of my actions can poſſibly either pleaſe or diſpleaſe you." Theſe *ifs*, by implication, deny the particular providence of God, and are not only inconſiſtent with the Chriſtian religion, but the opinion of the moſt enlightened heathens. The Epicureans only denied the particular providence of the Divinity. The doctrines contained in this prayer are certainly by no means friendly either to religion or to morality. A conviction that God regards the actions of men, will reward the virtuous and puniſh the vicious, is undoubtedly one of the moſt cogent motives to impel men to rectitude of conduct. He who even by ſuggeſting doubts, endeavours to weaken motives to virtue, may be conſidered as the enemy of human happineſs, and deſerves the ſevere cenſure which is in the journal directed againſt our author.

Budgell had been, in the Bee, at great pains to prove that religious controverſies are incapable of demonſtration. That indeed was no new argument, but had been hackneyed through all the abettors of infidelity. It is a moſt volous ſophiſm. It endeavours to ſhe that a ſyſtem, becauſe it does not adm of one ſpecies of proof, can admit no proof at all. The journal proves t conſiſtency of faith and of reaſon, a that faith is founded in rational dedu tion.

The prayer is defended by Budg in *the Prompter*, a periodical pap though, as appears to us, not ſatisfac rily. At the ceſſation of the Bee, Bu geſl became ſo involved in law-ſuits, th he was reduced to a very diſtreſſed ſit ation. He got himſelf called to t bar, and for ſome time attended in t courts of law. He found he could pr cure no employment as a counſellor, a was overwhelmed with poverty. H miſerable condition preyed ſo on h mind, that he became viſibly diſtracte He in 1736 took a boat at Somerſe ſtairs, having previouſly loaded his poc ets with ſtones. He ordered the wate man to ſhoot the bridge. While t boat was paſſing under the arch, he thre himſelf into the river, and periſhed im mediately. Upon his bureau was fou a ſlip of paper, on which were writt theſe words:

"What Cato did, and Addiſon a proved, cannot be wrong."*

NOTE.

* That Addiſon approved of ſuicid Cato's cataſtrophe is no evidence. Ca is deſcribed in other reſpects, it is tru as a man of the moſt exalted morali But his killing himſelf is not juſtifi Even he himſelf, after it is too late, ſee to doubt its propriety. Addiſon d ſcribes Cato as he is found in hiſto and can be thought with no better reaſ the approver of ſelf-murder than Shak ſpeare, who after exhibiting Brutus as man of inflexible virtue, deſcribes him running on his own ſword. Addiſo like our wonderful bard, makes his ſt philoſopher die as he really died. H the cataſtrophe been different, it wo have ſhocked by its inconſiſtency with noted an hiſtorical fact.

Budg

Budgell was never married. He left atural daughter, who afterwards took name, and was for some time an ac- s in Drury-lane. The morning be- e he committed this act upon himself, endeavoured to persuade this lady to ompany him She, though she did suspect his intentions, yet, sensible of disordered state, refused.

Budgell was a man of lively talents, ood taste, and a well-informed mind. n vigour of intellect he was inferior Steele, but superior to him in elegant ning. Steele had a greater share of cellaneous knowledge; Budgell of rature. The compositions of Sir hard were the richer, Budgell's the e correct. Steele often rose to ex- ence, at which it would have been for Budgell to aspire; but fell into cts, which the more regularly ex- d care of Budgell avoided. But the writings of Budgell were in the y part of his life. From the com- cement of his distresses, there was sible decline in the merit of his lite- y performances. Except his transla- of Theophrastus and his Guardians Spectators, little of his writings de- e much attention. These were all lished by the time he had attained the nty-eighth year of his age. His lat- performances were either upon per- al disputes, upon temporary politics, religious controversy. Those on the first of these subjects are no longer resting, as the disputes and politics longer exist. Those against our reli- n have shared the fate of other pro- tions levelled against the happiness of : they are sunk in oblivion, and those of his master in infidelity, Tin- , now known to few but by hear- .

On the moral qualities of Budgell le can be said. The latter part of his was marked by many violations of ral duty. He shewed he was desti- e of that integrity of conduct, with- which no talents can deserve respec- ility. The cause of these distresses, ich he used so unwarrantable means to move, though they do not palliate his actions, account for their badness. Budgell was not habitually extravagant; he had saved a considerable sum of money during his employment in Ireland. The insolence of his pride, and the violence of his rage, deprived him of his advantageous situation. His opposition to the Lord Lieutenant was not like Steele's to Lord Oxford, opposition to a man whose measures he thought pernicious to his country; it was the opposition of personal pique, originating in mortified pride. His dismission, however, by Bolton, was not the cause of his urgent distresses. He became a speculator in the funds, a gambler; he lost his property. Fraud often put off the evil day begun by gaming. Even fraud could not always avail. Despair ensued, and ended in suicide. From gaming to self-murder the process is often still more instantaneous than in the unhappy Budgell.

A Dissertation on Solitude and Society, to prove that it is Solitude which is most conducive to the nobler Ends of Man.

IT is a difficult task to combat an opinion which has been generally received by the learned of all ages, as indisputable, and has been held up as an astonishing proof of the advancement of literature in all countries, where the introduction of society has rapidly encreased; nor should it ever have been my intention of enquiring into a subject so abstruse, was it not to endeavour to combat an opinion which has been embraced without reflection, and admitted without investigation.

No encouragement is given to the studious enquirer who employs his hours in endeavouring to pry into the works of nature, and disclose the secrets conducive to human happiness; while penetration is deemed an absurdity, and argument an assumption—And why? Because mankind, flushed with a vain pomp of ima-

ginary literature and proud with the idea of ſcepticiſm, would rather chooſe to weary out the philoſophical ſoul of the ſtudious inveſtigator, than admit his doctrine. But writers are not to truſt to the preſent prejudiced age, they are to look for a riſing generation, whoſe abilities are to judge of their merit.

Cuſtom, that fond parent of mankind, and peculiarly adapted to it by an allwiſe Providence, has rendered rational creatures, in all the enlightened ages of the world, ſimilar to each other. Few are the inſtances that could be adduced to prove the contrary of that which the moſt illuſtrious ſages have agreed on, and has held itſelf paramount to all opinions alledged againſt it. The two firſt, and conſequently the moſt eſſential qualities which cuſtom has contributed to mankind, and rendered themſelves ſo univerſal, are thoſe of ſolitude and ſociety, two of the moſt oppoſite, and at the ſame time, neceſſary qualities, with which mankind are endowed. We ſee on the one ſide (namely, ſolitude) a ſteady opportunity of learning, knowledge of literature in general, which contributes in a great meaſure to the happineſs of that being who is poſſeſſed with ſuch a fortunate quality; it carries with it likewiſe an opportunity of exerting man's rational faculty, and extending his enquiry in purſuit of objects, ſuitable to his dignity; it leads him into the moſt extenſive view of the ſublime works of nature, and points out in every ſtep her goodneſs and her wiſdom. Such are the objects and the neceſſary reſults of ſolitude, that peculiar bleſſing beſtowed on man, rational man. What little I have ſaid in favour of ſolitude, would that I could ſay ſo much for ſociety, but I am afraid that in the manner this more univerſal quality is taken, it contributes leſs to the nobler ends of man.

By the common acceptation of the word ſociety, we mean that general intercourſe which man keeps up with the world, and conducts himſelf in the forms and cuſtoms peculiar to his times. The man of ſociety is in general the indolent man, whoſe fame extends no further than his life, and whoſe joys are ſhortened his years depart; he dwells on the pr ſent as the hour of enjoyment, but di cards the future as an object to diſſua him from it. But then ſociety is an o ject that will never be univerſally objec ed to, becauſe it is a neceſſary object, ar it is that alone which the generality mankind depend on for worldly e joyments; it is looked on by ſome as bleſſing beſtowed on them by the goo neſs of Providence, as a relief to t mind from her daily labours, witho ſociety the world would be loſt in o ſcurity, it would be overſpread wi clouds of ignorance, and hiſtory oblit rated from ſucceeding ages. A ſtate ſociety is appointed then to man for t purpoſe of acquiring temporary happine it looks on ſolitude as a deceitful qualit the offspring of ignorance and the fou dation of miſery. But far different a the thoughts which occupy the ſoul him who is bleſſed with that philoſoph cal donation; he deſcribes to himſe imaginary woes, and paints deſcriptio which he thinks applicable to the man ſociety, he looks on him as a uſeleſs be ing in this world, who, as he ſpends hi life, diminiſhes his fame, and leaves t poſterity an empty title. He aſks hi what are the objects of man's exiſtence through what ground he is to run hi courſe, and where is the goal the obje of his arrival? Is he to look for per fection in human greatneſs, which mu neceſſarily partake of human frailties?— Is he to imagine that human happine conſiſts in worldly enjoyments, and tha beyond ſociety no joys exiſt?—does h conceit that, becauſe he is ignorant o ſolitude, he thinks it is miſery; that a he is happy himſelf, he thinks none ca be happier? But ſolitude, unacquainted with the multitudinous paths of misfortune, and ignorant of her diſaſters, thinks happineſs conſiſts in private retirement, and bends obſequious to her mild principles. While I write in favour of ſolitude, I do not alſo acquieſce in the Pythagorean doctrine, for I think, that ſuch an abſurdity as that, but well became the men who uſed it; we are not to dive into the

e extremes of either, "Medio tutiſ-
ius ibis." We are to look for that ſpot
ere we ſee human happineſs exiſt, and
ere let us ſtop as at the ſtandard of our
e, nor look for pleaſures which we can-
t enjoy. It is the man of ſociety alone
o meets with the alluring inticements
temptation—he flies to objects beyond
human reach, and graſps at pleaſures
ſatiate his voracious appetite—He
nſiders man as a ſuperior being, who
ks on life as a momentary joy, and
nds it well to recompenſe its ſhort-
s; he little reflects on that wiſe ob-
vation, "That the proper ſtudy of
nkind, is man."—

Suppoſe then that ſociety is ſomewhat
ential to happineſs;—but let me aſk,
ſocial happineſs the object of man's
ler ends? Was he created for the
poſe of obtaining happineſs for him-
f, and with that ſelfiſh deſire (ſo pecu-
a characteriſtic) diſcarding others as
erior reptiles? No; he was born, not
admire himſelf, but his GOD; not
much for his own enjoyment, but that
others; not to boaſt himſelf of his
hes, but his fortune that bleſſed him
h them; not to look for pleaſures
ond his reach, but to be contented
h what Providence had beſtowed upon
n.—Man's chief objects in life are
ſe; a proper exertion of his rational
ulty given to him for the purpoſe of
eſtigating both the abſtract and ſimple
mations of nature; to pay veneration
the great giver of his exiſtence; and
conform his principles to the princi-
s of mankind.—Theſe three we may
k upon as compromiſing all the other
eſſary duties of life—and if each of
ſe is moſt agreeable to ſolitude, we
y thence draw our concluſion in favour
it. The firſt of theſe is, I believe,
arly manifeſt, and only this objection,
at the ſolitary man may, perhaps, be
indolent man. But ſuch a caſe as
s ſeldom happens, for we ſhould more
urally aſcribe idleneſs to the man of
iety, knowing it would be a thing moſt
trary to nature to ſuppoſe, that ſoli-
e ſhould be but an empty bubble, eva-
ted of the very ſubſiſtence of its na-
ture, namely, a tendency to ſtudy and improvement of mind.—Secondly, that of a proper veneration to our GOD, reſts likewiſe under the ſhade of ſolitude. Society has always an opportunity, and does occaſionally exerciſe the mind in the duties of religion, and that it is eſteemed by ſome men of ſociety as a neceſſary duty, but they conceit as an excuſe for their inattention, and particularly profeſſional men, that their time muſt be otherwiſe devoted; but ſolitude pleads no excuſe, becauſe it needs not any.—And thirdly, namely, conforming our principles to the principles of mankind, *i. e.* ſpending our life in a manner becoming our exiſtence, and our conduct held up in general eſtimation—And here an expreſſion of Mr. Knox's, in his Moral Eſſays, is ſomewhat applicable—"A life of letters, (he ſays) is uſually a life of comparative innocence, becauſe it withdraws the ſtudent from the turbulent ſcenes and purſuits of ſociety, where it is ſcarcely leſs difficult to preſerve innocence than tranquillity." 'Tis evident then, that we are not to look for human perfection in worldly diſſipation, nor the objects of exiſtence in ſocial deſires. But if you want to ſee what it is that leads man to his moſt effectual and moſt noble ends, look then on ſolitude as the foundation of that everlaſting poſſeſſion, and alone the comforts of life, and the ſummit of human greatneſs. And then you may ſay, "Oh! ſolitude, we have gained your invaluable retreat, the bleſſed repoſe of human felicity, and eternal bliſs, we have acquired that manſion crowned with never-fading olives, that yields to man an exit from his miſeries."

SOLIAN.

Thoughts on Liberty and Neceſſity.

AS there is no doctrine, which, if true, would ſtrike ſo fatally at religion and morality, as "the neceſſary agency of man," ſo there is none which conflicts more with reaſon and experience.

All religious and moral obligations

ultimately arise from the consideration, that we are accountable Beings; of course whatever destroys that relation, absolves us from the duties it imposes; and surely there is no tenet which can liberate us so effectually, as that which denies the free agency of man;—The moment it is proved that we act from necessity, that instant responsibility ceases; what is pre-ordained cannot be avoided; when another chuses, we cannot be answerable for the badness of the choice.

Every human action, I admit, necessarily implies a motive in the agent; but the previous assumption of that motive does not take place of necessity;—The power of determining our will, and acting conformably to such determination, is what constitutes the free agency of man.

From the nature of an action, we can indeed necessarily conclude the colour of its motive; otherwise we could never distinguish between moral good and evil; if we could not infer from the necessary conjunction between cause and effect, a bad motive from a bad action, we could never determine any action to be morally bad; all actions, morally considered, *per se*, being totally indifferent, and deriving their stamp of moral rectitude or depravity from the motives which produce them:—But tho' we can thus necessarily conclude the colour of a motive, yet we can never infer the necessity of its adoption; a motive being that which determines our choice and stimulates to action, must of necessity be the product of mental exertion; and every exertion of the mind is voluntary; for though ideas often start spontaneously, or are excited by external objects, yet we feel with irresistible conviction, that when once in the mind, they are totally at our disposal, we can view them separately or collectively, for a long or short time; we can compound or decompound them at pleasure.—Whoever doubts that he possesses this faculty, I address myself not to him; as his scepticism may be well founded, it would be unfair to attack him with a weapon, which he professes that he knows not how to use; though I fear indeed, however universally nature has distr buted that power, that thinking is one the least exerted privileges of cultivate humanity.—Thus, from the uncontrou ed power of the mind over its thought it follows of course, that we can for what resolutions we please, and hold relinquish them at pleasure; and as can mould our determinations accordi to our will, so can we regulate our a tions.——If voluntary actions are su ject to the same laws of necessity whic govern matter, then there must be a co tinued chain of necessary causes exten ing from the supreme Being to every v lition of every human being, nothi contingent or uncertain, all pre-dete mined and fixed, while we act, we are the same time acted upon. The ul mate Author of all our volitions is t Creator of the world, who placed eve being in that particular situation when events must result from inevitable nece sity; It must follow then, either that human actions can be morally culpabl as proceeding ultimately from a Bei who cannot err; or if they are culpabl that our Creator is involved in the sa guilt. He saw and pre-ordained all tho actions of men which we so rashly. c criminal; and we must therefore co clude, either, that they are not crimina or if they are, that the Deity, not ma is responsible for them.

But as one of these positions is absur and the other impious, it follows that t doctrine from which they are deduce cannot possibly be true; an absurd i ference, if necessarily drawn, proves t original position to be absurd; as t criminality of an action proves the d pravity of its motive, if the connectio between them be necessary and inevitabl But however obvious this reasoning ma appear, and however vain it is to argu against universal experience, there hav been men, who, with perverse ingenu ity, have endeavoured to establish a con trary doctrine:—The flippant sophistr of Voltaire, and the subtle impiety Hume, are conspicuous here. A doc trine so favourable to vice, could not re main long without advocates; sure of favourabl

urable reception, and diſſeminating
ciples, which, if believed, could alone
ue themſelves from infamy, their vanity
every way flattered: that the doctrine
uld be kindly received, they could not
e a doubt, for what can be more de-
ble to the vicious, than exemption
m the charge of guilt? What more
aſing to depravity, than to be told, it
not err, and that no action, however
mous in itſelf, and deſtructive in its
ſequences, can bring any imputation
criminality, becauſe it is inevitable?
However, happy it is for mankind,
t in general, they who are moſt eaſily
aſtray, are the leaſt likely to liſten to
etical fallacies. Metaphyſics, the
ſt contentious ſcience, were formerly
couraged, becauſe they ſerved the pur-
es of ſuperſtition; they involved the-
gical ſubjects in a perplexity which
illiterate could not unravel. They
e in modern times been engaged in a
dred occupation, the ſervice of infide-
:—But to whatever depth the learn-
may have gone in their ſpeculative
quiries, it muſt be confeſſed, that after
our ſagacity and induſtry have been
erted, we cannot arrive at certainty in
ny abſtract truths; Providence does
t ſeem to have intended that we ſhould
in poſſeſſion of demonſtrative know-
lge beyond a very limited compaſs;
rhaps ſhe has reſerved the diſcovery of
e great myſteries of nature for a future
te, as employment for thoſe additional
wers, with which, it is highly proba-
, the ſoul will then be endowed; at
e ſame time we cannot but admit, with-
t great injuſtice to the Supreme Being,
at we are amply furniſhed with the
ans of diſcovering whatever is neceſ-
y for our happineſs.

W. W.

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*etch of a fictitious Character. A Frag-
ment. In Imitation of Dr. Johnſon's
Stile.*

THO' born in an humble ſphere, Fortunatus ſoon roſe to the moſt elevated ſtation;—hurried on for years by the reſiſtleſs impetuoſity of unparalleled good fortune, and ſuperior talents, he ſtood an almoſt undefineable inſtance of rapid exaltation; from contemplating which, his cotemporaries could not infer any thing to ſtimulate their exertions, or magnify their hopes. They viewed him with aſtoniſhment as an object of fruitleſs imitation, and having wearied their minds with vain enquiries after the means of his advancement, gave over a reſearch which muſt have terminated in unproductive wonder and groundleſs conjectures.

The power which predominated in his intellectual operations, was rather a quick imagination, than ſtrong reaſon, a temperament of mind, more productive of lively images and ludicrous combinations, than of cool reflections and ſolid remarks:—But even in the exerciſe of his favourite talent, he diſplayed more novelty than taſte, and rather pleaſed by the eccentricity of his fancies than their artful introduction: Perhaps too, the mirth which he excited, did not ariſe ſo much from jeſts of ſentiment as of action, which ſometimes, from an overſtrained exertion to pleaſe, tottered upon the brink of buffoonery:—But when this conſtitutional abſurdity is forgiven, it muſt be confeſſed, that he had an imagination pregnant with ſportive images, vigorouſly conceived, and ingeniouſly diſpoſed to excite pleaſing ſenſations:—In the ferment of his colloquial wit, he held the mind in pleaſing captivity, and his exit from company was perceived with an eye of ſorrow, ſuch as the traveller caſts upon departing day.

Tho' excelled by few in the happy conduct of a playful fancy, he ſometimes betrayed a vanity to exhibit ſplendour, when there was an apparent deficiency of wealth: Such is the lot of our nature—uniformity is no where to be found, nor ought it to be deſired, for variety is the moſt productive ſource of pleaſure; uniformity muſt tire at length, tho' it be uniformity of excellence:—Naturally of a mild and conciliating temper, he would have been at all times courteous, had not

an

an opportunity of ſatire which he could not forbear . . . . . cætera deſunt.

W. W.

Remarks on Rome.

From Gray's Travels, juſt publiſhed.

(Continued from p. 201.)

ROME was long bounded by its ſeven hills, and raiſed up its works on a confined ſcale. When its dominion increaſed, a predilection for the ſeat of empire ſtill remained; and the arts, though generally introduced, were cramped in their exertions. The neceſſity of fortifying a city, of which the inhabitants were engaged in continual wars with the neighbouring powers, required that the ſtreets ſhould be narrow, as more eaſy to be defended, and as occupying a leſs ſpace. Eſtabliſhed plans are not readily altered; and the central part of Rome, for many ages, muſt have been reſtricted to its original dimenſions, which were extremely confined, as we may judge from the ancient plan of Rome diſcovered on a pavement in the church of St. Coſmo and St. Damian; from the dimenſions of the ancient forum; and from the breadth of the via ſacra, a principal ſtreet of Rome, in which its religious proceſſions were diſplayed, and in which Horace and other ſpeculative loiterers ſtrolled, Rome did not dilate into its open ſpaces till eſtabliſhed proſperity excited confidence in the ſecurity of the capital.

Enough, however, of Rome remains, to enable us to trace the progreſs of its architecture from its perfection, in the time of Auguſtus, to its decay in the time of Conſtantine. In viewing the remains of the marble city of the former emperor, we muſt join with St. Auſtin in the wiſh to have ſeen Rome in its ſplendor. In beholding the arch of the latter emperor loaded with the ornaments of a happier period, we muſt regret the decay of the arts.

It is one thing, however, to contemplate Rome as an admirer of the fine arts, and another to view it as a philoſopher. In the former character we muſt be gratified at every trace of excellence; in the latter we muſt lament that patronage of the arts which diverted the attention of the free-born ſubjects of Rome from ſchemes ſubverſive of liberty, which gradually adminiſtered to the corruption of the people, and relaxed the ſtern virtues that had eſtabliſhed their proſperity.

The pleaſure received on beholding the ruins of ancient Rome, of whatever nature they may be, muſt be derived principally from the reflections which they ſuggeſt; generally ſpeaking, the ruins have little beauty in their preſent appearance. An architect, indeed, may ſtudy the broken entablatures of the temple of Jupiter Stator as a grammar; a ſculptor may ſpend weeks in ſtudying the Torſo; and a painter may contemplate, as picturesque objects, the vaulted arches of the temple of Peace; but the general traveller muſt derive his amuſements from recalling the hiſtory, connected with the objects which he ſees, and from following up the thoughts which they ſuggeſt; and the ruins of Rome muſt always prove intereſting in proportion to our acquaintance with their hiſtory and our habits of reflection.

The common ſpectator, who glances over the veſtiges of Rome merely as objects of ſight, is ſoon wearied; but the intelligent traveller, who dwells with improving meditation on the changes which the city has ſuſtained, and on the moral cauſes that have effected them, feels conſiderable ſatisfaction in this wonderful place, and finds every object pregnant with inſtruction. The Coliſæum, ſtriking as a beautiful ruin, does not ſufficiently arreſt our attention, unleſs we recollect not only the ſavage purpoſes to which it was generally applied, but that the altars, raiſed within its circumference, are conſecrated to ſaints martyred there for a religion now triumphant. The temple

ple of peace becomes more intereſt-
, if we recollect that in it were lodg-
the ſpoils brought from Jeruſalem;
: it was afterwards burnt, like the
ple of which it received the treaſures,
that its riches flowed in a molten
am through the ſtreets of Rome.
e arch of Titus will exhibit proofs of
accompliſhment of the Hebrew pro-
cies, to him who conſiders the ſculp-
ed repreſentations of the ſacrificial
ſels, the tables of the ſhew-bread and
the law, and of the candleſtick with
ſeven branches*. Our piety will be
ikened to inſtructive reflections, on
iembering that Titus entered through
: arch to cloſe the gates of the temple
Peace, in auſpicious teſtimony of an
bliſhed concord emblematical of that
ce which Chriſtianity, aboliſhing the
riſh policy, ſhould finally produce.
e inſcription on the arch of Conſtan-
: becomes really curious to the read-
who, in the expreſſion of the empe-
s having ſaved the republic "by an
ulſe of the divinity and the greatneſs
is own mind†," diſcovers an alluſion
he dream which hiſtorians repreſent
iave preceded the victory over Max-
us: and in traverſing the vaſt tract
ch was covered by the palace of Nero,
ſatisfactory to recollect, with Oro-
, that a building, polluted by crimes,
from which chriſtianity was cruelly
ecuted, was marked out as a monu-
it of deſtruction by divine venge-
e.

The edifices of the papal times, like
ambitious projects of the papal power,
e been ſcarce inferior to thoſe of pa-
Rome; and the conſiderations which
ſuggeſt are often as important and
reſting as thoſe which ariſe from re-
ion on the heathen works. The fountains and palaces, convents and churches, compleated by the popes, have almoſt rivalled the labours of antiquity. The vatican is ſaid to contain eleven thouſand rooms, and with its gardens to occupy a ſpace equal to that covered by the city of Turin. Twenty millions ſterling had been expended on St. Peter's in the time of Fontana, and who that has ſeen it regrets the coſt?

The painters and ſculptors of Leo the Xth, were ſcarcely inferior to thoſe of the emperors, and they employed their talents on much higher ſubjects; for, inſtead of imitating the fierce and turbulent paſſions which characteriſed the heroes of antiquity, the modern artiſts were animated to the higheſt emulation by the ſublime emotions of religion. Sixtus the Vth embelliſhed Rome, if not as much as Auguſtus, at leaſt, according to Voltaire, as much as Henry the IVth did Paris, though the national hiſtorian informs us, with the vanity of a Frenchman, that this was the leaſt boaſt of Henry though the greateſt of Sixtus‡.

The church, it is true, has had its periods of taſte in the arts, and its periods of decay. Its temples, where the graceful dome is ſuſpended, where the breathing ſtatue and the living picture are ſhewn, are too often encumbered with rich materials and elaborate ornaments; its virgins dreſſed out in trumpery, and its altars covered with tinſel, are expoſed where we might admire the deſigns of Bramante, Raphael, and Michael Angelo. With ſuch trumpery, however, many are as well pleaſed: and ſtrangers ſtare with aſtoniſhment, when they are told of the value of the falſe ſtones, and lack-luſtre diamonds which have been preſented by the Ananias's of former times.

The preſent pontiff ſeems more diſpoſed to collect the productions of former

NOTES.

It is well known that the Jews have
ys ſtudiouſly avoided to paſs under
arch, which reminded them of their
rted polity and proſperity, forfeited
eably to ancient prophecy.

"—Inſtinctu divinitatis et mentis
nitudine."

NOTE.

‡ Sixtus reſtored the fountain of Maſſa, of which the ſource was twenty miles from Rome, near the ancient Præneſte, and conducted it by an aqueduct of 13,000 paces on arcades.

ages

ages than to excite living genius. The vatican is enlarged, and its apartments are daily altered for the reception of the works of antiquity which are conſtantly dug up from the rubbiſh of ſucceſſive devaſtations, to increaſe the collection. Scarce a picture of any value is allowed to be ſent away from Rome, as it is well underſtood of what advantage the works of art are in drawing ſtrangers to this capital. Mr. Durno with difficulty paſſed out a picture of Parmegiano under the name of another painter, though Sir W. Hamilton paid 1500l. to him for it for lord A——.

But little encouragement is given to modern artiſts either by the pope or the Roman nobility, who are content with exhibiting the treaſures of hereditary poſſeſſion; and they, whoſe anceſtors rewarded the labours of Michael Angelo, now ſcarce afford to pay an artiſt to copy portraits; and when they do, they chiefly encourage foreigners. The French and Engliſh, indeed, are now the chief promoters and patrons of the fine arts. The French have hitherto conſtantly employed twelve ſtudents in architecture, ſculpture, and painting, ſupported through a noble inſtitution eſtabliſhed by the proud patronage of Louis XIV. in which they are liberally ſupplied with whatever may contribute to the progreſs of the arts. Many of them have diſplayed great excellence. I hope that the œconomical arrangements of the modern reformers, in France, will not cut off the ſupplies which the munificence of royalty has furniſhed. The Engliſh academy ſends but one ſtudent every three years, who is alternately an architect, a ſculptor, and a painter; and who is allowed 100l. per ann. beſides travelling expences, which is ſufficient. The funds, one ſhould have hoped, might have afforded to ſupport one in each department. The preſent ſtudent is Mr. H——d, brother to Mrs. C——, who intends to expoſe a very elegant deſign for a mauſoleum, in the next exhibition of Somerſet-houſe: perhaps the choice would have been more attractive, in our country, if it had been a deſign for a ſenate houſe. As his taſte and execution are very good, one wiſhes his works to have every intereſt that may draw attention. Mr. H—— furniſhed the deſigns for ſome additions to Mr. P—n's houſe at S——.

Many individuals ſtudy here at their private coſt, and do great credit to our country, in painting and ſculpture. Among thoſe in the former department, deſerve particularly to be mentioned Mr. Flaxman and Mr. Mear, both of whom have a bold and original genius; and among thoſe of the latter, we were much pleaſed with the works of Mr. More, Mr. Head, Mr. Robinſon, Mr. Gregnon, Mr. Fagan, and Mr. Durno, and of many others whom I hope it is not invidious to omit.

Theſe artiſts, with Angelica Kauffman and many others, reſide at Rome rather to gratify their own taſte than in expectation of preſent patronage. The liberality of the pope, however, is not to be diſputed: his taſte only does not lead him to the encouragement of modern ſculpture or painting. He expends large ſums in promoting the improvement of moſaic works, which are well executed at Rome. The works of antiquity in this line have all nearly periſhed. Pavement is occaſionally diſcovered; and the little piece of the four Doves, which Pliny admired at a villa of Trajan, ſtill remains at Rome to rival the beautiful works in moſaic, which daily encreaſe the collection at St. Peter's, and which, at a diſtance, deceive us as paintings of the firſt maſters. The pope's general expences are not large; he has the power, therefore, to indulge his taſte. His civil eſtabliſhment exhibits few attendants at the vatican; and his military appointment conſiſts of a few domeſtic troops, who appear, on great days, in a motley dreſs, with antique helmets and breaſt-plates, that hang looſely upon them, and who garriſon Civita Vecchia, Urbino, and Ferrara, with, perhaps, a few other places. His holineſs has been commended for attending to more important concerns than the purſuits of taſte; and we join in praiſing him for having drained the Pontine marſhes, a work

: which baffled the conſul Cethegus the emperors of Rome, and which ow completely effected to the great enience of the traveller.

is endeavours to encourage com- e have been more commendable than eſsful. If he had equally exerted elf in other things more eſſential; had encouraged the peaſantry to e on the dreary waſtes of the Cam- a, had given up the pre-emption of roduce which damps all ſpirit of in- y, and by taxing the land inſtead of produce, had induced his ſubjects to vate his once fertile territory; if he ſet up a regular and ſtrict policy, ſhed individual acts of revenge, and liſhed a fair and ſpeedy adminiſtra- of juſtice; if he had rouſed the no- to uſeful ſervices, aboliſhed mono- s, even that of corn now poſſeſſed is own nephew*, and reformed a us clergy to chriſtian virtues, he ld then have conferred eſſential obli- ns on his country, and have ſup- d the declining power of the papacy, h now totters to deſtruction. We ld have then ſeen his territories iſh; we ſhould have ſeen his reſi- e, not a ſalid mixture of magnifi- e and dirt, a ſcene of eccleſiaſtical p and wretched poverty, a city of tual pride and hideous beggary†; re ignorance triumphs in the incre- y of the higher and in the ſuperſtition e lower ranks; where vice and ſin very kind predominate; where proſ- ion holds out its lures at every win- ; where aſſaſſinations are daily com- mitted in the face of the day, and known murderers beg for charity under the porches of every church; and where a cardinal, now in exile at Genoa‡, was condemned for attempting to poiſon a brother of the conclave.

To ſuch undertakings, however, under exiſting obſtacles, the preſent pope is unequal. With good intentions and ſome exertions he aims not at ſuch arduous labours, but is contented with publicly kiſſing the foot of St. Peter with the zeal of a pilgrim; with officiating gracefully on the great days; with improving his muſeum, and with cultivating ſacred literature, the cauſe of which he has ſerved, by publiſhing, in 1784, a fine edition of St. Maximus, with a well-written dedication to Victor Amadeus, and by extending ſome countenance to men of diſtinguiſhed talents.

Many of his ſubjects, not ſatisfied with ſuch pretenſions to their favour, ſeem to feel little regret at a paralytic affection under which he now labours: unleſs, indeed, from apprehenſions that he may not outlive the carnival. Many think that the papal power will expire in him; and obſerve, with apparent pleaſure, that the niches in St. Paul's church are now filled up, except one deſtined for the reception of the portrait of Braſchi. Severe epigrams are often affixed on the ſtatues of Morphone and Paſquin, on which the libels of antiquity were hung. Diſcuſſions are common, in which the ſuppreſſion of convents, in neighbouring territories of Florence, is pronounced to be deſerving imitation; and the writings of the reformed church, in ſpite of interdictions, make their way. Let us

NOTES.

Thoſe who are inclined to conſi- the pope as anti-chriſt, will recollect St. John foretold of the beaſt, "that man might buy or ſell, ſave he that the mark, or the name of the beaſt, he number of his name." Rev. xiii.

The miſerable wretches expoſed to te compaſſion in the ſtreets of Rome, the moſt melancholy and diſguſting cts that it is poſſible to contemplate: are totally diſfigured by the effects

of vice and diſeaſe.—He who has ſeen them may fancy that

"Laniatum corpore toto
"Deiphobum vidit, lacerum crudeliter ora,
"Ora, manuſque ambas, populataque tempora raptis
"Auribus, et truncas inhoneſto vulnere nares."

‡ Cardinal C——i.

hope that when reformation begins, as begin it muſt, it may come gently, that it may facilitate a re-union with the reformed churches, a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed, to which the church of England is ſincerely inclined, and bends with increaſing favour; anxious only to ſee the cauſes of ſeparation removed and palpable errors given up, which may be thought, indeed, the more practicable, ſince many of the Romiſh writers have almoſt explained away the offenſive part of many of their doctrines, indefenſible as they are, and often refuted as they have been*.

Remarks on "Dr. Johnſon's Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland."

"Omne tulit punctum qui miſcuit utile dulci."

HOR.

WHOEVER has admired the celebrated author of the "Rambler," will not be inclined to diminiſh his admiration, by peruſing "A Journey to the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland;"—the ſame expanſion of mind, profundity of reſearch and accuracy of obſervation, which ſo eminently characteriſe the former, are alſo conſpicuous in the latter, as much as the nature of the ſubject would admit, of which, when we conſider the very great barrenneſs, and alſo the difficulty of procuring authentic information, where learning is ſo little cultivated, and veracity ſo little regarded; we cannot avoid being aſtoniſhed at the indefatigable perſeverance, and quick diſcrimination of that mind which could extract ſo much knowledge from ignorance, and ſo much truth from falſehood:—How little knowledge can be expected from a colliſion with thoſe, who, with perverſe ingenuity, produce a kind of intellectual retrogradation, by which, as the enquirer hears more, he knows leſs;—how little authenticity of intelligence where the ſame individual is at variance with himſelf, and frequently deſtroys by his anſwer to a ſecond queſtion, the credit which was given to his information upon the firſt; yet ſuch were they with whom our author converſed, and from his intercourſe with whom he derived material for a book at once pleaſing and inſtructive.

It is not unentertaining to view the "Caliban of Literature," as it were out of his own element, tranſlated from books to men, attracted by the novelty of things familiar to thoſe of wider ſurvey and more varied converſation, obſerving common objects and occurrences with a ſcientific eye, analyzing a hut, or computing the fecundity of a goat, with the ſame vigour of mind and keenneſs of reſearch which he would have exerted in inveſtigating a moral theorem or purſuing a critical enquiry:—But though this may excite a ſmile, it is a ſmile of complacence:—It is natural to think, that others will be pleaſed with that, from which we derive pleaſure ourſelves; and whoever has experienced the abſtractions of literary purſuits, and knows how little time or opportunity it furniſhes for converſing with unimproved nature, will not be ſurpriſed that novelty ſhould recommend her to notice, and that which is new ſeldom fails to delight; nor was Johnſon himſelf unconſcious of this. We frequently find him turning from the almoſt unvaried ſterility without, to the diverſified cultivation within, and liberally giving to the reader the ripened produce of that ſoil, which nature and art had combined to render uncommonly productive, examining with acute diſcrimination and legal accuracy, into the nature of the Hebridean Tenures, and conſidering the advantages and inconveniences which attend them; inveſtigating the policy of the law which deprived the inhabitants of their arms, ſpeculating upon the abolition of their local juriſdictions, the deſtruction of feudal ſubordination, and the other conſequences of the final reduction of thoſe iſlands:—

Wit

NOTE.

* See a ſenſible Treatiſe on this ſubject by the ingenious Mr. Dutens ſur L'Egliſe du Pape.

ith such enquiries as these he varies
e uniformity of narration, and supplies
e reader with knowledge, when the ob-
ts around him do not afford enter-
nment.—That high veneration with
ich he always regarded hereditary
ık, is frequently observable in the reſ-
ctful sympathy with which he views
e fragments of feudal aristocracy which
e thinly dispersed through the islands:
is not surprising, that he who is re-
rkable for his political orthodoxy, for
warm attachment to monarchical go-
nment, should wish to keep the classes
society distinct, without which, subor-
ination, the vital principle of govern-
nt, cannot possibly exist; when men
e their respect for those whom their
estors have regarded with submission,
cannot be expected that they will con-
ue long to respect those whom they
y remember to have been once, per-
ps, upon an equality with themselves;
d when the lower orders cease to feel
ir inferiority, subordination will soon
at an end.—They who, through ma-
ious envy or hasty misconceptions of
nnson's character, have accused him
superstition, are not a little pleased to
d him here listening to tales of [a] the
ond sight; but surely it is at least a
ty conclusion to suppose, that this can
roborate the charge:—Superstition ne-
sarily implies credulity, which is ever
e offspring of a weak mind; he only
hasty to believe who cannot examine.
at Johnson had in any respect a feeble
nd, I do not imagine any one could
ert, without risking the imputation of
anity:—The second sight had for a
long time engaged the attention of the learned, and naturally excited Johnson's curiosity, when in that country to some of whose inhabitants the faculty was said to belong: He therefore was naturally keen in his enquiries upon the subject; perhaps as much with a view to gratify the public as himself.

But though he gives some strong reasons in favour of its reality, he also gives some against it, and though he seems not to discredit the stories which were told him, there is by no means sufficient ground to suppose, that he gave full credit to them all; on the contrary, he concludes the subject, by telling us that, "he never could advance his curiosity to conviction, but went away at last, only willing to believe." Yet, notwithstanding the caution so observable here, this is what has stamped him with indelible superstition;—but surely if a disposition to credit what had never been proved to be false, but from the accumulated evidence of years might reasonably be presumed to be true, be considered as a proof of being credulous, there is no man who would not cheerfully submit to the charge of credulity.

Of Johnson's style nothing need be said—what all admire it is superfluous to praise.

X.

NOTE.

[a] The second sight, is a power which is said some of the natives of the Hebrides possess, of seeing as if present, things either distant or remote; the former are seen the moment they happen; with respect to the latter, there is no necessary interval between the sight and the event. For a fuller account of this anomalous faculty, the reader is referred to the book which is the subject of these observations.

A Description of Ermenonville, for some time the Residence of Rousseau.

Chantilly.

I SAT off this morning in a cabriolet, for Ermenonville, which lies at about the distance of four leagues from this place; and, after passing through the park of the prince of Condé, where we saw game innumerable, we got upon a wild and barren heath, which led us over a most miserable road to within a mile of Ermenonville. The effect of this was very agreeable; for, as we now approached nearer, the scenery began to change, and the face of the country to assume a

new appearance;—the vicinage of this hallowed retreat was enriched with meads, woods and water.

We arrived, and alighted at a ſmall inn in the middle of the village; which was beautifully recluſe and pleaſant:—at a diſtance from the reſt of the world, it ſeemed to exiſt here ſolely to itſelf. Such a village, thought I (as I entered it); was made for Rouſſeau;—here he enjoyed the charms of that rural, and that ſimple ſtate he loved.—Such was the little village at the foot of the Alps; ſuch the abode of Julia and St. Preux.

On entering it, I found a ſoft diffuſion of melancholy and tenderneſs ſpread over my ſoul. I was ſoon diſpoſed to penetrate into the gardens; and having procured a guide, who was the head-gardener, I proceeded on my tour.

The chateau of the marquis de Girardin was the firſt object that preſented itſelf to my attention. It has no characteriſtic, or regular appearance; around it is a pond of water, and a bridge leads to it; its aſpect is not elegant or handſome; and it ſeems a little tending to the ruinous.

On each ſide of the lawn, in front of the chateau, is a lodge; one of theſe was inhabited by Rouſſeau. Our conductor paſſed it by; and it was with ſome difficulty I could prevail on him to let me ſee it, as he thought it not of any conſequence;—not knowing that it was the ſame principle of veneration and enthuſiaſm that prompted me to viſit it, as makes the pious pilgrim take a journey to Jeruſalem, or Mecca.

The lodge is near to the chateau of the marquis de Girardin. Rouſſeau only inhabited the attic ſtory, which was but for a temporary reſidence; as there was a rural cottage building for him in the gardens.—In this room he died. In an account of the death of Rouſſeau, which I have ſomewhere ſeen, he is ſaid, in a converſation with his wife, to have deſired Mrs. Rouſſeau to throw open the window of his room, a few minutes before he expired;—and there, to have admired the verdure of the fields, and the beauties of nature. This account muſt have been erroneous; as that par of the houſe is ſo totally ſurrounded wit trees, cloſe up to the very window, tha not the leaſt veſtige of the charms of na ture can be diſcerned, except it be in th trunks of pines and fir-trees.—I learne many of the particulars of his mode c life, and beheld with a ſacred awe, man things that once he uſed.—Every inc dent, the moſt trivial, becomes dignifie and intereſting, when it relates to ſuch man;—and circumſtances of this kin ſuch as the apparel he wore, the chair which he ſat, and the bed on which h ſlept, are particularly attractive, as im preſſing ideas of perſonality. I obtain ſome relics of this great man; an heaving a ſigh at the vanity of hum life, withdrew from the ſpot.

On entering the gardens, from th we paſſed through a gate: over whic upon a pedeſtal, was the following ſcription:

Le jardin du bon ton, l'uſage
Peut être Anglois, François, Chino
Mais les eaux, les prés, & les bois,
La nature, & le payſage,
Sont de tout temps, de tout pays;
C'eſt pourquoi, dans ce lieu ſauvag
Tous les hommes ſeront amis,
Et tous les langages admis.

TRANSLATED.

The cultur'd garden, richly grac'd
With all the labour'd charms of ta
Muſt owe its faſhion, and its rules,
To French, Chineſe, or Eng
ſchools:
But the deep grove, the limpid tide
The verdant mead, and landſc
wide,
And nature's ſteps, are ſtill the ſa
Of ev'ry age, and ev'ry name.
'Tis thus, amid this rude retreat,
That diſtant nations find a ſeat;
That every tongue, uncheck'd, atten
And all that enter, meet as friends.

The following is alſo added:

Ici commence la carrière
D'un doux & champêre loiſir;

Chac

Chacun, au gré de ſon plaiſir,
A chaque borne millitaire,
Pourra pourſuivre, ou s'arrêter:
Dans la carrière de la vie,
Par le ſort, ou la fantaiſie,
Chacun ſe ſent précipiter;
Mais, pour ne jamais culbuter
Dans l'abime de la chimère,
Le ſeul moyen, c'eſt de bien faire,
Ou bien de ſavoir s'arrêter.

TRANSLATED.

Here, traveller, begins the ſoft career
Of peaceful leiſure, and of calm retreat;
And at thy will thou may'ſt, each moment, here
Purſue thy progreſs, or arreſt thy feet.

Not ſo, along the rude career of life,
Where, puſh'd by fantaſy, or urg'd by fate,
Each, 'mid the maze of doubt, or war of ſtrife,
Plunges too deep; nor ponders, till too late.

Ah! learn, ye minds, who covet future pangs,
T' eſcape the dread abyſs, what beſt the way;
(Th' abyſs that ever on chimera hangs)
Is, beſt to know the point at which to ſtay.

I have here attempted a tranſlation of e different inſcriptions I met with; it have not by any means confined my- lf either to the literal, or the intire eaning of them; which would have en a taſk too tireſome and ſervile. The ſcriptions are numerous, and diſplay a attering in many languages; but, if e may judge from ſome ſpecimens, no eat proficiency. They are all written the marquis himſelf, who ſuffers no e elſe to exhibit in his gardens. I oked around with anxiouſneſs and expectation, for ſomething, from the more maſterly and lively hand of Rouſſeau;—but, in vain. I ſhall not attempt to give you a minute account of every thing I have ſeen, nor to incloſe you all the inſcriptions; only ſuch as are the moſt ſtriking and appropriate.

We paſſed through a grotto, by the ſide of the water, where formerly was a caſcade, but which, by an impetuous flood, which took place in December 1787, was utterly deſtroyed. Many more of the beauties of the garden were waſhed away by its ravages; and particularly the *petit lac*, with its appendages. The view from hence is delightful; formerly it muſt have been enchanting:—a large ſpace, which, prior to the flood, was a fine and extenſive lake, and is now only a ſwamp, opens to the eye; ſurrounded with the thick foliage of a grove, hanging over its verdant banks, with hills towering above it;—here, rugged and miſhapen rocks ſeem to point out the rude hand of nature; and, there, a temple juſt rears its ſimple head above the trees;—towards the extremity of the lake is the Iſle of Poplars, which with reverence I approached.

This little iſland, valuable and for ever famous from what it contains, is ſituated pretty near the farther end of the lake, at a ſmall diſtance from the oppoſite bank; from whence the tomb of Rouſſeau may be plainly diſcovered. It ſtands in the midſt of a grove of poplars that wave over it their lofty heads;—around it were wont to flow the waters of a clear and extended lake; which the flood above-mentioned has removed; though the marquis intends ſoon to recall them to their former beds, and alſo to make farther improvements. At the hour of death it was requeſted by Rouſſeau of the marquis, that he would ſuffer him to be buried in ſome part of his gardens; and this ſpot was choſen as the moſt ſacred and ſequeſtered;—removed from the intruſion of unhallowed viſitors, and ſurrounded by a pure element of water.

On the bank oppoſite the iſland, called *le Banc des Meres*, are two inſcriptions, upon

upon different ſtones; upon one of them is the following:

Là, ſous ces peupliers, dans ce ſimple tombeau,
Qu'entourent ces ondes paiſibles,
Sont les reſtes mortels de Jean-Jaques Rouſſeau;
Mais c'eſt dans tous les cœurs ſenſibles
Que cet homme ſi bon, qui fut tout ſentiment,
De ſon ame a fondé l'éternel monument.

TRANSLATED.

There, where yon poplars rear their tow'ring ſhade,
And the ſtill waves in gentle motion flow,
Within the tomb, by pious friendſhip laid,
Repoſe the hallow'd aſhes of Rouſſeau:

But the bright image of his mind will reſt,
That mind, with ſentiment and virtue pure,
Preſerv'd within the warm and feeling breaſt,
For ever ſacred, and for ever ſure.

On another ſtone, which forms a kind of couch, is written

De la mère à l'enfant il rendit les tendreſſes;
De l'enfant à la mère il rendit les careſſes;
De l'homme, à ſa naiſſance, il fut le bienfaiteur;
Il le rendit plus libre, afin qu'il fût meilleur.

TRANSLATED.

'Twas thine to teach the mother to beſtow
Thoſe tender cares, that infant nature bleſt;
'Twas thine to give the infant cheek to glow
In fond careſſes on the mother breaſt;—
Man own'd a friend, from childhood reign, in thee;
Thou mad'ſt him better, and the mad'ſt him free.

On this ſtone I lay down; and having removed a little from my attendants gave myſelf up to the enthuſiaſm of my feelings. With veneration I beheld myſelf before the tomb of a man whom I ſo much revered; and bleſſed a thouſand times his ſhade.—I thanked him for the raptures I had felt, and for the impreſſions I had received from his writings;—I loved Rouſſeau;—as an author, and as a man, he ſtood high in my eſteem; and whatever I might ſee in his follies or inconſiſtencies, ariſing from the eccentricity of exalted genius, to blame or condemn, approve, I could not avoid regarding him with the feelings of affection. My heart had been too much intereſted for reaſon had it ten thouſand voices, to ever erase the impreſſion. Warm, and at the age of three and twenty, I am free to confeſs myſelf much under the dominion of my feelings, and the empire of my paſſions Rouſſeau had agitated both, and I could not but regard him as the deareſt child of nature, ſenſibility, and genius:—In a word, I always found ſomething ſo enchanting, ſo luminous, and ſo tranſporting, in his works, that I never think of them without the moſt tender emotion. I could not prevail on myſelf to quit the ſacred a ſpot; I conceived it to be a ſituation the moſt intereſting upon earth a ſituation I ſhould never again enjoy.

The tomb of Rouſſeau, which ſtands in the *Iſle des Peupliers*, repreſents, in the front, a female ſitting beneath a palm tree, ſuckling her infant; with the volume of Emilius in her hand. On the altar, before the ſtatue of Nature, is inſcribed a group of females ſacrificing. A child appears to be ſetting fire to a heap of ſwaddling clothes and bandages whilſt others are dancing round with the ſtaff and cap of liberty. The figures

Eloque

quence and Love are repreſented on ſides; and the inſcription over it, ſen by Rouſſeau, is,

VITAM IMPENDERE VERO.

)n the oppoſite ſide is repreſented *th*, by a female figure, naked, and ling a torch in her hand; and *Na-*, by a mother ſuckling her infant. o turtle doves are expiring in flames, ie foot of an urn; and at each ex-ity are funeral vaſes. The ſculpture one by le Sueur; the deſign, that of Robert; over the front, on the north is this inſcription:

Ici repoſe
' Homme de la Nature et de la Vé-rité.

eaving this ſacred ſpot, we paſſed d by the ſide of the lake, and croſſed ſtic bridge that led over a ſmall ri-t, where we reached an obeliſk, de-ed to the following poets, with an iption on each ſide:

εκρίλ' Απολλωνι φιλω, Μωσῆς τε δῖης,
ν τησιν δ' ωδαν ἠρξαλο Βωκολίκαν.

Genio P. Virgilii Maronis
Lapis iſte, cum luco, ſacer eſto.

THOMPSON,

Like the circling ſun, his
Warm genius
Colour'd and vivify'd every
Seaſon of the year.
Dem Salomon Geſner,
Er hat gemahlet was er
Geſagt hat.

n a ſtone, placed obliquely on the nd, is this curious poetical inſcrip-intended by the Marquis as a com-nt to *Shenſtone*, which he muſt have ed to have beheld.

This plain ſtone
To WILLIAM SHENSTONE.
In his verſes he diſplay'd,
His mind natural:
At Leaſowes he lay'd
Arcadians green rural.
Venus freſh riſing from the foamy tide,
She ev'ry boſom warms,
While half withdrawn ſhe ſeems to hide,
And half reveals her charms.
Learn hence, ye boaſtful ſons of taſte!
Who plan the rural ſhade,
Learn hence, to ſhun the vicious waſte
Of pomp, at large diſplay'd.

I could not avoid commenting on this curious production of the Marquis's; when the gardener, who was a Scotchman, and lived laſt at Stowe, obſerved, that on his coming here he had adviſed the Marquis to remove this and ſome other Engliſh inſcriptions; but in vain, as his vanity would not ſuffer him to be convinced of the inelegance and abſurdity of the compoſition. He ſaid they were juſt as he wiſhed them to be, rude, and unpoliſhed.

We aſcended from thence, along a wild and romantic path, and reached the hermitage, plain and ſimple as the cottage of a villager. Over the door of it were the following lines:

Au Créateur j'éleve mon hommage,
En l' admirant dans ſon plus bel ou-vrage.

TRANSLATED.

Still as I look the charms of Nature o'er,
I view its God, and, viewing him, adore.

In the vicinage of the above, is the Temple of modern philoſophy. The pillars are rude and unfiniſhed; ſix of them are complete, and all round are ſtrewed upon the ground heaps of unſhapen ſtones, and parts of pillars ready to complete the colonnade, when nature ſhall

ſhall have given birth to ſufficient genius. The temple is dedicated to *Montaigne*, with this inſcription:

Hoc Templum, inchoatum Philoſophiæ nondum perfectæ Michaeli Montaigne, qui omnia dixit, ſacrum eſto.

On the front of the door is written,

Rerum cognoſcere cauſas.

On a broken and unfiniſhed pillar;

Quis hoc perficiet?

and, on the baſe of it,

Falſum ſtare non poteſt.

The ſix complete and perfect pillars are each inſcribed to the memory of ſome great man, in the following order:

NEWTON.

LUCEM.

DESCARTES.

Nil in rebus inane.

W. PENN.

Humanitatem.

MONTESQUIEU.

Juſtitiam.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

Naturam.

Theſe are ſupporters, according to the Marquis's idea of modern philoſophy; and theſe their ſeparate characteriſtics. I know not whether he is more ſucceſsful in the juſtneſs of his applications, or in the elegance of his compoſitions.

Every part of this wild and beautiful ſpot ſeems overſhadowed with the ſpirit of Rouſſeau; and though its beauties are many and ſtriking, yet it owes its chief to him. What heart can penetrate unmoved ſo ſacred and ſequeſtered ſcene? Rouſſeau is every where preſent and the idea conſtantly occurs, and in tereſts every circumſtance, that her once he walked, and meditated upon th charms of Nature: on this bank he ſa hanging over the lake, while the foliag of the trees above formed a canopy fo his head, yielding himſelf to the ſoft im preſſions which the place inſpired; o treading over yonder broken and abru rocks, he ran through the mazes of phi loſophy, and revolved the chain of rea ſon.

Ermenonville, under the hand of M de Girardin, has ſucceeded better i cloſely imitating the ſteps of Natur than any ſpot I have ever ſeen. Nothin ſeems laboured, nothing artificial. Th ground is irregular, and the ornamen rude; though the latter approach, many inſtances, to too great an exce I can ſee no reaſon, if ornaments are be made uſe of in ſuch places as the (which, in itſelf, is a deviation from N ture), why they ſhould not be han ſome, and bear ſome marks of beauty they ought, at leaſt, not to diſgrace t thing they are deſigned to celebrate. T ſee a miſerable obeliſk, built of brick, a reſembling more a chimney than a m nument, conſecrated to the firſt poe (at leaſt in the opinion of the director) carrying the refinement of wildneſs too high a pitch. If they are deſign to be rude and natural, they may at t ſame time be groteſque and elegant.

Winding along a lovely walk, throu the boſom of a young wood, a gen ſtream meandring by its ſide, we reach a charming and retired ſpot. A la ſpace here opens, ſhaded by the thi branches of the trees; which juſt le room for a ſoftened light to inſinuate ſelf, and for the zephyrs to breathe thr over interrupting rocks and heaps pebbles, the water daſhes along with noiſe grateful and compoſing.

Here an altar is erected, ſacred

A la Reverie,

d containing, on one side, the follow-
; distich;

Questo seggio ombroso e fosco
Per i Poeti, Amanti, e Filosofi.

Translated.

Be sacred ever this sequester'd shade,
For Bards, Philosophers, and Lovers, made.

On a rock that overhangs the stream, the following elegant and pleasing es:

Coule, gentil Ruisseau, sous cet épais feuillage;
Ton bruit charme les sens, il attendrit le cœur;
Coule, gentil Ruisseau; car ton cours est l'image
De celui d'un beau jour passé dans le bonheur.

Translated.

Flow, lovely stream; beneath the cooling shade
Thy waters charm the senses as they stray;
Flow, lovely stream; for in thy course pourtray'd
Is the calm image of the peaceful day.

Hence, through a varied and highly-sing path, we continued our route ig the grove, meeting with different riptions, which, to an English eye, particularly unfortunate, as they serve nterrupt the soft sensations peculiar to scenes, with the impertinent intru- of a laugh. Such are the following, ten under the covert of a rock:

hower, make 'em both get under the cliff or grove,
'hunder they hear no more, but only thee, sweet Love.

And farther on, in a retreat, sacred to meditation;

Between the gloomy forest, there studious let me sit,
And hold high converse with the mighty dead.

From thence we ascended the forest, and, traversing a path rugged and grotesque, were presented with many interesting and pleasant views. Arriving on the plain, in the bosom of a wood, we reached an extensive area; in the midst of which stood a large oak, and at the end an edifice.

On this spot, every Sunday evening, the villagers assemble; they dance around the oak to the sound of the tabor and the pipe, and every swain is happy with his nymph. The young give themselves up to the charms of hilarity and love; and the old, having passed the season of their enjoyments, sit down upon the grass, and, amidst their refreshment, please themselves with the recollection of the feats of their youth; and congratulate each other on the agility and virtue of their offspring. The worthy Marquis and his amiable lady were wont to attend this festival every Sunday evening, and pleased themselves in blessing the poorest of their dependents.

Happy ye! the master and mistress of this spot! May your days roll on in sweet serenity, and your bosoms ever feel the fond sensations arising from the exercise of benevolence and love! Not greedy and parsimonious in your pleasures, ye wish to diffuse them to all around you. How must the heart of the good Rousseau have been delighted at this spectacle! Methought I saw the amiable Julia leading down the dance, smiling on her domestics as she passed them, and amusing herself with her village-neighbours.

Surely those who contribute to the relaxation and enjoyments of the virtuous and industrious peasantry, must plant in their own bosoms a source of never-ending pleasure. When the weather

is unfavourable, they assemble in the edifice adjoining, and there amuse themselves; whilst those who prefer the more manly exercises, divert themselves in shooting with the cross-bow; a building for which purpose is erected near the place.

Thus it is, said I, as I looked upon the spot, rightly to use and enjoy life; such retirement as this must be the envy of every feeling breast—Lost to the tumult of the world, living to ourselves; making happy the small circle around us, is a sufficient sphere for existence.

From a situation such as this, and from reflections such as it inspired, I found it hard to withdraw myself;—in every part I saw the genius of the place; in every part I met with Julia, St. Preux, and Wolmar; every situation, whether of danger, rapture, or distress, that they experienced, rushed into my mind; and I realized every scene.

As we proceeded onwards, our attention was first arrested by a large shield, pendant to a wide and aged oak, adorned with an inscription in old French; the words of which are as follow:

Que ce vieux Chêne esmy, cet ancien bois,
De nos aieux nous ramenle l'Usage;
Par la Sageſſe ils choiſiſſoient leurs Rois,
Leurs Généraux par le Courage.
Le vice n'étoit point, chez ces braves Gaulois;
Objet dont on ne ſit que rire:
Plus fort que n'eſt ailleurs celui des bonnes loix,
Des bonnes Mœurs chez eux plus fort étoit l'empire.
Tout enfant par ſa mère étoit lors allaité,
Et leurs femmes étoient leurs Conſeils, leurs Oracles:
Et n' eſtimoient de dignes tabernacles,
Pour rendre culte à la Divinité,
Fors du dôme des cieux les voûtes éternelles,
Ou des chênes anciens les ombres ſolemnelles.

TRANSLATED.

Oft may this rev'rend oak, uncouth with age,
Bring to our minds the ſcene it once did own,
And oft engender recollection ſage
Of manners, and of virtues, far y-flown:
How erſt our ſires their kings, for wiſdom, choſe;
Their chieftains took, for mickle courage known;
Nor then had wizard vice, deteſted, roſe;
But manners pure maintained a ſtronger throne,
Than ere could wiſeſt laws, or mightieſt ties have done.
The infant then did ſuck its mother's breaſt;
Unforc'd y-far for nature's cares to rove;
The virtuous huſband in the wife was bleſt;
At once his friend, his oracle, and love.
No temple did they then ſo hallow'd deem,
No altar could ſo high their rev'rence move
(Where daily they would ſeek the great Supreme)
As the wide oak, within the ſilent grove;
Or 'neath th' eternal vaults of holy Heav'n above.

Hence, we proceed into the deſert, wild and uncultured, under a ruſtic arch, with the inſcription

Le Charbonnier eſt maitre chez lui.

A winding walk now preſented the eye with a beautiful extent of ground, finely diverſified, ſpread over in ſome parts with huge and ſhapeleſs ſtones, and decorated in others with the flowret of the broom. In the deſert is a ruſtic ſeat, and inſcribed over it are the words,

Oui;

Oui; le voici cet orme heureux,
Où ma Louïse a reçu mes vœux.

TRANSLATED.

Where spreads the elm its shady boughs,
Louisa once receiv'd my vows.

On the summit of the hill, which ›pens to a view of the grand lake, and ›reſents a proſpect ſuperb and exquiſite; s a ſmall cavern underneath a rock, dedi-ated to the emperor Joſeph, who made ſe of it in his tour through the gardens, s a ſhelter from the rain. The circum ſtance is commemorated in the following ines:

Vois-tu, paſſant, cette roche creuſée?
Elle mérite ton reſpect;
Elle a ſervi, toute brute qu'elle eſt,
Pour abriter la vertu couronnée.

TRANSLATED.

See you this cavern'd rock?—Attend,
Nor ſcornful paſs it with a frown;
Thus rude, it once did ſhelter lend
To Virtue, underneath a Crown.

Deſcending into the valley, you have ifferent and charming coups d'œil, of e moſt enchanting kind. Nature ſeems ere to have ſported in her moſt naked id looſe attire; and wildneſs and ruſti-ty are the characteriſtic beauties of the ene. How oft do the rocks of Meille-e, and the groves by the ſide of the ke, preſent themſelves to the mind! he enthuſiaſt fancies that he ſees St. reux ſitting in all the agitation of his ſſion, writing the fatal letter to his ten-r Julia.

On the ſide of the hill is a cottage, ain and unornamented, called the Cot-ge of Rouſſeau. Over the door is en-aved

Jean Jaques eſt immortel.

Diſperſed around are various extracts from his writings, upon ſtones that lie near the cottage; ſuch as,

"C'eſt ſur la cîme des Montagnes ſolitaires que l'homme ſenſible ſe plaît à contempler la Nature; c'eſt là que tête à tête avec elle, il en reçoit des inſpirations toutes puiſſantes, qui élèvent l'ame au deſſus de la région des erreurs et des préjugés."

And alſo,

"Celui là eſt véritablement libre, qui n'a pas beſoin de mettre les bras d'un autre au bout des ſiens pour faire ſa volonté."

After walking by the ſide of the lake, and viewing a charming meadow, and a rich and variegated proſpect, we entered the *Bocage*, which is beautifully pleaſant. In the midſt of the walk we met with a fountain of the moſt limpid water; which ſeemed to have fixed there from a preference of nature; it is ornamented with the following inſcription:

O limpide fontaine! O fontaine chérie!
Puiſſe la ſotte vanité
Ne jamais dédaigner ta rive humble et fleurie;
Que ton ſimple ſentier ne ſoit point frequenté
Par aucun tourment de la vie,
Tels que l'ambition, l'envie,
L'avarice, et la fauſſeté!
Un bocage ſi fraix, un ſéjour ſi tranquille,
Aux tendres ſentimens doit ſeul ſervir d'aſile;
Ces rameaux amoureux, entrelaſſés exprès,
Aux Muſes, aux Amours offrent leur voile épais,
Et le criſtal d'une onde pure
A jamais ne doit refléchir
Que les Graces de la Nature,
Et les Images du Plaiſir.

TRANSLATED.

O limpid fountain! O belov'd retreat!
Bleſt be thy ſource, and ſacred be thy ſeat!
Here ne'er may vanity an entrance gain,
Thy ſtream to mark, and murmurs to diſdain;
May thy ſweet path, by ſimple nature bleſt,
Ne'er feel the foot of an unhallow'd gueſt;
Nor envy pois'nous, nor ambition rude,
Nor av'rice vile, nor falſehood foul intrude.
This ſilent ſolitude, and ſhady grove,
Yield an aſylum both to truth and love;
Theſe am'rous boughs, inwove in cloſeſt ties,
Spread round their veil (too thick for vulgar eyes);
And here to meet in chaſte, and fond diſport,
The Muſes only, and the Loves they court.
The liquid cryſtal and the purling ſtream,
With murmurs ſoft, and gentle aſpect, ſeem
Form'd to reflect fair Nature's ev'ry grace,
And bear each pleaſing image on its face.

But, farther on, the ſcene grows ſtill more entertaining; ſeveral ſucceſſive caſcades, and little water falls, empty themſelves into a large bath, that through a depth of the pureſt water ſhews a bottom of clear pebbles. The trees hang their ſhade over it; and the univerſal ſilence, ſave the trickling and murmur of the waters, ſeems to overpower the ſenſes. The bath offers a temptation, almoſt beyond the power of reſiſtance, to leap in and to enjoy it; and the refreſhment of lying down and drinking from the pure ſtream, is highly delightful. On the edge of the fountain, its head over-hung with a willow, and its foot ſurrounded with reeds, is a monument, with this inſcription:

Quì regna l'Amore.

and the following lines of Petrarch:

L' acque parlan d' amore,
E l'aura, e i rami,
E gli augcletti, e i peſci,
E i ſiori, e l' arba.

TRANSLATED.

The limpid wave, the zephyrs fair,
The flow'rs, the herbs, the ſhad grove,
The blithſome birds, the fiſh, declare
The univerſal charm of love.

Leaving the Bocage, a boat conducte us acroſs the lake, to the tower of Gabrielle; which ſtands on an iſland, calle *L'Ile de Gabrielle*. There are a numbe of inſcriptions round the Tower, too lon for inſertion, and not ſufficiently intereſting; they relate to the bravery and fidelity of *Sarrede Dominique de Vic* toward his king, Henry IVth.

The Tower is built as an antique, wit a view of impoſing the idea on the mind of its being co-extant with the perſonag to whom it is dedicated.

The chateau of Ermenonville formerly belonged to Henry IVth, where th fair Gabrielle reſided: it was the ſcen of that monarch's love and relaxations So good a ſovereign, and ſo beautiful woman, ſeem to dignify and enchant th place which they once inhabited; an the lovers of virtue, courage, and o beauty, cannot but ſacrifice at ſo highly favoured a ſhrine. The tower conſiſt of ſeveral ſtones, which are well-imagined to carry on the deception.

Monſieur Sedaine has written on on of the rooms the following lines, wit his pencil:

Ici de Gabrielle
Fut l'aimable ſejour;

Ic

Ici l'on voit près d'elle
Mars vaincu par l'Amour:
Au nom de cette belle
Sois attendri:
François! il nous rappelle
Le bon Henri.

TRANSLATED.

Here once was bleſt, as fame can tell,
The ſweet abode of Gabrielle;
This ſeat did once the witneſs prove
Of Mars ſubdu'd, and charm'd by love.
Then let thy boſom own the fair;—
For, France! it owns thy Henry there.

The following ſentence is at once juſt nd applicable.

Un Roi qu'on aime eſt un dieu ſur la terre.

There are a variety of inſcriptions be-des, which I did not think worth the opying.

The view from the top of the tower kes in almoſt the whole of the gardens, e lake, the meadows, the foreſt, the bbaye de Chaalis, a village, and a wer at a diſtance, with the Chateau of rmenonville; all ſo happily diſpoſed as form a moſt beautiful and extenſive roſpect.

Leaving the Iſle of Gabrielle, we paſ-d through a temple which is dedicated Bacchus, and reached a more culti-ated and improved ſpot. This has tely been laid out, à l'Angloiſe, by the reſent gardener, who prides himſelf uch on his performances. The ver-ure is very delightful, and the foliage f the trees and ſhrubs, rich and luxuri-nt; but there is ſomething in the diſtri-ution of the ground finical and trifling. t does not appear to have been touched y the hand of a maſter; no boldneſs of eſign, no grace of execution. Adjoin ng is a rural cottage, built purpoſely for e reſidence of Rouſſeau; it is covered ver with roſes, and with honeyſuckles, nd is a retreat that would have been worthy of him. This had alſo under-gone the improvement of the gardener, who boaſted that he had changed the thatch with which it was formerly co-vered, for the tile that now deformed it; and had painted the walls of the cottage, from the rude and natural ſtate in which he found them, built of ſtone, between upright and tranſverſe beams of wood, the one red, and the other yellow: I ſhrugged up my ſhoulders, heaved a ſigh, and walked on.

There is one part of this ſpot pecu-liarly intereſting. A fine lawn of extra-ordinary verdure, ſhaded around with the thick foliage of a grove of trees, forms a retreat ſacred to meditation and to me-lancholy; for to this ſpot, on a ſeat co-vered with moſs, and overhung with ten-drils of woodbine and jeſſamine, was Rouſſeau wont to retire, as an intereſt-ing and ſimple verſe informs us:

Le bon Jean Jaques ſur ce banc
Venoit contempler la verdure;
Donner à ſes oiſeaux pâture,
Et jouer avec notre enfant.

TRANSLATED.

The good Jean Jaques to this ſequeſ-ter'd ſeat,
Thoughtful, to eye the verdure, would retreat;
And, ſtealing from the glare of open day,
Would feed the birds, and with our infant play.

The ſimplicity and appropriation of theſe lines affected me—And was it here that he would retire from the perſecuti-ons and troubles of the world, and in-dulge his melancholy, and exerciſe his benevolence? How many times, ſaid I, as ſeated on that bank, has thy heart heaved a ſigh, whilſt the traits of what was paſt came acroſs thy mind, and the thoughts of happier days filled thy recol-lection! Unhappy Rouſſeau! thy heart was too ſuſceptible for bliſs of long du-ration! and as often as thou felteſt it, thou plantedſt in thy boſom a freſh ſource of miſery.

I left

I left the place, and, passing through a portal, read the last inscriptions in the gardens; which, on another circuit round them, would have been the first; they were as follow:

Disparoissez, lieux superbes,
Où tout est victime de l'art,
Où le Sable, au lieu des Herbes,
Attriste par-tout le regard:
Ici l'aimable Nature,
Dans sa douce simplicité,
Est la touchante peinture
D'une tranquille Liberté. PIRON.

TRANSLATED.

Far hence, ye seats of costly pride!
Where tortur'd round in ev'ry part,
For verdant paths, and meadows wide,
Are labor'd walks, and works of art.
Here Nature, lovely, unconfin'd,
In sweet simplicity array'd,
With the fair picture charms the mind,
Of Liberty, beneath the shade.

Ce n'est pas raison que l'art gagne le point d'honneur sur notre grande et puissante mère Nature. Nous avons tant rechargé la beauté intrinseque et richesses de ces ouvrages, par nos inventions, que nous l'avons du tout étouffée; si est ce que par-tout où sa pureté reluit, elle fait une merveilleuse honte à nos vains frivoles entreprises.

MONTAIGNE

I quitted these lovely gardens, t sanctuary of genius, with impressions a deep and feeling nature; and whilst was warm in sentiments of love and verence towards the shade of Rousseau could not repress those of esteem and g titude for his benevolent friend and p tector, the Marquis, who had taken h from the persecution of the world; sh tered him from the miseries of want a woe; and withdrawn him from the to ments of his own mind, in placing h in a situation of solitude and peace.

But the fate of this benevolent a deserving patron, calls much for the sy pathy of pity; exiled from a spot whi was the offspring of his fancy, and t idol of his heart, he now roams in f reign kingdoms, without the prospect returning. Political circumstances obli ed him to absent himself; so short-liv and uncertain a tenure is that of hum enjoyment, and so terrific and cruel monster is arbitrary power! The chate is now inhabited by the Duc d'Ermeno ville, son to the Marquis, who is equal attached to the place.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"*The Looker-on, a periodical Paper. By the Rev. Simon Olive-branch, A. M.*" 3 *vols.*

PERIODICAL publications have been ever found the most easy and successful vehicles for the encouragement of virtue and the reprobation o vice. As innumerable works of this kind have made their appearance in the world, all obviously directed to the same generous view, the thanks and favour of the community are undoubtedly in a greater or less degree due to those who have

undertaken the attempt. But an ison, an Hawkesworth, or a Johnson, not always to be found, and though pay to those authors that tribute of iration which their excellence de- es, our gratitude should be alive to man who labours to improve our ners by more humble efforts. Mr. it is true, has not been as for- ate as his predecessors, but his ef- are not destitute of a claim to t. They contain sentiments favour- to religion and virtue, and are cal- ted to amuse as well as to instruct.

Botanical Nomenclator; containing a ystematical Arrangement of the Classes, rders, Genera, and Species of Plants, described in the new Edition of innæus's Systema Naturæ. By Dr. melin, of Gottingen. To which are lded, Alphabetical Indexes of the Latin d English names of the Plants, toge- er with the Names of the Countries which they are Natives; also the umber of the British Species. By Wm. orsyth, junior." 8vo. *London.* 1794.

R. Forsyth observes in his preface that "the want of a Botanical enclator, in an improved state, for ging and forming lists of private ctions, has been much regretted by lovers of Botany." This want ow been supplied, and in such a er, as must render it a valuable anion to the Botanist.

he rational and improved Practice of hysic. By Wm. Rowley, M. D. ember of the University of Oxford, Royal College of Physicians in Lon- n, and Physician to the St. Mary- bonne Infirmary, &c. &c." 4*vols.*

HESE elegant volumes contain new editions, with considerable rovements, of the principal works the author hath published or writ- uring these last thirty years, except the *Schola Medicinæ Universalis nova*, a work in Latin, nearly ready for publication, containing the anatomy, physiology, and special pathology of the human body; embellished with above 60 copper plates.

"Zoonomia; or the Laws of Organic life. vol I. By Erasmus Darwin, M. D F. R. S. Author of the Botanic Garden." 4*to.* 586 *pages.* 1*l.* 5*s. Boards. Johnson.*

THIS curious work is divided into 40 sections, in which the whole of the animal œconomy is particularly considered. It abounds with a variety of ingenious fancy, such as might well be expected from the author of the Botanic Garden; and much matter relative to natural, moral and medical history, is interspersed through the performance.

"Essays on select Parts of the Historical and Poetical Books of the Old Testament." 4*to.* 96 *pages.* 4*s. Boards. Johnson.*

THESE essays are written with a very free pen: but the writer's explanations are certainly clear of many cumbrances and inconveniences which attend most commentators on the mysterious prophets; and the book may with confidence be recommended to the consideration of the learned.

"A View of Nature, in Letters to a Traveller among the Alps. With Reflections on Atheistical Philosophy, now exemplified in France. By Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S." 6 *vols.* 8*vo.*

MR. Sullivan's perceptions seem to be clear, his imagination comprehensive, and his style is at once both animated and liberal.

"The

"*The Hiſtory of the Origin, Progreſs, and Termination of the American War. By C. Stedman, who ſerved under Sir W. Howe, Sir H. Clinton, and the Marquis Cornwallis*" *4to. 2 vols. 420 pages in each. 2l. 2s. Boards.*

AS this hiſtory is written by an avowed approver of that unfortunate war, we could not pretend to paſs a judgment upon a work, which by readers of different principles will be viewed with a different complexion. Agreeably, therefore, to our plan of conciſeneſs, we only thought proper to announce it, that ſuch as wiſh for a peruſal may be acquainted with its publication.

"*Portraits of celebrated German Literati, with an Account of their Lives and Writings.*" *8vo. 550 pages, with plates.*

A VIEW of the illuſtrious in any age or any country muſt be always pleaſing, and not always unimproving. He who ſearches after excellence may be often diſappointed, but he who reads the work before him and contemplates its characters, will find enough to gratify curioſity, though he ſhould meet with no other advantage.

IRISH LITERATURE.

"*Things as they are, or, the Adventures of Caleb Williams. By Wm. Godwin.*" *2 vols. Dublin edition.*

THE abilities of this author are well known, and they are ſuch as deſerve to introduce him to the notice of reſpectable readers. In the perſon of Caleb Williams he has clearly pointed out many diſadvantages of the preſent conſtitution in criminal caſes, and the ſufferings to which a ſubject is liable from a delay of judicial inveſtigation. T portrait is ſtriking and maſterly, d and intereſting; and we flatter ourſel that the quick ſale of the work will ford a proof of the literary taſte of t inhabitants of this kingdom.

We underſtand that the firſt volu of Mr. Nichols's Hiſtory of Leiceſt ſhire, is in a great ſtate of forwardne and will very ſhortly appear. It w contain more plates, and probably mo information, than any other work of t kind that has yet been publiſhed. So of the plates are executed alſo in a ſup rior ſtyle.

Mr. Beloe's tranſlation of the At Nights of Aulus Gellius, in three vo 8vo. with many notes, is completed the preſs, and will very ſpeedily be pu liſhed.

The public may expect alſo, in a ſh time, Mr. Billing's account of diſco ries, both in Ruſſian and in Engliſh.

A life of Mr. Robinſon. By M Dyer.

And a tranſlation of the Poems the beſt modern writers of Latin ver by Mr. Coleridge.

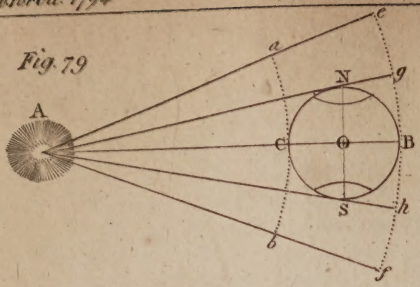
Mr. Eſte, we hear, has prepared tw volumes of travels, which are to conta an account of Flanders, Brabant a Germany—and of Switzerland, the T rol and Italy.

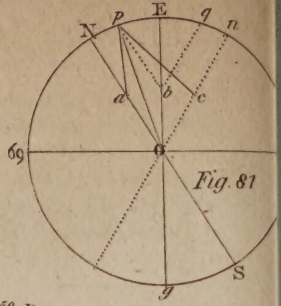
We are informed that preparations f a very extenſive naval hiſtory of Gre Britain are making by Mr. Lodge, whom the learned world is already materially indebted.

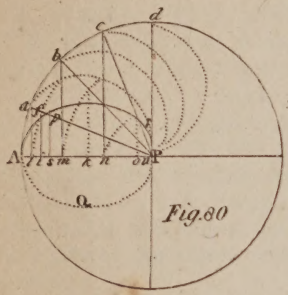
On the 1ſt of October was publiſhe in London, a new Review, called t Literary Review and Hiſtorical Journa price one ſhilling,. It is to appear on a fortnight—and from the arrangemen made, and the outlines of the plan whic we have ſeen, we are of opinion it will b an acquiſition of importance to the lit rary world.

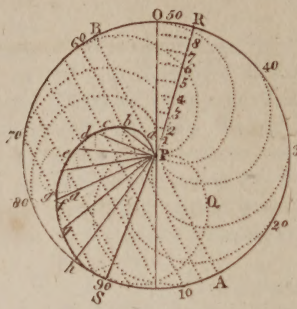
MATHEMATICS

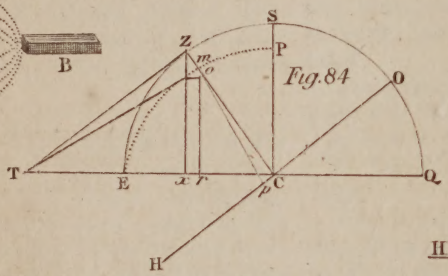
Anth. Hibsford Oct. 1794

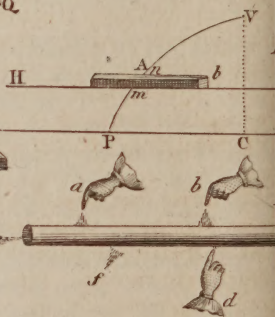


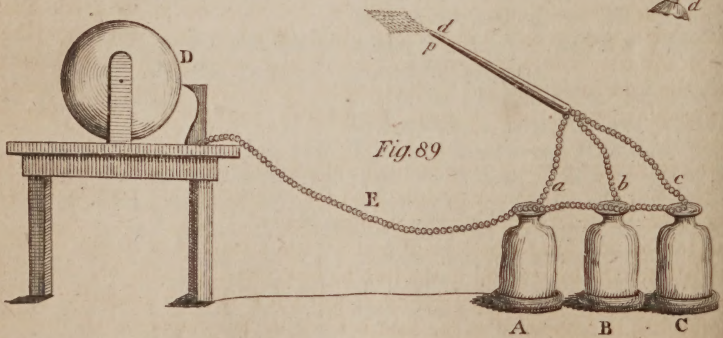












MATHEMATICS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

Letter 18th.

On the Nature and Properties of Magnet'ſm.

(Continued from page 215.)

F the globe of the earth was homogeneous in every part, there would be a free communication of the pyrogeneric principle, and all bodies would be equally gnetic, and reciprocally communicate the principle to each other, as light thro' nſparent ſubſtances; but from the diverſity of the ſpecies of matter, and the dif-ent formation of the conſtituent parts of bodies, the pyrogeneric principle, ough exiſting in all, is tranſmitted only through ſuch, which contain the greater antity of the pyrotic element, or what is termed by ſeveral chemiſts, phlogiſton, ng a proper combination of the pyrogeneric, with the pneumatic principle. Of s element, iron ſeems of all bodies to be the moſt replete, at leaſt in its compact rm.

The native load-ſtone is a ferrugineous ſubſtance, containing iron, ſulphur, and great quantity of phlogiſton, by which means the pyrotic element paſs and com-nicate from other bodies freely to it, and from thence tranſmitted in the direction the pyrotic current. Iron, as containing a greater portion of phlogiſton or ele-ntary fire, communicates readily with the loadſtone, but in its crude ſtate does t become magnetic, and is therefore only attracted by it. But when the phlo-ton in the iron is increaſed, and its pores, which contained heterogeneous matter, ſed, the iron being touched by the magnet or loadſtone, by communicating freely : pyrotic element, will become magnetical, and attract other ferrugineous dies.

The conſtituent parts of iron being ſo diſpoſed as freely to communicate the py-ic element, and on communication with the magnet become magnetical, may by : or fuſion be deſtroyed, and loſe all their power.

But iron in any form whatever, if preſented to a magnet or natural loadſtone, is tantly attracted by it; and if the iron be in a metallic form, or, more properly aking, impregnated wiah phlogiſton, it will itſelf become magnetic, and retain t property, in proportion as the iron is more or leſs impregnated with the ele-ntary fire; thus, calces of iron, though they are attracted by the magnet, do not ome magnetical on coming in contact with it. And iron which contains the

leaſt phlogiſton, does not retain the communicated magnetiſm ſo long as ſteel, th
it acquires it more ſpeedily and more ſtrongly, for the pores of the metal bei
more open, the pyrotic element has not a ſufficient connection; hence ſoft ſteel
iron, receive magnetiſm very eaſily, and loſe it again with equal facility, while ha
ſteel receives the power with difficulty, but retains it obſtinately. Alſo ſoft ir
may be rendered more capable of retaining magnetiſm by hammering, as the po
by that means become cloſer, and conſequently conduct the pyrotic current mo
regularly.

Iron made red-hot loſes its magnetiſm, if it had any, and the hardeſt ſteel, wh
in that ſtate, is little affected by the magnet, for the conſtituent particles being
violent agitation by the fire, reject rather than admit the pyrotic element; but
cooling, the phlogiſton being in part thrown off by the fire, is readily reſtored fr
the magnet, and the power becomes as great as before. Whence magnets or ma
netic iron made hot, have leſs power than when cold, and even if heated only
boiling water, do not recover when cold their full power, for water is a great co
ductor of phlogiſton. The decompoſition or dephlogiſtication of iron by aci
diminiſh its attraction by the magnet, by depriving it of the elementary fire. B
the vitriolic, nitrous and other acids, which contain much phlogiſton during th
action, encreaſe the power on the needle.

Every magnet or magnetical iron, whether emitting or immitting the pyrogene
principle, is ſurrounded by an effluvia or magnetic atmoſphere, which is of t
ſpecies, affirmative and negative. If the magnetic body is replete with phlogiſt
and a free communication is maintained with the pyrotic curve before ſpoken of,
will emit part of it to the adjacent bodies or air, and have an affirmative atmoſphe
But if the magnet communicates freely, but is not replete with phlogiſton, or em
it faſter than it receives, the pyrotic element will be immitted from the ſurroundi
bodies, and the magnetic atmoſphere will be negative. If two magnets, or magn
tical bars of iron, having one an affirmative, the other a negative atmoſphere, t
pyrotic element, in order to preſerve an equilibrium, will communicate, and t
magnets will attract each other, with a power proportionate to the difference
their atmoſpheres. But if they have both affirmatives, they will repel each oth
for the pyrotic element proceeding from each, will act contrary ways, and con
quently endeavour to occupy the place between them, and make them, if moveab
recede from each other. Two negative atmoſpheres alſo repel, but with this d
ference, that both immitting the pyrotic element, a current thereof will ruſh betwe
them in endeavouring to complete the equilibrium, and make them in like man
recede.

Every magnetic atmoſphere has in it, currents of the pyrotic principle, in the
rection of the pyrotic curve before mentioned, in which direction alſo, the comm
nication is performed through the magnetic ſubſtance. Whence all magnets ha
two poles or points, by which the pyrotic principle is immitted and emitted in
ſaid direction, according to the confluxing and refluxing ſtate of a curve. When
if a bar or piece of iron B (fig. 85) be applied to the ſouth pole of magnet
which immits the pyrotic element, that element will be emitted from the point *e*
the bar B, and conſequently the point *e* will become the north pole of the bar
And if a bar C be placed at the north pole of the magnet A, which emits
pyrotic element, the point *f* in C will immit, and conſequently become the ſa
ſpecies of pole as *b*. Whence it is, if a needle be touched by the ſouth pole o
loadſtone, it will point towards the north, and if touched by the north pole it w
point towards the ſouth. The confluxing and refluxing ſtate of the pyrotic cu
on the ſame ſide of the equator doth not make any difference in the magnetic
rection. The magnetic poles of a magnetical iron wire, may be deſtroyed or e
changed; for if a piece of magnetic iron wire be twiſted into a ring, the poles a

; contrary will deſtroy each other, but if the ends are left free and not brought o contact, the communication will be continued and the poles not altered. Alſo an iron wire be touched in the middle by one pole of the magnet, ſuppoſe the rth, that point will become a ſouth pole, and the two extremities of the wire, rth poles, from the principle before demonſtrated. Though the magnetic needle nſtantly tends towards the north, it will not be in the direction of the meridian, t in that of the pyrotic curve before deſcribed. Whence the magnetic needle ll have a periodical variation on each ſide of the true meridian, according to the nits before mentioned of the pyrotic curve. To find the time and limits of this riation, we muſt have recourſe to what has been before ſaid relative to that ſubt.

At Dublin latitude 53° 21′ N. the direction is 20° 30′, greateſt limit 28° 54′, d leaſt limit 20°, that the magnetic meridian will vary either eaſt or weſt of the e meridian. In 1657 the needle at Dublin had no variation, but in 1790 a ce of 133 years, it had 27° 25′ weſt, to which, ſince 1657, it has been conſtantly rancing. Then if we ſay as 27.25 : 133 : 28° : 54 : 139 years the term at Dub-, which the needle will take to arrive from the north to its greateſt variation ſt or eaſt: whence the magnetic needle at Dublin will not arrive at its greateſt riation weſt until the year 1796, nor again point to the north until the year 1935. it if the leſſer limit be taken, the term will be only 94 years, whence it would be ſt decreaſing in 1751, and would again be in the pole in 1846. Having paſſed leaſt limit, it may not arrive at the greater, but return in any period between, which can only be determined by obſervation, and the time is near, when we y expect to ſee it accompliſhed. But before it actually ſettles in a decreaſing te, it probably will vibrate for ſome time on each ſide of the magnetic meri-n.

At London lat. 51° 30′ in 1657 the magnetic needle had alſo no variation, but 1753, a period of 96 years, it had 18° 20′ weſt, the greateſt limit for that lat. be-26° 53′, and the leaſt 20° 5′, whence the period for the greater limit will be 139 rs, as before, and the leaſt 101. Therefore the magnetic needle at London may e variation weſt, decreaſing in 1796, and arrive again in the pole in 1935. But actual period can only be aſcertained by obſervation, as the time decreaſes from equator towards the poles, under laws which I have not at preſent examined.

'hough the limits of each latitude are the ſame through every degree of longitude, the quantity of variation is not the ſame in two meridians, as may be obſerved inſpection of the pyrotic curve, and beyond a quadrant or 45°, on each ſide of iven meridian the variation will frequently be changed from increaſing to de-aſing, and the contrary, from meeting with a contrary current, that is, either m the conflux to reflux, or from reflux to conflux. Likewiſe beyond a ſemi-le or 90 degrees on each ſide of a given meridian, the direction will be changed, t what was weſt will become eaſt, and the contrary, for if weſt be the confluxing ve, the oppoſite hemiſphere will have eaſt in the refluxing curve, for it is evident t if the curve from the ſolar vertex v (fig. 83) tend weſtward from the equator, refluxing curve v Q P muſt tend eaſtward from the ſame point. Whence in rope and the Atlantic ocean, the variation is at preſent weſt, but in the oppoſite niſphere in the Pacific ocean on the ſame ſide the equator, it is eaſt. The ie latitude and longitude on oppoſite ſides of the equator, will have the direction their variation changed, from what was weſt in one to eaſt in the other; though of the ſame quantity. Thus in Europe and the Atlantic, the variation being ſt, will in the ſame parallel of latitude, and under the ſame meridians on the trary ſides of the equator, become eaſt, for the pyrotic curves proceeding from oppoſite poles to the equator or ſolar vertex, will tend in different and contrary ections, as is evident from the nature of the ſubject. But beyond the limit of

direction or 80°, where the pyrotic curve cuts or touches the equator, the northern and southern curves from the oppoſite poles, nearly coinciding and forming one continued arch, will have the ſame direction of variation, that is, the variation on each ſide of the equator under the ſame parallels, will be either both weſt, or both eaſt, though not of the ſame quantity. Whence we find in ſouth latitudes from 80° to 142 eaſt longitude a weſt variation; and it is probable in north latitudes from 80° to 142 weſt, the variation is eaſt; but theſe being principally in the unknown parts of North America, no obſervation has been made.

Beſides this periodical vibration on each ſide of the earth's axis or true meridian, there are alſo two vibrations on each ſide of the magnetic meridian, the one annual, the other diurnal. The annual is cauſed by the change of the ſolar vertex on each ſide of the equator, during the revolution of the earth in its orbit, and whoſe limits will be in the ſolſtices. The diurnal is cauſed by the action of the ſolar rays on the vertex, during the revolution round the axis in 24 hours. But as these are ſmall, and counter-act each other in their reſpective periods of a year, and 24 hours, they affect not the general tenor of the variation, but muſt be guarded against and corrected in taking obſervations.

Beſides theſe variations in the horizontal magnetic needle, there is another which follows the direction of the pyrotic curve within the earth; for if a needle be touched by a natural magnet, it will tend towards a point in the earth's ſurface, and parallel to the curve before mentioned. Whence ſuch direction is called the dipping needle, and is cauſed by the pyrotic curve not being parallel to the earth's axis; but proceeding from every point thereof towards the ſolar vertex.

Thus let P C Q (fig. 86) be the earth's axis, P the pole, C the centre, H O the plane of the horizon, A a magnetic body placed thereon, and N the ſolar vertex. Then will the ſection or general direction of the pyrotic curve, from the pole to the vertex, be in the elliptic curve P *m* V. Whence, inſtead of the magnetical direction through the body A being in *a*, *b* parallel to the horizontal line H O, it will be in the direction *m n*. Conſequently the angle of the dip will be equal to an angle formed by a line drawn from the pole to the vertex of the place of the body to the ſolar vertex and plane of the horizon. The method of finding this angle has been ſhewn in treating of the pyrotic curve.

A perfect knowledge of the period and quantity both increaſing and decreaſing of the magnetic variation and angle of the dip, in various latitudes and longitudes, would greatly contribute to the perfection of geography and navigation. But this will require an infinite number of obſervations, made in places of different long. and lat. during a period of at leaſt 343 years. For which purpoſe the learned academies in various parts of Europe, ought to inſtitute magnetical obſervatories, in which a ſeries of obſervations ſhould be continued from age to age, by which the magnetic theory, of which the above is barely an outline, might be completed.

The obſerver ought to note down with every experiment of the variation, the date, latitude and longitude, the place of the moon's aſcending and deſcending node, the proceſſion of the equinox, ſun's declination, moon's age, nature of the ſoil at the place of obſervation, the ſtate of the atmoſphere by the barometer, thermometer, hygrometer, and electrometer. And alſo the time of the day and weather at the time of obſervation, with, as often as poſſible, the annual and diurnal librations.

Such a regiſter of annual, quarterly, monthly and occaſional diurnal obſervations, for a number of years, would be of infinite ſervice to a commercial nation. The times in which theſe obſervations ought to be more carefully attended to, are at the equinoxes and ſolſtices, the times of the quadratures and ſyzigias of the moon's nodes, and on the diurnal and nocturnal meridians. MENTOR.

P. S. The above has been written ſome years, and was prepared for the preſs before the author had the pleaſure of ſeeing Mr. Harding's obſervations in the Anthologia

nthologia for April laſt, and was then ſurpriſed to find the theory ſo nearly agree ith the obſervation. Mr. Harding found in April 1794, the needle begin to de- eaſe towards the north or eaſt, the theory above gives 1796. But the calculations :re have been made in round numbers, without regard to the decimals or correct- g equations, as the whole was intended only as a rough outline. If the calcula- ɔn had been more exact and corrected, it is moſt probable the theory and obſer- tion would have much nearer coincided. But there ſtill want many more obſerva- ɔns to complete the theory, and the preſent decreaſe may only be a vibration on e magnetic meridian, before it forms a regular decreaſe.

To the Editor of the Anthologia Hibernica.

SIR,

AS an admirer of Mathematics and Natural Philoſophy, I beg leave, thro' the medium of your excellent Magazine, to communicate a few hints on theſe ſubjects to my countrymen.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
NICHOLAS WALSH.

Waterford,
September 8, 1794.

SIR Iſaac Newton, the glorious idol of the Engliſh nation, by his invention of *fluxions*, and their application to the various branches of mathematics and natu- l philoſophy, raiſed an emulation in the Engliſh which diffuſed itſelf through all egrees of age. The oldeſt literary characters, which at this bright period were any, applied themſelves with attention to this new ſtudy. At this era we may ɔmmence the flouriſhing of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and behold them teem- g with the improvements of men, even in the decline of life, reſulting chiefly from is admirable invention. The Encyclopædia, Hutton's Diarian Miſcellany, &c. are roofs of the ardour of the Engliſh mathematicians to promote this kind of knowledge.

Dean Swift, the idol of the Iriſh nation, did by no means contribute to the diſ- minating of theſe grandeſt parts of human knowledge among his countrymen. Ie treated mathematics and the Newtonian ſyſtem with contempt, becauſe he new them not.—He poſſeſſed in an eminent degree the power of turning his ſub- ct to ridicule, and conſequently impreſſed the minds of many of his readers with fixt averſion for ſuch ſtudies; particularly thoſe whoſe ſuperficial knowledge of ieſe ſciences precluded them from the happineſs of judging for themſelves. This, moſt national, bias, may account in ſome degree for the ignorance of Iriſh gentle- ien in theſe *dry and uſeleſs ſtudies*, as they term them. The common mode of itiating young men into mathematics, may be another efficient cauſe.—Euclid, rſt put into the hands of the young ſtudent, never fails to create a diſguſt, which an ſeldom, or never be eradicated. The vaſt number of theorems to be got by ɔte, with their formal demonſtrations, without the moſt diſtant idea of their appli- ation, muſt ſit extremely heavy on the young memory.—I, with deference to pro- ſſional men, venture to ſay, that if the application of plane and ſpherical geometry nd trigonometry, to the rudiments of geography, navigation, gunnery, fortification, atural philoſophy, aſtronomy, &c. was firſt taught, then Euclid would become a leaſing concomitant to the gradual progreſs of youth. The confined notion which ie generality of the world conceive of the limits of mathematical knowledge, may leaſt be reckoned one of the ſecondary cauſes of this deep-rooted apathy, which

ſome

ſome of the firſt characters that ever graced Trinity College, were often heard to complain of.

To attempt in this eſſay, where I wiſh to be conciſe, to ſay any thing on the ſcience of Aſtronomy, would be derogatory to its ſublimity and uſefulneſs: I have, therefore, only to remark, what a ſhameful hiatus in a literary character muſt even a ſuperficial knowledge of this heavenly ſcience be, acquired by dry lectures, and demonſtrations for which the pupil is not prepared.

The myſtic beauties of *harmony* are in a great meaſure loſt to all but thoſe who poſſeſs ſufficient mathematical and philoſophical knowledge to analyſe the conſtructions of the piano-forte; organ; violin; guittar; monochord, &c. the proportion of the ſounding ſtrings, whether diatonic and of equal diameters, denſities, and tenſions, and the curve of the bridge of the piano-forte, and harpſichord, that of the conical hyperbola; or whether the ſtrings, as now the caſe is, be metallic, and of different diameters, denſities and tenſions, and conſequently the bridges, of other ſorts of curves.

Doctor Burney, in his hiſtory of muſic, ſays "all mathematical proofs, perhaps, are accidental coincidences, &c." It is to be wiſhed this opinion, tho' delivered with a modeſt diffidence which reflects honour on the doctor, may not deter thoſe who are deſirous to ſtudy the theory of muſic from ſo delightful a purſuit. The opinions of the ancient philoſophers and modern writers, on muſic, are decidedly againſt it. The ſeveral mathematical truths diſcovered in the ancient diatonic ſyſtem, are too well known to require a comment. It muſt be acknowledged that the ſeſquialteral propoſition of Archimedes, which may probably have given riſe to the doctor's opinion, is an *accidental coincidence*, viz. An equilateral cone circumſcribing a ſphere, a right cylinder circumſcribing the ſame ſphere; and the ſame ſphere continue the ſame proportion of the key note; its fifth and the fifth to this fifth. This propoſition put me on further pleaſant enquiries of this nature, which follow, and are likewiſe *accidental coincidences*. The cylinder—its inſcribed globe—parabolic ſpindle—parabolic conoid and cone, continue the proportion of C — G — B —. The octave to C, and G, in the next higher octave.

Thus, If the ſolidity of the cylinder be - -	1
That of the inſcribed ſphere will be - -	$\frac{2}{3}$
—— of the inſcribed parabolic ſpindle will be	$\frac{8}{15}$
—— of the inſcribed parabolic conoid will be	$\frac{1}{2}$
And that of the inſcribed cone will be -	$\frac{1}{3}$

And if the length of the muſical ſtring to ſound the pitch note or baſe C be - - -	1
Then will the ſtring to ſound G be - -	$\frac{2}{3}$
—— —— to ſound B be - -	$\frac{8}{15}$
—— —— to ſound the octave to C -	$\frac{1}{2}$
—— —— to ſound G in the next higher octave	$\frac{1}{3}$

The diſcovery made by Sir Iſaac Newton of the agreement of the intervals of the ſeven parent colours refracted by a priſm and ſeven notes in an octave, are admirable, tho' nor, perhaps, accidental coincidences of nature diſplayed in the analogy of the *effects* of the degrees of refrangibility of a ſolar ray, and *thoſe* of the vibrations of the muſical ſtrings in an octave.

I here beg leave to advert to aſſertions of the ingenious MENTOR, in the Anthologia Hibernica for July 1794, and am ſorry to ſay that he totally *miſunderſtands* when he ſays "whence if the ray A B be expreſſive of red, and performs two vibrations whilſt C D performs one, and the latter will appear of an orange colour, &c."

:c." (page 52). Again, "whence the seven primitives being octaves, when placed y each other, have a pleasing gradation," (page 55). If the seven primitive co-ours are even admitted to be octaves, they cannot have the gradation hinted at. 'or the intervals of octaves, whether ascending or descending, are all equal, in the ncient diatonic system, which is that under consideration; but in order to refute is opinion, I shall illustrate the following beautiful discovery of Newton. (See is Optics, page 111.) This incomparable mortal tells us, from the result of seve-al accurate experiments, that the interval of red is equal to

The difference of the intervals of the octave of the key note, and 7th minor.
——— of orange equal to the difference of the intervals of 6th major and 7th minor.
——— of the yellow equal to the difference of the intervals of the 5th and 6th major.
——— of green equal to the difference of the intervals of the 4th minor and 5th major.
——— of blue, equal to the difference of the intervals of 3d minor and 4th do.
——— of indigo, equal to the difference of the intervals of the tone major and 3d minor.
——— of violet equal to the difference of the intervals of the base C, or key, and tone major D.

ILLUSTRATION.

Suppose the length of a monochord; or of the string to sound the pitch note C f the ancient diatonic harpsichord, to be divided into 10,000 equal parts. Then ill the length of the octave to C, be - - 5000
That of the minor 7th or of $\frac{9}{16}$ - - 5625
——— of the 6th major, or of $\frac{3}{5}$ - - 6000
——— of the 5th, or of $\frac{2}{3}$ - - - $6666\frac{2}{3} = 6$
——— of 4th minor, or of $\frac{3}{4}$ - - 7500
——— of 3d minor, or of $\frac{5}{6}$ - - $8333\frac{1}{3} = 83$
——— of the tone major of $\frac{8}{9}$ - - $8888\frac{8}{9} = 8$
——— of the base C or unity - - 10,000

Therefore—5625 —5000 = 625, the breadth of the red interval.
6000 —5625 = 375, that of the orange.
$6666\frac{2}{3}$—6000 = $666\frac{2}{3}$, that of the yellow.
7500 —$6666\frac{2}{3}$ = $833\frac{1}{3}$, that of the green.
$8333\frac{1}{3}$—7500 = $833\frac{1}{3}$, that of blue.
$8888\frac{8}{9}$—$8333\frac{1}{3}$ = $555\frac{5}{9}$, that of indigo.
And 10,000 —$8888\frac{8}{9}$ = $1111\frac{1}{9}$, that of the violet.

Sum of the intervals 5000, the interval of an octave.

Therefore the seven primitive colours are comprehended in one octave, and consequently cannot be octaves when placed by each other, as it here appears that their tervals differ very much.

Should there still remain a doubt of Newton's meaning, the following method of finding

finding the ratios of the fines of refraction, I presume will fully clear up th matter.

$$\left.\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ 77 \\ \hline \text{difference} \quad 1 \end{array}\right\} \text{ See Newton's optics, p. 111.}$$

1——As 5000 : 1 :: 625 to $\frac{625}{5000}$, or $\frac{1}{8}$.
And 77 more $\frac{1}{8} = 77\frac{1}{8}$.
2——As 5000 : 1 :: 375 to $\frac{375}{5000}$, or $\frac{1}{13}$ nearly.
And $77\frac{1}{8}$ more $\frac{1}{13} = 77\frac{1}{5}$.
3——As 5000 : 1 :: $666\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2000}{15000}$, or $\frac{2}{15}$.
And $77\frac{1}{5}$ more $\frac{2}{15} = 77\frac{3}{7}$.
4——As 5000 : 1 :: $833\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2500}{15000}$, or $\frac{1}{6}$.
And $77\frac{1}{5}$ more $\frac{1}{6} = 77\frac{1}{2}$.
5——As 5000 : 1 :: $833\frac{1}{3}$ again to $\frac{1}{6}$.
And $77\frac{1}{2}$ more $\frac{1}{6} = 77\frac{2}{3}$.
6——As 5000 : 1 :: $555\frac{5}{9}$ to $\frac{5000}{45000}$, or $\frac{1}{9}$.
And $77\frac{2}{3}$ more $\frac{1}{9} = 77\frac{7}{9}$.
7——As 5000 : 1 :: 1111 $\frac{1}{9}$ to $\frac{10000}{45000}$, or $\frac{2}{9}$.
And $77\frac{7}{9}$ more $\frac{2}{9} = 78$.

These are exactly the numbers determined by Sir Isaac.

I shall conclude this discourse with the following remarks, which I flatter myself may be acceptable to such of your correspondents as have not read them before.

Doctor Smyth of Trinity College, Cambridge (see his preface to his Treatise Harmonics) "Having been asked more than once whether an ear for music be n cessary to understand harmonics: It may not be amiss to give this answer. A m sical ear is not necessary to understand the philosophy of musical sounds, no mo than the eye to understand that of colours: our late professor of mathematics w an instance of the latter case, and the twentieth proposition of this treatise affor us an instance of the former: for by the solution of that proposition a person of ear at all for music will soon learn to tune an organ, according to any proposed te perament of the scale, and to any desired degree of exactness, far beyond what t finest ear, unassisted by theory, can possibly arrive at. And the same person, if pleases, may also learn the reason of the practice." Monsieur Fontenelle, in l preface to the Memoirs of the Royal Academy at Paris, in the year 1699, "pe ple very readily call useless, what they do not understand. It is a sort of reveng and as mathematics and natural philosophy are known but by few, they are genera looked upon as useless; the reason of this is, because they are obscure, and n easily learned. A geometrical genius is not so confined to geometry but that may be capable of learning other sciences. A tract of morality, politics or cr ticism; and even a piece of oratory, supposing the author qualified otherwise for the performances, shall be the better for being composed by a geometrician."

Pope Clement XIV. (Ganganelli) Vol. I, Letter LIX—"Mathematics w enable you to think justly; without them there is a certain method wanting, whi is necessary to rectify our thoughts, to arrange our ideas, and determine our jud ments aright. It is easy to perceive in reading a book, even a moral one, wheth the author be a mathematician or not. I am seldom deceived in this observatio The famous French metaphysician would not have composed *The Enquiry aft Truth*; nor the famous Leibnitz his *Theodice*, if they had not been mathema cians. We perceive in their productions that geometrical order which brings th reasonings into small compass, while it gives them energy and method."

POETR

POETRY.

THE CAPTIVE;

INSCRIBED TO C. W. JOHNSON, Esq.

Author of a Pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the Case of confined Debtors."

AS fiercely drives the howling blaſt,
That rocks the dreary cell of care,
Where long, long years of grief has paſt
The ſon of ſadneſs and deſpair:

The ſullen ſound, like magic ſpell,
Bids ghoſts of joys departed riſe;
And all his inward thoughts rebel,
And all his ſoul in anguiſh dies.

Subdu'd by grief, of hopes bereft,
(And fierce his pangs whom hopes betray)
One ſigh, the only comfort left,
Tranſmits him to the realms of day.

Yet him he views with parting eye,
Whoſe breaſt his tedious ſorrows wrung;
And heard them a friendly ſigh,
And told them with a Tully's tongue.

* * * * *.

SONG

FROM THE PERSIAN.

By SIR WILLIAM JONES,

SWEET maid, if thou wouldſt charm my ſight,
And bid theſe arms thy neck infold;
That roſy cheek, that lily hand,
Would give thy poet more delight,
Than all Bocara's vaunted gold;
Than all the gems of Samarcand.

Boy, * let yon liquid ruby flow,
And bid thy penſive heart be glad.
Whate'er the frowning zealots ſay;
Tell them their Eden cannot ſhow,
A ſtream ſo clear as Rocknabad;
A bow'r ſo ſweet as Moſellay.

Oh! when theſe fair, perfidious maids,
Whoſe eyes our ſecret haunts infeſt,
Their dear deſtructive charms diſplay;
Each glance my tender breaſt invades,
And robs my wounded ſoul of reſt;
As Tartars ſeize their deſtined prey.

In vain with love our boſoms glow;
Can all our tears, can all our ſighs,
New luſtre to thoſe charms impart?
Can cheeks where living roſes blow;
Where nature ſpreads her richeſt dyes,
Require the borrow'd gloſs of art?

Speak not of fate—oh! change the theme,
And talk of odours, talk of wine,
Talk of the flow'rs that round us bloom:
'Tis all a cloud, 'tis all a dream;
To love and joy thy thoughts confine,
Nor hope to pierce the ſacred gloom.

Beauty has ſuch reſiſtleſs pow'r,
That even the chaſte Egyptian dame †,
Sigh'd for the blooming Hebrew boy:
For her how fatal was the hour,
When to the banks of Nilus came,
‡A youth ſo lovely and ſo coy!

But, ah! ſweet maid, my counſel hear;
(Youth ſhould attend when theſe adviſe,
Whom long experience renders ſage)
While muſic charms the raviſh'd ear,
While ſparkling cups delight our eyes;
Be gay, and ſcorn the frowns of age.

NOTES.

* A *melted ruby* is a common periphraſis for wine in Perſian poetry. See Hafez. Ode 22.

† Zeleikha, Potiphar's wife.

‡ Joſeph.

What cruel anſwer have I heard?
And yet, by heav'n, I love thee ſtill:
Can aught be cruel from thy lip?
Yet, ſay, how fell that bitter word,
From lips which ſtreams of ſweetneſs fill,
Which nought but drops of honey ſip?

Go, boldly forth, my ſimple lay,
Whoſe accents flow with artleſs eaſe,
Like orient pearls at random ſtrung;
Thy notes are ſweet, the damſels ſay,
But, oh, far ſweeter if they pleaſe,
The nymph for whom theſe notes were ſung!

FRIENDSHIP.

DISTILL'D amidſt the gloom of night,
Dark hangs the dew-drop on the thorn,
'Till notic'd by approaching light,
It glitters in the ſmile of morn.

Morn ſoon retires: her feeble pow'r
The ſun out-beams with genial day,
And gently in benignant hour,
Exhales the liquid pearl away.

Thus on affliction's ſable bed,
Deep ſorrows riſe, of ſaddeſt hue;
Condenſing round the mourner's head,
They bathe the cheek with chilly dew.

Though pity ſhows her dawn from heaven,
When kind ſhe points aſſiſtance near;
To Friendſhip's ſun alone 'tis given,
To ſooth and dry the mourner's tear.

SONG

For the Man of Feeling.

LIGHT be the earth on Billy's breaſt,
And green the ſod that wraps his grave;
Ye elves, the guardians of his reſt,
Around your fairy pinions wave.

Oh! had ye known his faith approv'd,
His angel face, his form divine,
No wonder if like me ye lov'd,
Or mourn'd him with a grief like mine.

A temple in my heart I bore,
Where love its pureſt things might ſay;
But, ah! they rudely, rudely tore
The temple and my heart away.

Where Billy ſleeps, I'll ſadly throw
The flow'rs that ſweeteſt ſcents diſcloſe;
And chide the winds that dare to blow,
And wake my Billy's ſoft repoſe.

Light be the earth on Billy's breaſt,
And green the ſod that wraps his grave;
Ye elves, the guardians of his reſt,
Around your fairy pinions wave.

* * * * *

ON SHAKESPEARE.

From the Sonnets and other Poems of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, A. M. late of Trinity College, Oxford.

O Sovereign maſter, who with lonely ſtate
Doſt reign as in ſome iſle's enchanted land
On whom ſoft airs and ſhadowy ſpirits wait,
Whilſt ſcenes of fairie riſe at thy command!
On thy wild ſhores forgetful could I lie,
And liſt, till earth diſſolv'd, to thy ſweet minſtrelſy.

Call'd by thy magic from the hoary deep,
Aerial forms ſhould in bright troops aſcend,
And then a wond'rous maſk before me ſweep;
Whilſt ſounds, *that the earth own'd not*, ſeem'd to blend
Their ſtealing melodies, that when their ſtrain
Ceas'd, *I ſhould weep, and would ſo dream again!*

The charm is wound, I ſee an aged form,
In white robes, on the winding ſea-ſhore ſtand,
O'er the careering ſurge he waves his wand:
Upon the black rock burſts the hidden ſtorm.
Now from bright op'ning clouds I hear a lay,
Come to theſe yellow ſtrands, fair ſtranger, * *come away.*

Saw ye paſs by the weird ſiſters pale †?
Mark'd ye the low'ring caſtle on the heath?
Hark! hark!—is the deed done, the deed of death?
The deed is done—hail, king of Scotland, hail!
I ſee no more—to many a fearful ſound,
The bloody cauldron ſinks, and all is dark around.

Pity! touch the trembling ſtrings,
A maid, a beauteous maniack, wildly ſings
" They laid him in the ground ſo cold ‡;
" Upon his breaſt the earth was thrown,
" High is heap'd the graſſy mould,
" *Oh! he is dead and gone.*
" The winds of the winter blow o'er his cold breaſt,
" But pleaſant ſhall be his reſt."

The ſong is ceas'd, ah! who, pale ſhade, art thou,
Sad raving to the rude tempeſtuous night?
Sure thou haſt had much wrong, ſo ſtern thy brow;
So piteous thou doſt tear thy treſſes white;

So

NOTES.

* Ferdinand. See *The Tempeſt.*
† See *Macbeth.* ‡ Ophelia. See *Hamlet.*

So wildly dost thou cry, *blow, bitter wind,*
Ye elements, I call not you *unkind* *.

Beneath the shade of nodding branches grey,
Mid rude romantick woods and glens forlorn,
The merry hunters wear the hours away;
Rings the deep forest to the joyous horn!
Joyous to all, but him †, who with sad look
Hangs idly musing o'er the brawling brook.

But mark the merry elves of fairy land!
In the cold moon's gleamy glance,
They with shadowy morrice dance:
Soft music dies along the desert sand:
Soon at peep of cold-ey'd day,
Soon the num'rous lights decay;
Merrily, now merrily,
After the dewy morn they fly.

Let rosy laughter now advance,
And wet with twinkling eye,
Where quaint pow'rs lurking lye;
Bright Fancy the queen of the revels shall dance,
And point to her frolicksome train,
And antic forms that flit unnumber'd o'er the plain.

O sovereign master! at whose sole command
We start with terror, or with pity weep,
O! where is now thy all-creating wand?
Buried ten thousand fathoms in the deep.
The staff is broke, the pow'rful spell is fled,
And never earthly guest shall in thy circle tread.

Doctor Darwin's Botanic Garden is a work no less eminent for its true poetic imagery, than its sublime and philosophic genius. The Editors of the Anthologia would willingly present their readers with an extract from that work, as they would always wish to be instrumental to the publication of merit; but amidst a multitude of equal beauties the imagination must wander without any settled choice, as choice in that case would be the result of prejudice. That they may at once gratify the admirers of literary elegance, and impress an idea of beauty without injuring it by abstract, they shall offer no apology for inserting the following verses, which are a just tribute to well-merited praise, and a perfect imitation of the poetical style of the author whom they are intended to celebrate.

TO

TO ERASMUS DARWIN,

On his work entitled Zoonomia, by Dewhurst Bilsborrow.

HAIL TO THE BARD, who sung from chaos hurl'd
How suns and planets form'd the whirling world:
How sphere on sphere earth's hidden strata bend,
And caves of rocks her central fires defend:
Where gems new-born their twinkling eyes unfold,
And young ores shoot in arborescent gold.
How the fair flow'r, by zephyr woo'd, unfurls
Its panting leaves, and waves its azure curls;
Or spreads in gay undress its lucid form
To meet the sun, and shuts it to the storm;
While in green veins impassioned eddies move,
And beauty kindles into life and love.
How the first embryo-fibre, sphere, or cube,
Lives in new forms,—a line,—a ring,—a tube;
Clos'd in the womb, with limbs unfinish'd laves,
Sips with rude mouth the salutary waves;
Seeks round its cell the sanguine streams that pass,
And drinks with crimson gills the vital gas;
Weaves with soft threads the blue meand'ring vein,
The heart's red concave, and the silver brain;
Leads the long nerve, expands th' impatient sense,
And clothes in silken skin the nascent ens.

Erewhile, emerging from its liquid bed,
It lifts in gelid air its nodding head;
The light's first dawn with trembling eye-lid hails,
With lungs untaught arrests the balmy gales;
Tries its new tongue in tones unknown, and hears
The strange vibrations with unpractic'd ears,
Seeks with spread hands the bosom's velvet orbs,
With closing lip the milky fount absorbs;
And, as compress'd the dulcet streams distill,
Drinks warmth and fragrance from the living rill;
Eyes with mute rapture ev'ry waving line,
Prints with adoring kiss the Paphian shrine,
And learns, ere long, the perfect form confest,
Ideal beauty from its mother's breast.

Now in strong lines with bolder tints design'd,
You sketch ideas, and pourtray the mind,
Teach how fine atoms of impinging light
To ceaseless change the visual sense unite;
While the bright lens collects the rays that swerve,
And bends their focus on the moving nerve.
How thoughts to thoughts are link'd with viewless chains,
Tribes leading tribes, and trains pursuing trains;
With shadowy trident how volition guides,
Surge after surge, his intellectual tides;
Or, queen of sleep, imagination roves,
With frantic sorrows, or delirious loves.

Go

NOTES.

* See *Lear.*
† Jaques: As you like it.
‡ See *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

Go on, O friend, explore with eagle eye,
Where wrapt in night retiring cauſes lie,
Trace their ſlight bands, their ſecret haunts betray,
And give new wonders to the beam of day,
'Till link by link with ſtep aſpiring trod,
You climb from nature to the throne of God.
—— So ſaw the patriarch, with admiring eyes,
From earth to heav'n a golden ladder riſe:
Involv'd in clouds, the myſtic ſcale aſcends,
And brutes and angels crowd the diſtant ends.

GRANUWEAL.

An old Song.

I.

A COURTIER call'd Dorſet, from Parkgate did ſail,
In his majeſty's Yacht, for to court Granuweal;
With great entertainment he thought to prevail,
And riſle the charms of Granuweal.

CHORUS.

Sing Budderoo, Didderoo, Granuweal,
The Fox in the Trap we have caught by the tail,
Come fill up your bowls and to drink never fail,
Sing ſucceſs to the ſons of brave Granuweal.

II.

Says the courtier to Granu, if you will be true,
I will bring you to London, and do for you too;
Where you ſhall have pleaſure that never will fail,
I'll laurel your Shamrock, ſweet Granuweal.
Chorus.

III.

Says Granu to Dorſet, if that I would do,
Bring my fortune to London, my children would rue;
We would be like Highlanders eating of keal,
And curſing the union, ſays Granuweal.
Chorus.

IV.

Says Granu, I always was true to my king;
When in war, I ſupply'd him with money and men.
Our love to king George, with our blood we did ſeal,
At Dettingen battle, ſays Granuweal.
Chorus.

V.

Says Granu, I always ſtill lov'd to be free;
No foe ſhall invade me in my liberty.
While I've Limerick, Derry, and the fort of Kinſale,
I'll love and not marry, ſays Granuweal.
Chorus.

VI.

Says Granu, you ſee there's a large ſtone put in,
To the heart of the church, by the leave of the king.
The works of this ſtone ſhall be weigh'd in a ſcale,
With balance of juſtice, ſays Granuweal.
Chorus.

VII.

I hope our brave Hartington, likewiſe Kildare,
Our trade and our commerce once more will repair,
Our lives we will venture with greateſt aſſail,
Againſt French and Spaniards, ſays Granuweal.
Chorus.

VIII.

Now, my dear boys, we've got ſhut of thoſe bugs,
I charge you, my children, lie cloſe in your rugs,
They'll hide like a ſnake, but will bite I'll be bail,
I'll give them ſhillelagh, ſays Granuweal.
Chorus—Sing Budderoo, &c.

A HYMN TO NARAYENA,

BY SIR WILLIAM JONES.

Taken from the Aſiatick Miſcellany, printed at Calcutta, 1785.

THE ARGUMENT.

A COMPLETE introduction to the following ode would be no leſs than a full comment on the Vayds and Purans of the Hindus, the remains of Egyptian and Perſian theology, and the tenets of the Ionic and Italic ſchools, but this is not the place for ſo vaſt a diſcuſſion. It will be ſufficient here to premiſe, that the inextricable difficulties attending the vulgar notion of material ſubſtances, induced many of the wiſeſt among the ancients, and ſome of the moſt enlightened among the moderns, to believe, that the whole creation was rather an energy than a work, by which the infinite being who is preſent at all times, in all places, exhibits to the minds of his creatures a ſet of perceptions, like a wonderful picture, or piece of muſic, always varied; yet always uniform; ſo that all bodies and their qualities exiſt, indeed, to every wiſe and uſeful purpoſe, but exiſt only as far as they are perceived; a theory no leſs pious than ſublime, and as different from any principle of atheiſm, as the brighteſt ſunſhine differs from the blackeſt midnight. This illuſive operation of the deity, the Hindu philoſophers call Maya, or deception, and the word occurs in this ſenſe more than once in the commentary on the *Rig Vayd*, by the great Vaſiſhtha, of which Mr. Halhed has given us an admirable ſpecimen.

The firſt ſtanza of the hymn repreſents the ſublimeſt

imeſt attributes of the divine being; and the
e forms in which they moſt clearly appear
is, power, wiſdom, and goodneſs, or, in the
uage of Orpheus and his diſciples, love;
ſecond compriſes the Indian and Egyptian
rine of the divine eſſence and archetypal
s, for a diſtinct account of which the reader
t be referred to a noble deſcription, the
1 book of Plato's republic; and the fine
anation of that paſſage in an elegant diſ-
ſe by the author of Cyrus, from whoſe
ed work a hint has been borrowed for the
luſion of this piece. The third and fourth
taken from the inſtitutes of MENU, and
eighteenth *Puran* of the VYASA, entitled
Bhagawat, part of which has been tranſ-
into *Perſian*, not without elegance, but
r too paraphraſtically. From *Brehma*, or the
being, in the neuter gender, is formed
na, in the maſculine, and the ſecond word
plied to the creative power of the divi-

ne ſpirit of God, called Narayena, or mov-
on the water, has a multiplicity of other
ets in *Sanſcrit*, the principal of which are
luced, expreſsly, or by alluſion, in the
ſtanza; and two of them contain the
s of the evil beings who are feigned to
ſprung from the ears of Viſhnu; for thus
vine ſpirit is entitled, when conſidered as
preſerving power; the ſixth aſcribes the
otion of ſecondary qualities by our ſenſes
immediate influence of Maya; and the
h imputes to her operation the primary
ies of extenſion and ſolidity.

THE HYMN.

RIT of ſpirits, who, through ev'ry part
Of ſpace expanded, and of endleſs time,
ond the ſtretch of lab'ring thought ſublime,
'ſt uproar into beauteous order ſtatt,
efore heav'n was, thou art:
heres beneath us roll'd, or ſpheres above,
earth in firmamental ether hung,
u ſat'ſt alone; 'till, through thy myſtic
love,
ngs unexiſting to exiſtence ſprung,
nd grateful deſcant ſung.

irſt impell'd thee to exert thy might?
lneſs unlimited! what glorious light
pow'r directed? wiſdom without bound.
t prov'd it firſt? oh! guide my fancy
right:
1! raiſe from cumb'rous ground
y ſoul in rapture drown'd,
fearleſs it may ſoar on wings of fire;
hou, who only know'ſt, thou only can'ſt
inſpire.

n eternal ſolitary ſhade,
mpenetrable gloom of light intenſe,
rvious, inacceſſible, immenſe,
pirits were infus'd or forms diſplay'd,
hma his own mind ſurvey'd,

As mortal eyes (thus finite we compare
With infinite) in ſmootheſt mirrours gaze:
Swift at his look, a ſhape ſupremely fair
Leap'd into being with a boundleſs blaze,
That fifty ſuns might daze.

Primeval, Maya was the goddeſs nam'd,
Who to her fire, with love divine inflam'd,
A caſket gave with rich ideas fill'd,
From which this gorgeous univerſe he fram'd;
For, when th' almighty will'd
Unnumber'd worlds to build,
From unity diverſify'd he ſprang,
While gay creation laugh'd, and procreant nature rang.

Firſt an all-potent, all-pervading ſound,
Bade flow the waters—and the waters flow'd,
Exulting in their meaſureleſs abode,
Diffuſive, multitudinous, profound,
Above, beneath, around:
Then o'er the vaſt expanſe primordial wind
Breath'd gently, 'till a lucid bubble roſe,
Which grew in perfect ſhape an egg refin'd;
Created ſubſtance no ſuch luſtre ſhews,
Earth no ſuch beauty knows.

Above the warring waves it danc'd elate,
'Till from its burſting ſhell with lovely ſtate
A form cerulean flutter'd o'er the deep,
Brighteſt of beings, greateſt of the great;
Who, not as mortals ſteep
Their eyes in dewy ſleep,
But heav'nly penſive as the Loto's lay,
That bloſſom'd at his touch, and ſhed a golden ray.

Hail, primal bloſſom, hail, empyreal gem!
Kemel, or Pedma, or whate'er high name
Delight thee, ſay what four-form'd godhead came,
With graceful ſtole and beamy diadem,
Forth from thy verdant ſtem?
Full-gifted Brehma! rapt in ſolemn thought
He ſtood, and round his eyes fire-darting threw:
But whilſt his viewleſs origin he ſought,
One plain he ſaw of living waters blue,
Their ſpring nor ſaw nor knew.

Then in his parent ſtalk again retir'd,
With reſtleſs pain for ages he enquir'd
What were his pow'rs, by whom and why conferr'd
With doubts perplex'd, with keen impatience fir'd
He roſe, and riſing heard
Th' unknown all-knowing word,
"Brehma, no more in vain reſearch perſiſt:
My veil thou can'ſt not move,—Go, bid all worlds exiſt."

Hail, ſelf-exiſtent, in celeſtial ſpeech
Narayen, from thy wat'ry cradle nam'd;
Or Venamaly may I ſing unblam'd,
With flow'ry braids, that to thy ſandals reach,
Whoſe beauties, who can teach?

Or

Or high Peitamber clad in yellow robes
Than ſun-beams brighter in meridian glow,
That weave their heav'n-ſpun light o'er circling globes?
Unwearied, lotos-eyed, with dreadful bow
Dire evil's conſtant foe!

Great Pedmanabha, o'er thy cheriſh'd world
The pointed Checra, by thy fingers whirl'd,
Fierce Kytabh ſhall deſtroy and Medhu grim
To black deſpair and deep deſtruction hurl'd.
Such views my ſenſes dim,
My eyes in darkneſs ſwim;
What eyes can bear thy blaze, what utt'rance tell
Thy deeds with ſilver trump, or many wreathed-ſhell?

Omniſcient ſpirit! whoſe all-ruling pow'r
Bids from each ſenſe bright emanations beam;
Glows in the rainbow, ſparkles in the ſtream,
Smiles in the bud, and gliſtens in the flow'r
That crowns each vernal bow'r;
Sighs in the gale, and warbles in the throat
Of ev'ry bird that hails the bloomy ſpring,
Or tells his love in many a liquid note,
Whilſt envious artiſts touch the rival ſtring,
'Till rocks and foreſts ring;

Breathes in rich fragrance from the ſandal grove,
Or where the precious muſk-deer playful rove;
In dulcet juice from cluſtring fruit diſtills,
And burns ſalubrious in the taſteful clove;
Soft banks, and verd'rous hills
Thy preſent influence fills:
In air, in floods, in caverns, woods and plains;
Thy will inſpirits all, thy ſov'reign Maya reigns.

Blue cryſtal vault and elemental fires,
That in th' ethereal fluid blaze and breathe;
Thou, toſſing main, whoſe ſnaky branches wreathe
This penſive orb with intereſting gyres;
Mountains, whoſe radiant ſpires
Preſumptuous rear their ſummits to the ſkies,
And blend their em'rald hue with ſapphire light,
Smooth meads and lawns, that glow with varying dyes
Of dew-beſpangled leaves and bloſſoms bright,
Hence! vaniſh from my ſight.

Deluſive pictures! unſubſtantial ſhews!
My ſoul abſorb'd one only being knows,
Of all perceptions one abundant ſource,
Whence ev'ry object ev'ry moment flows:
Suns hence derive their force,
Hence planets learn their courſe;
But ſuns and fading worlds I view no more;
God only I perceive, God only I adore.

HYMN TO THE GENIUS OF ODOUR

By Bocarez the Arabian Poet.

TRANSLATED BY SIR WILLIAM JONES

WHAT muſky grove can now confine
Thy burniſh'd treſſes' ſilver twine?
While breathing beauty fills the vale,
And Mirza's kiſſes greet the gale;
Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs! ſhe ſhall tear
Freſh ſpices from thy hanging hair;
Her ruby lip the odour breathes
Of Laros choiceſt Caſſia wreathes.

Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs! hither blow,
Mix with my goblets' purple glow,
So ſhall the liquid breezes bear
To Raſab's tomb, a lover's care;
Thy ſcented hands the garland bind,
To deck Somara's ſilken wind,
Which dares to reſt on Mirza's cheek,
When firſt its morning bluſhes break.

But do not touch thoſe piercing eyes,
Whence unrelenting light'ning flies;
For, ah! 'midſt thoſe deſtructive fires
The bird of Araby expires;
Amidſt thoſe flames again revives,
And, lo! a new-born phœnix lives,
To ſeek thy bleſt ſalubrious throne,
And paſs a rap'trous age alone.

Soft pow'r of ſweetneſs! Mirza's breaſt
Shall bring thy balmy pinion reſt:
Not always ſhall it flutt'ring go,
But ſtop when love's young lilies blow.
Yield to deſire; oh, quit reſtraint,
In life's delicious Eden faint,
While Aloey fans the gales employ,
And odours brighten nature's joy.

Bliſs to the wild unconquer'd bands,
Who dwell on Arab's deſart ſands;
Who nobly ſeize, in gallant train,
Baſſora's merchants on the plain;
May loaded camels ſwell their ſtore,
And ſparkling gems, and valu'd ore!
For wealth Bocarez ne'er ſhall rove,
The plunder that he ſeeks is—love.

Fair Silma walks the citron brake,
When tuneful nightingales awake;
She moves a roſe in all her charms,
To win the warblers to her arms;
They come amidſt her locks to hide,
Or ſeek her beauty's central pride;
They taſte her fragrant breath which pours
An ambry's fountain's liquid ſtores.

Rich Ethiop myrrh Taloza bears,
And fondly ſcents the roving airs,
Which bow in homage to the beam
That yonder vi'let-tinctur'd ſtream

als from the moon, as ſlow ſhe glides
r pearly bark acroſs the tides,
hich fill the blue expanſe of heav'n,
many a ſhining current driv'n.

Taloza's ſmiles are all deceit,
d Sehna ſhews fictitious heat;
t Mirza is thy full-veil'd bride,
tana dear! and Odour's pride;
ene'er ſhe comes the grove to tread,
e bluſhing Loria lifts its head,
e Milbo's gauzy leaves unfold,
d fragrant Ancoy drops its gold.

oft pow'r of ſweetneſs! tell my fair
e fierce conſuming flame I bear
hrates' waves could ne'er controul,
h all its full impetuous roll.
hful in love is ſtill my boaſt,
love of humankind the moſt,
wiſh an Houri's kiſs to try,
e but on the hope to die.

ODE TO THE LAKE OF GENEVA,

By W. PARSONS, Esq. F.R.S.

ROM Alpine heights, where clad in ſnow,
Mont Blanc uprears his monarch brow,
ere chamois on the ridgy rock
hunter's daring efforts mock,
graſp each bare dry crag who ſtrains,
opes in full deſpair his veins;

om where in indolence ſupine,
ſluggiſh Valaiſans recline,
re, as I trod the marſhy plain,
ying ſaw the liſtleſs ſwain,
by the goitre's tumid load,
ce lift his hand to point the road;

o thee return'd, enchanting lake!
thy pure wave my thirſt I ſlake,
wave whoſe chryſtal pride diſdains
furious Rhine's polluting ſtains,
all his turbid ſtream refines
like thyſelf ſerene it ſhines.

o ſoon, as men, reform'd in vain,
vice, and grow corrupt again,
as before, he rolls allied,
ſallow Arve's contagious tide;

NOTE.

t is a fact mentioned by many travellers, erified by the author's own enquiries, that hamois hunters in the hot ſeaſon, when ding duſt makes the points of the rocks to hold by, are ſometimes obliged, after er moiſture fails, to wound themſelves, oiſten them with their blood!

Mourns he forſook thy chaſter bed,
And hides in earth his conſcious head.

On ſcenes of dread I gaze no more,
Nor hear the tumbling glaciers roar,
Thy mild expanſe of ſapphire hue
Shall now no more delight my view,
Thy gentle tide's ſoft murmurs cheer
With ſoothing melody my ear.

Fair queen of lakes, neglected long,
Unhonour'd in Auſonian ſong,
Yet not the wave that Dian loves
O'erhung by Nemi's nodding groves,
Nor bright Blanduſia rais'd ſo high,
In Flaccus' ſtrains, with thee can vye.

And while I caſt my eyes around,
They yet ſhall ſtray o'er claſſic ground,
For here Rouſſeau's expreſſive pow'r
Commands the viſionary hour;
The well-mark'd ſcenes his tale renew,
And fancy fondly thinks it true.

My glowing thought attempts to trace
Each charms that dwelt on Julia's face,
Views the frail damſel's alter'd will,
The matron's chaſte devoirs fulfill;
T'was here with frantic ſorrow wild,
She leap'd to ſave her ſinking child.

If Chablais cliffs attract my eye,
The ſuff'ring peaſants claim a ſigh,
Who leave untill'd the fertile ſoil,
Envying their happier neighbour's toil,
So wond'rous ſtrong the marks appear
Of ſlav'ry there and freedom here.

O freedom, at thine honour'd name
I kindle with congenial flame,
For not to Albion's ſcenes alone
Her ſons can wiſh thy bleſſings known;
More rapt'rous far were their delight
Could all partake the common right.

TRANSLATION FROM PETRARCH.

"*Ne la ſtagion che'l ciel rapido inchina.*"

(BY THE SAME.)

AT the ſoft hour of twilight gray,
When fades the landſcape on our eyes,
And light's pure beam is borne away
Elſewhere to glad th' expecting ſkies:
The female pilgrim worn with age,
Who treads alone the dark'ning waſte,
Double her ſteps with anxious haſte,
'Till finiſh'd is her daily ſtage;
And wearied then, in peace reclin'd,
Refreſhing ſlumbers are beſtow'd,
That chace from her oblivious mind
The horrours of the doubtful road,

But

But ſtill new griefs the day-ſtar brings to me,
And with increaſe of woe his parting ray I ſee.

When rolls the ſun his flaming wheel
To yield to night's returning reign,
And the vaſt ſhadows length'ning ſteal
From loftieſt mountains o'er the plain;
The lab'rer takes his ruſtic arms,
And, with rude ſhouts or ſimple ſong,
Winding the various path along,
Far from his breaſt all ſorrow charms;
'Till on his board coarſe viands ſpread,
Like thoſe primœval acorns lie
Which mortals honour though they fly,
And joy appears, and care is fled:
Yet joy no more my ſuff'ring boſom knows
Nor can the roving planets bring me ſhort repoſe.

The ſhepherd, when yon orb of day
Sinks like a bird into his neſt,
And eaſtern ſkies, in dark array,
Make contraſt with the crimſon weſt,
Leaving the mead, the green, the brook,
Homeward his way contented holds,
Drives ſlowly to the ev'ning folds
His drowſy flock with guiding crook,
And far from noiſe reclines ſecure
In cave or hut with branches wove;
Thou, cruel love, doſt then allure
Still more my wakeful ſteps to rove,
Purſuing her, who, like the timid hare,
Stops but again to fly, and marks my reſtleſs care.

To ſome calm port by tempeſts blown,
The ſailor ſweet repoſe hath found,
On the hard deck his limbs are thrown,
And rugged garments wrap him round:
Tho' Phœbus ſeeks the diſtant main
Beyond th' Herculean columns tall,
And night's kind mantle covers all,
While men and beaſts forget their pain;
My ſorrows ſtill encreaſing flow,
And each ſucceeding day is paſt
In ſad exceſs of bitter woe,
As vain and fruitleſs as the laſt,
I ten long years have meaſur'd thus in grief,
Unknowing where to ſeek, or how to hope relief.

Since ſome ſmall ſolace thence I find,
Still let me pour the mournful ſtrain;
Lo! where the looſen'd oxen wind
From furrow'd hills wide o'er the plain;
Yet ceaſe not thoſe heart-rending ſighs,
My heavier yoke is ne'er remov'd;
No reſpite has this boſom prov'd
But day and night my tears ariſe!
Ah! me, ill-fated was the hour
When firſt I ſaw her matchleſs grace;
Nor time, nor art can now have pow'r
The ſtrong impreſſion to efface,
'Till ſeiz'd by death this anxious life is o'er,
Nor am I well aſſur'd I then ſhall live no more!

My ſong, if any aſk thee, tell
Where now retir'd I chooſe to dwell;
In the clos'd vale where Serga ſprings,
While love alone approaches nigh,
Who to my thought her image brings
For whom all human ſteps I fly.

VERSES WRITTEN IN JAMAICA,

IN THE DOG-DAYS.

(TO A FRIEND.)

O'ER fertile vales and mountains green
You bid my wand'ring eyes to ſtray,
And tell me each ſurrounding ſcene
Affords a ſubject for my lay.

"Go, ſing yon pure meand'ring ſtream
"That thro' luxuriant valleys roves;
"That now returns the noontide beam,
"Now hides within the fragrant groves.

"Did e'er your boaſted native Tweed
"In ſuch romantic windings play?
"Or found he e'er ſo fair a mead
"Thro' which to ſport his wanton way?

"Bleak, bare and barren Cheviot lours;
"Chill is the wind, and keen the froſt,
"But theſe more lofty hills of ours
"Eternal vegetation boaſt.

My eye, 'tis true, this moment views
The richeſt ſcenes e'er poets ſung;
Yet unpropitious is the muſe,
My heart unſtrung, my harp unſtrung.

Say, what avails the ſcented grove?
Or what the verdure of the vale?
Amidſt theſe beauties can we rove?
Or can we half their ſweets inhale?

Or what avails the mountain's pride
That thus attracts the longing eye?
We cannot climb its beauteous ſide
To taſte the diſtant charms we ſpy.

A burning ſun, a ſultry air,
Our nerves in liſtleſs languor bind,
Each active principle impair,
And ev'ry function of the mind.

In temp'rate climates reign the nine,
Where healthful bards may widely ſtroll;
There paſſion breathes in ev'ry line,
And fancy kindles all the ſoul:

But underneath this glowing ſky,
Our firſt felicity is EASE;
Give *me* in indolence to lye,
Be you the poet if you pleaſe.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANKFORT.

September 6.

OR the completion of the army of the empire, the Duke of Saxe Teſchen, has cononded with the Biſhop of Spires, who ſays country is ruined already, and that he can iſh no contingency to the army.

MAESTRICHT.

September 12.

very thing is in motion. The Auſtrians, to number of 14,000, have advanced nearer town—and are encamped under the cannon he fortreſs.—Gen. Beaulieu's head quarters here. It is reported that the French mean nake a general attack on the Auſtrian ar-

B E R L I N.

September 13.

he Gazette of our city of this day contains ollowing advice from the head quarters of Pruſſian army, before Warſaw, of the 6th of ember:

At the very time when the Pruſſian army e Warſaw, by indefatigable exertions, and cularly by the advantages gained on the and 28th of laſt month, had driven back nemy to their laſt redoubts before the city, hereby facilitated the means of getting poſn of Warſaw itſelf, the focus of the revonary ſpirit which has manifeſted itſelf in nd, a violent inſurrection of evil-minded diſaffected perſons, under the pretext of li-, broke out on a ſudden in South Pruſſia, ſuch unexpected force and rapidity, that greateſt part of the lower nobility, at the gation of ſome of their chiefs, roſe at the

ſame time, and drew by compulſion into their party their vaſſals, who found themſelves happy under the ſceptre of a good and wiſe King, who had delivered them from their former yoke. Theſe men, provided with arms of all kinds, and even with cannon, aſſembled, threatened thoſe who would not join them with the gibbets that every where were erected, plundered ſeveral towns, robbed the royal cheſts, hanged the King's ſervants, ſeized ſome military commanders, burned a flour magazine, and ſeveral villages on the borders of Sileſia, ſtopped the ſupplies of forage deſtined for the army, committed depredations on all the high roads, and ſtopped the communication of the poſts; although they were vigorouſly oppoſed in ſeveral places, they nevertheleſs ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of eleven veſſels laden with warlike ammunition, which were coming from Graudentz by the Weixel.

"From this concurrence of circumſtances, all South Pruſſia, and the borders of Sileſia, being in danger of falling into the poſſeſſion of the inſurgents, and as by the loſs of the ammunition which, owing to the diſtance of the magazines, could not be replaced, the fire on the works of the enemy could not be kept up with the neceſſary vigour, the King has reſolved for the preſent to ſuſpend the ſiege of Warſaw, and to march with his army on the 6th to Raſczin, in order to take an advantageous poſition, and be enabled to adopt ſuch vigorous meaſures as circumſtances may require for quelling this inſurrection in the heart of South Pruſſia, and to puniſh, in the ſevereſt manner, its promoters and adherents. The Ruſſian corps under Lieutenant General Van Ferſen has taken a poſition near Piaczeſna."

S P A I N.

Madrid, Auguſt 20.

In the provinces of Burgos and Biſcay, all perſons capable of bearing arms, without diſ-

tinction of rank, are in a ſtate of requiſition for the defence of this kingdom. By a royal edict, all Spaniſh ſubjects have been enjoined to ſerve by ſea or land; certain privileges are to be granted to thoſe who ſhall voluntarily enter the ſea ſervice.

A tax is to be laid on all perſons holding offices under government of ſo much per cent. on the produce of their employments.

On the 12th inſt. an Engliſh convoy of 33 merchant ſhips, and eight ſhips of war coming from Corſica, and bound to Gibraltar, and thence further Northward, paſſed by Malaga. Among theſe ſhips there was one ſhip of the line and two frigates under French Royal colours.

A LIST OF VESSELS TAKEN BY THE FRENCH.

The following Captures were reported to the Convention, in the ſitting of September.

BROUGHT INTO L'ORIENT.

A veſſel laden with flax, bound for Portugal, taken by the Reſolute frigate.

An Engliſh ſhip, 250 tons, bound for Africa, taken by the frigate Fraternité.

An Engliſh brig, 100 tons, laden with brandy and wine, taken by the frigate Surveillante.

An Engliſh brig, 180 tons, laden with oil of olives, taken by the frigate Surveillante.

An Engliſh ſhip, 150 tons, for Spain, laden with pitch and tar, taken by the frigate Courier.

BROUGHT INTO BREST.

An Engliſh ſhip 180 tons, laden with ſugar, cotton and rum, taken by the Dryad.

An Engliſh ſhip, 180 tons, laden with charcoal, copper, ſkins, taken by the Agricola.

An Engliſh brig, 180 tons, laden with cables, cloth, candles, &c. taken by the Trois Couleurs.

An Engliſh brig, 100 tons, for Portugal, laden with hemp, taken by the Trois Couleurs

An Engliſh brig, 95 tons, for Barcelona, laden with corn, taken by the Trois Couleurs.

An Engliſh brig, 150 tons, for Portugal, laden with iron and timber, taken by the Trois Couleurs.

BROUGHT INTO ROCHFORT.

An Engliſh ſhip, 400 tons, laden with tobacco, taken by the Concorde.

An Engliſh brig, 78 tons, laden with dried ſalmon, white iron, &c. taken by L'Eveillé.

BROUGHT INTO PORT MALO.

An Engliſh ſhip, 100 tons, laden with corn and flour, taken by the Surpriſe.

REVOLUTIONARY TRIBUNAL.

September 11.

The trial of the forty-two accomplices of Robeſpierre having commenced, after the official defenders had been heard in their favour, and Real had in particular laboured to acquit Lemonier, a vinegar-merchant, under pretext of mental derangement, the Preſident ſummed up, and the Jury retired, in order to deliberate: on their return, they brought the following judgment:

I. It appears evident, that there exiſted in the night between the 9th and 10th Thermidor, in the boſom of the Council General of the Commune of Paris, compoſed of Municipal Officers and Notables, a conſpiracy tending to ſhield from the ſword of the law the traitors, Robeſpierre, ſen. and jun. Couthon, St. Juſt, Lebus, and other conſpirators, to diſſolve the National Convention, to re-eſtabliſh Deſpotiſm and Royalty, &c.

II. That Dijon, Lemmonier, Chequoſt, Marigny, Chevalier, Cuerin, Phillidor, Poiret, Domigne, Goats, Ardon, Poutain Leroux, Pellas, Queudane, Gobelet, Deurot, Hemiot, Deſhureau Vauoque, Tugot, Maſſon, Conſtant, Journet, Oger, Mancio, Perlac, Martin, Goi, Laine, Compere, Heymeun, Tricadeau, Duremi, Renaud Chevaſſu, Richard, Delaterre, A. Samſon, Ponſard, Jallot, and P. C. Samſon, are convicted of having united themſelves to the Council General of the Commune, of having taken a certain oath, and having ſigned certain papers entitled "A liſt of the different conſtituted authorities who have taken the oath."

III. That Lemmonier knowingly participated in theſe crimes, and with an expreſs intention of ſupporting the rebellious municipality and with counter-revolutionary intentions.

IV. That the reſt of the accuſed are not convicted of knowingly participating in the counter-revolutionary plot.

The Tribunal accordingly condemns Lemmonier to ſuffer death, and liberates the reſt of the priſoners.

The Preſident then addreſſed the priſoners as follows:

"CITIZENS,

"You are accuſed of having conſpired againſt your country; the ſword of the law was ſuſpended over your heads; the jury has found you innocent; the Tribunal reſtores you to liberty. Conſecrate the firſt moment of your freedom to your families, and the reſt of your life to the nation."

No ſooner was this ſentence rendered public, than all the audience, who felt much for the fate of thoſe men, all of whom had proteſted againſt the oath they had taken, and many had appeared in arms for the Convention, roſe up as with one accord, and rent the air with acclamations of *Vive la Republique!*

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, SEPT. 9.

The inſurrection in South Pruſſia, and the confederations it has given riſe to, have forced his Pruſſian Majeſty to ſend a conſiderable force to thoſe quarters, under the command of Major Szeckuly, in order to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures,

measures, for quelling the insurrection in its infancy.

Prince Repnin has written to the King, that the state of things in Lithuania did not permit him to abandon those quarters, and march with his army towards Warsaw.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 23d regiment in the WEST-INDIES.

"We have buried Lieutenant Colonel Lyaght,—Captain Shaw, Enfigns Bowen and Stuart, Surgeon Gaynor, and his mate, Adamson. Since I have begun to write, Lieutenant and Adjutant Lindsay died, 11 officers of the 23d regiment died also, among whom are poor Seagrave, Strickland, and M'Causland; there is scarce a day that there are not 7 or 8 officers buried, and the men are dying as fast as possible.

"The mortality is so great at Port-au-Prince that no one will now venture thither; upwards of 24 officers and 700 brave soldiers have fallen victims to the malady."

The above letter mentions the death of doctor Forde, one of the most eminent physicians of the island.

The mortality amongst the British troops in the West Indies is great beyond all conception. By letters, received this day from that quarter, we learn—that out of seventeen officers assembled on a general Court Martial, at Martinico, to try Sir Charles Gordon, nine of the number died before they could finish the trial, which obliged the Court to be dissolved —The victims to the contagion are so numerous, that there are scarcely men enough to bury the dead, and they are covered so thinly with the earth, that the sentinels are known to have dropped dead on their posts they have been so overcome with the putrid effluvia.

At St. Domingo, no less than 34 officers died in the month of July last.

The camp at Brighton is in a very sickly situation, which is attributed to the site on which they are encamped. The late heavy rains have impregnated the clayey soil where they are situated—and a great number of officers and men are now ill, supposed from the damp on the ground. The Rutland militia, being nearest the sea, is most exposed to illness, and has, we understand, eleven officers and a great number of men ill.

The horses which have been lately purchased for the camp die daily, owing to their being kept in the open air, after being used to the stable.

The camps, it is said,—are not to be broke up till after the meeting of the Parliament—and some mention has been made of hutting the troops.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM,—*Sep.* 20.

A malignant or jail fever reigns in this town, and the ague rages more than usually all over the country We are, besides the Dutch, two British, and one Hessian regiment. Our old Governor has resigned, and General Van Der Duin, brother to the officer who defended Sluys so gallantly, is preparing for a noble defence. Hulst, Axel, Saas de Gand, and Philippine will not be evacuated till the last extremity. No engagement has taken place near Maestricht.

The 20,000 French employed in the blockade of Valenciennes, Condé, &c are now between Antwerp and Mechlin, and are to march towards Maestricht. They seem to have given up the project of besieging Breda. The French made a new requisition three days back at Antwerp, of 50,000 florins, and yesterday of 300 horses, probably for their artillery; and at Brussels 900 men, I suppose to work either at the citadel of Antwerp, which they are fortifying, or at the future siege of Maestricht.—No credit is due to the idle report of the French evacuating the Low Countries; they must be forced, and that by more than one battle. They have 4000 men encamped about twelve miles hence. Yesterday morning a reconnoitring party from this place pursued them to their very camp, and killed one of their officers.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 2.

The Dutch Mails are arrived, and have brought us the following important information.

HERVE,

September 20.

A violent cannonading was heard yesterday from the side of Maestricht; severe engagements have taken place before Montenarken, and near Evenne, of which no details have yet been received. Batteries have been raised on the heights of Richelle, near Viset. The French, from the citadel of Liege, on the 14th, were seen to send off a baloon into the air, in order to reconnoitre the position of the Austrians. Next day they advanced in great numbers towards the river Ourte, and forced the Austrians to cross that river.

P. S. From the head-quarters of Fouron we have just received an account of a defeat sustained on the 19th, by the Austrian troops under General La Tour, near Sprimont and Louvegue, and that the French had crossed the Ourte and Meuse. Head-quarters will be transferred to Aix-la-Chapelle.

ALDENHOVEN,

September 23.

General La Tour most probably quitted Aix-la-Chapelle, last night, and marched to Eschweiler;

weiler; and Aix-la-Chapelle, in conſequence, muſt now be in the hands of the French; the latter have written to the inhabitants of Bourſheid, a ſmall town near Aix-la-Chapelle, not to emigrate, nor to carry off their goods. The French are conſtantly at the heels of the Auſtrians.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE,

September, 22.

It is unfortunately but too true, that the Auſtrians have experienced a defeat on the River Ourte. There is conſtantly paſſing here, baggage coming from the country of Limbourg. The whole of the left wing of the Auſtrian army has been cut to pieces.

General La Tour arrived on the 18th at ſeven in the evening at Herve, and at ten the Camp from the Chartreuſe Convent at Liege began moving, and the troops encamped near Herve.

On the 19th, this army eſtabliſhed themſelves between Herve and Battice; but in the night, abandoned again their poſition, and retreated. The victorious French followed their enemies cloſe to their heels.

On the 20th and yeſterday, we heard a formidable cannonading, and a large fire was ſeen from our high Towers.

Maeſtricht is completely inveſted by the French. The Auſtrians are ſaid to have thrown ſeven battalions of troops into it, before they abandoned it.

FLUSHING,

September 28.

The three Engliſh regiments which have lately been encamped on this iſland with two other regiments from Guernſey, viz. the 78th, 79th, 80th, 84th and 85th ſailed from hence on Wedneſday laſt, to join the Duke of York's army. The wind however being againſt them, the tranſports are ſtill only a few miles from this place.

Orders have been given for the immediate evacuation of Huſt and Sas de Gand. Lieutenant Motley of the navy, arrived here expreſs on Wedneſday, with a requiſition to the Burgomaſter to preſs all the fiſhing boats in the harbour, for the purpoſe of bringing away the troops which are ſtationed at both theſe towns. The two garriſons conſiſt of upwards of 1900 men, all Hanoverians. No boats have as yet been procured, and it appears that under the preſent circumſtances, the leaſt delay may be productive of diſagreeable conſequences.

The Britiſh troops now in garriſon at Bergen-op-Zoom have alſo received orders to leave that place as ſoon as poſſible, and to join the army. They are to be replaced by Dutch troops.

The Republican Tallien has nearly fallen a victim to the hand of an aſſaſſin in Paris. It is thought that Barrere has been the ſecret means of this bloody attempt, in revenge for Tallien's having hitherto denounced him as a Robeſperian. The parties of all the miſcreants in Paris at preſent run high, and another deluge of blood it is expected will be the event.

Our advices from Conſtantinople inform us, that a part of the Ottoman Empire has lately been viſited by an earthquake.

On the 3d of July three towns were ſwallowed up between Angora and Eſdrum, in Natolia formerly known by the name of Aſia Minor, ſituated ſomething more than 200 miles S. E. of Conſtantinople, viz. Tchogram, which conſiſted of about 5000 houſes; Amaſia, the capital of the government of that name, which was ſtill more extenſive and populous, and which is famed as the birth-place of Strabo; and Engtem, which contained between 3 and 4000 houſes.

The population of theſe three is eſtimated at 100,000 ſouls; and beſides theſe, a number of villages, in the ſame territory, were likewiſe deſtroyed, ſcarcely a tenth part of the inhabitants having eſcaped the dreadful cataſtrophe.

Private letters from Duſſeldorf ſay, that from the 14th to the 22d of September, General Clairfayt's army loſt more than 11,000 men, in killed and wounded—beſides a great number taken priſoners;—above 100 pieces of cannon, and all the ammunition and baggage of the left wing. On the 24th, the French were ſtill continuing to purſue and attack the Auſtrians wherever they could overtake them, with the evident intention of driving acroſs the Rhine all whom they could not deſtroy or make priſoners.

A letter from an officer in the Auſtrian army, dated on the retreat between Aix la-Chapelle and Juliers, Sept. 20, ſays,—"The 18th has been a fatal day for us: The French have cut our left wing all to pieces, taken twenty-five pieces of cannon, one General (Otto) a number of officers, and all the camp equipage.—We do not know the loſs of our officers, yet, but it is very conſiderable.—The infantry came up to our very guns, and the cavalry fought moſt deſperately indeed, and were ſo numerous it was impoſſible to withſtand them.

"God knows what will become of us, they follow us up as faſt as we retreat: I wiſh we may be able to get over the Rhine. Maeſtricht will certainly fall in a few days. The Britiſh army is alſo forced back over the Meuſe: I fear much for the army, and all Holland. The Emperor's regiment of horſe is entirely cut to pieces. Murray's regiment of infantry haſt loſt upwards of 900 men; Latour, and the huſſars alſo have loſt much. In fact, we do not yet know our loſs."

The Imperial Contingent of Saltzbourg, conſiſting of 1500 men, were all cut to pieces in the late action near Liege, except 15 men, who are now at Juliers.

HAGUE,

HAGUE,

October 5.

The fortreſs of Bellegarde, near Perpignan, which had been long blockaded by the French, arrendered to them on the 25th ult. This intelligence was communicated by the Telegraph, o their army of the North.

8.—A ſolemn deputation of the States of rieſland is arrived here, and has had an interiew with their High Mightineſſes the States eneral. This deputation is compoſed of Egert Spack Gerold Inikerne de Burmania Reners, Deputy from Weſtergo; Cornelius Van cheltinga, Gretman d'Idaarderadeil; William nne Van Haren, Gretman de Weſtſtellegwert, nd Arent John Van Smenos, Secretary to the tates of Frieſland.

UTRECHT,

October 5.

All the boats of every kind are put in requiſiion on the Meuſe along the Bommelwaard, to revent them from falling into the hands of the nemy, and the navigation of that river is enrely interrupted. The bridge near Heel has een broken down, and is ſunk on the ſide of ommelwaard. There are ſtrict orders to ſuffer o boats to enter the Meuſe; all thoſe that approach the Waard are obliged to lay to, and in ale of refuſal they are fired upon and ſunk; his has happened to three within a few days.

The borders of the Bommelwaard are put in he beſt ſtate of defence.

No firing is heard from nor on the Fort Creecœur; the inhabitants of Heel report, that he French have ſent off upwards of ſeventy aggons loaded with effects from that Fort to heir army.

GENOA,

October 6.

To form a camp at Albinga, the French did ot wait for the permiſſion of our Government, hich they knew would not be granted. The umber of their troops in that quarter, and at ovano, is daily increaſing. Their object is ſaid be preventing a debarkation of troops by the llies, and penetrating into Piedmont, in a arter where they will encounter the feweſt obacles. The allies ſeem endeavouring to preent them by poſting ſix thouſand men at Carre, on the Genoeſe territory. Thus both rties violate the neutrality of our Republic by id, at the very moment we are told that it is to be reſpected by ſea. We are reſolved, however to perſevere in our ſyſtem of neutrality, and to repel every attack upon us by whomſoever made, to the utmoſt of our power.

Official account of the operations of the Piedmonteſe Army, dated Turin, Sept. 14.

"Notwithſtanding the enemy have made ſeveral attacks upon our frontier, they have conſtantly been repulſed with loſs: but an affair of conſequence occurred on the 2d inſtant in the valley of Agnello, where the French attacked a guard of 40 men, who defended themſelves valiantly till they were reinforced by freſh troops, which, after a conteſt of ſix hours, obliged the French to retire with the loſs of 450 men. Our loſs was only 300: and, as his Majeſty was informed of this gallant action, he ſent a number of ſilver medals to be diſtributed among the inferior officers and privates by General Provera. The French ſtill occupy all the heights upon the right of Limone, without any diminution of their force, and are making continual efforts to recover thoſe poſts upon the left, from whence they were lately diſlodged. They have alſo a reſpectable camp upon Colle di Tenda, though the major part of their force formerly ſtationed in the upper parts of the county of Nice, has been detached to reinforce thoſe upon the river of Genoa, as well as others that were further off in ſeveral diſtricts of Mondovi; reſpectable bodies are ſtill leſs upon the heights that command Garſio, Ormeo, and other places, neceſſary for ſecuring thoſe parts. In the principality, and city of Oneglia, as well as at Loano, the French are ſufficiently numerous to oppoſe any attempts of the Auſtrians already advanced in a great number to Carcare and other places, from that neighbourhood to Cairo.—From what may be gueſſed of the enemy's deſigns, it ſeems they wiſh to form a camp towards Albinga, and eſtabliſh themſelves near the river Genoa, or make offenſive movements from that quarter; but as their troops are continually in motion, alternately increaſing or diminiſhing at various poſts, no certain judgment can be formed of their intentions.—In the mean while our army retain all their poſitions, well prepared for any event that may occur."

NEW YORK,

September 8.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Coates arrived here in 36 days from Jamaica. On his paſſage he took from the Dolphin's head (a dangerous reef off Cuba) the crew of the ſhip Sophia, Captain Coldſtream, from Jamaica, bound for London, 16 in number, alſo a lady, Mrs. Reaves, of London, who was a paſſenger. The Sophia had been

been wrecked about 24 hours when he first saw her: vessel and cargo lost. On the 8th instant he put the Captain, Lady, and six others on board the ship Emerald, bound for London; off the Havannah, four more of the Sophia's crew took her long-boat and went ashore, the remaining five were brought in here. A tribute of praise is due to Captain Coates, for the exertions he made to save these distressed people; he spent five days in getting them on board, and the weather being bad, his sails were split to pieces in effecting it.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND,

September 20.

Lieutenant General Ferfen has quitted the Prussian army to repass the Vistula near Kazimir, and join Prince Repnin, whose head-quarters are at Niefwitz in Lithuania.

The Austrians have been several times attacked in Poland by the insurgents, who have been invariably successful, and have forced the Austrians to evacuate the Palatinates of Lublin and Chelm, and to fall back upon the frontiers of Galicia.

The chief command of the Prussian army has been given to Lieutenant General Schwerin, who is posted between Mezonow and Rawa, which position enables him to keep up a communication with the corps of M. de Schoenfeld, and the troops who are stationed in the Palatinates of Cracow and Sendomir.

KALISH,

September 25.

In our neighbourhood we have, for some weeks past, been more troubled by the insurgents than ever, and with the utmost difficulty accounts of it could be forwarded to Silesia. Several troops of Prussians however being advancing, we hope tranquillity and safety will soon be restored. General Schwerin, with his corps, arrived on the 20th near Kola and Konin, and got some advantage over the insurgents, from whom he took three pieces of cannon. Konin has been plundered by the insurgents. On the 22d General de Elsner, with his corps, arrived and formed a junction with General Schwerin, who are now advancing towards Pyzdry, as the seat of the insurgents. Accounts from that quarter are now looked for with anxiety. Since the arrival of Colonel Szekeli in the district of the Netz, the insurgents have assembled again in great numbers in Cujavia, from which province they retreated on his advance.

ITALY.

From Milan we are informed, that the Austrian General de Vins has left Turin on his return to Vienna, previous to which he was presented with a brilliant snuff-box by his Sardinian Majesty, who, as a further reward for his services, in defending Piedmont, has granted him a yearly subsidy of 3000 florins.

The Neapolitan cavalry are arrived in the neighbourhood of Savona, where the Austrians have formed three encampments; the latter are not less than 14,000 in number. Field Marshal Prince Colloredo came to give the necessary orders on the 11th ult. The French, about Laona and the river of Genoa, are said to amount to 30,000 men; and it was lately observable, that upon the arrival of the French representative Salicetti at Finale, with an escort of 150 men, all the shops were shut up; but, upon a complaint to the governor, they were opened again, and assignats received for whatever the French chose to purchase.

A manifesto was published by the government of Genoa on the 13th of September, prohibiting their subjects from affording assistance to any of the powers at war in that quarter; such as the transportation of artillery and ammunition, the making of roads, fortifications, &c. under pain of public censure.

The intended levy of 16,000 new recruits in the kingdom of Naples, it seems, is to be hastened by the emptying of the prisons of certain descriptions of people from 18 to 45 years of age.

NIMEGUEN,

October 1.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York has again given fresh orders against plundering. Five soldiers of the 38th regiment were yesterday caught in the fact, and were condemned to suffer death, which sentence, however, the Duke commuted into a severe bodily punishment; but he has, at the same time, ordered that all those who are detected in the fact of plundering shall be hung on the spot, and if there is no hangman at hand, they are to be shot to death. The Duke also admonishes the officers to endeavour to prevent the inclination to plundering and violence, for the sake of the national character, and the reputation of the British army.

GREAT-

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

September 22.

THE Mail is not arrived, but we have received from Amsterdam an important letter, which contains some particulars, relative to the attack made upon the Duke of York on the th inst. which are not mentioned in the Extraordinary Gazette.

The attack began on the 15th in the evening, and was renewed the next morning. The Hanoverians and one British regiment suffered severely, and the whole body of the army was forced to cross the Meuse with the loss of about 2000 men. One hundred and fifty of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt lost 120 men killed.

That the Duke of York was retiring from Bois-le-Duc towards Nimeguen, and that the French had abandoned the siege of Breda, was mentioned in the Courier of Friday last.

When the French first advanced against the United Provinces, they determined to penetrate by Breda,—Gertruydenberg, and the Moordyke: finding, however, that the measure would be attended with much difficulty, they retired from Breda towards Bois-le-duc.

The retreat of the Duke of York across the Meuse, leaves Bois-le-duc open to the attack of the enemy, and our letters inform us that they have already invested that fortress. The inhabitants of the United Provinces are in great consternation, and the English funds fell immediately at Amsterdam on the receipt of the intelligence.

September 26.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from the Continent with intelligence of an event perhaps as momentous as any that has occurred in the course of the war.

General Clairfayt has been defeated, after engagements of three days' continuance!!!

This army consisted of between 60,000, and 70,000, and was posted between Maestricht and Liege; his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former place, and his left occupying the strong post of la Chartreuse, in the vicinity of the latter.

It was on the left wing that the French made their principal attack. The combat is said to have been of the most obstinate kind. It commenced on the 17th instant, and it was not till the 19th that the enemy succeeded in their efforts.

On that day the Austrians were obliged to give way with a loss on their part that was estimated at upwards of *twelve thousand* men.

They fell back to Aix-la-Chapelle, which, of course, totally changes the position of General Clairfayt's army, and puts the idea of co-operation on his part with the Duke of York totally out of the question.

General Clairfayt must now act entirely on the defensive, and if he is unequal to contend with the forces under the command of General Jourdan, how is it possible for him to dispatch any reinforcements to the Duke, whose critical situation in being opposed to Pichegru's army of 80,000 men is sufficiently explained in the last Extraordinary Gazette.

The advices further state, that the French armies were every hour receiving fresh strength from the persons rejoining them who had formerly returned home to assist in getting in the most abundant harvest that France has ever known.

PORTSMOUTH,

September 28.

This afternoon arrived at this port the ship Sarah of London, Clark, late master. This ship sailed from St. Helens this day fortnight, in company with 171 sail of merchant ships under convoy of four Spanish men of war; and we learn from Mr. Wm. Wilson, the chief Mate, the following particulars, viz. That the Spanish men

men of war, immediately after getting round Dunmore, made the beſt of their way, regardleſs of the merchant ſhips, and were preſently out of ſight, but apprehending they would lay too and wait, the merchant ſhips proceeded on, and ten, of which the Sarah was one, had reached latitude 47. 15. longitude 10. 10. on the Thurſday after ſailing, where they were met by twelve ſail of French men of war, 2 of the line, 4 frigates, and 6 corvettes, and captured by them. Said Wilſon learned from the Frenchmen that another detachment of the ſaid fleet of merchantſhips, being 17 in number, fell in their hands the preceding day, together with a Spaniſh frigate, and were all ſent for Breſt. The French took out all the crew of the Sarah except the chief mate, carpenter, and ſix boys, who the next day, (Friday the 12th inſt) roſe on the Frenchmen, who were five in number, retook the ſhip, and brought her into this port.

On Tueſday laſt, when on the paſſage hither, Mr. Wilſon ſaw a large fleet to leeward, which he ſuppoſes was Lord Howe's fleet, but apprehends from the diſtance, weſtward, in which the capture was made, that there was no probability of his Lordſhip falling in with any of the captured ſhips. The Frenchmen ſaid they knew of the ſailing of the fleet, and were looking out for them.

Yeſterday, in a hard gale of wind, ſeveral boats were overſet, and four men were unfortunately loſt out of one of them.

The Queen Charlotte, and another tranſport, from St. Kitt's, came into harbour this day.

Yeſterday Sir Peter Parker re-hoiſted his flag on board the Royal William, when he was ſaluted by Admiral Macbride.

Since the firſt day of the preſent month, near two hundred of the French priſoners at Forton, near Goſport, have died of a malignant fever.

EDINBURGH.

Wedneſday-morning, October 15.

When the reſpite was intimated to Downie, he ſtarted as from a dream, and exclaimed—"Glory to God—and thanks to the King for his goodneſs: I will pray for him as long as I live." After which the tears of gratitude flowed.

Twenty minutes paſt three.

About two, Watt was brought down from the Caſtle on a hurdle with the executioner, drawn by a white horſe, and attended on foot by the two junior Bailies (Aldermen) the Sheriff, Sheriff Subſtitute, and about 40 Conſtables, but no military guard;—as alſo the Rev. Dr. Baird and Mr. J. Robertſon; the multitude, as they came down the Caſtle Hill and Lawn Market—falling back in the moſt reſpectful manner.

He was attended by the Sheriffs, the two Bailies, and two Clergymen, on the ſcaffold; where the time was ſpent in prayer till three o'clock, when he mounted the ſcaffold, and after praying alone for three or four minutes—he made the ſignal, and was launched into eternity.

LONDON—Sept. 25.

Dr. Barrow and Mr. Watſon were arraigned yeſterday at the Old Bailey, on indictments found againſt them by the Grand Jury. Their trials will come on at the next ſeſſion. The indictment preferred againſt them contains eight counts. Doctor Barrow is charged with having drank as a toaſt—"Succeſs to the French," and with having ſaid, D—n the king."—Mr. Watſon is charged with having aſſented to, and repeated the expreſſion of Doctor Barrow. There are alſo other words in the indictment, charged to have been ſpoken by the priſoners.

The trials of the different perſons now under confinement in the Tower and Newgate, ſome under a charge, and others ſuſpicion, of High Treaſon, will take place on or about the 14th of next month, at the Seſſions Houſe, in the Old Bailey. Council for the Crown are, the Attorney and Solicitor General, Mr. Bearcroft, Mr. Wood and Mr. Garrow. Mr. Tooke and Mr. Thelwall plead their cauſe themſelves; but to take care of all legal points, the former avails himſelf of the abilities of Mr. Erſkine and Mr. Gibbs: the latter of Mr. Felix Vaughan and Mr. Gurney, who are alſo retained by Bonney and Martin. The Rev. Mr. Joyce depends upon Mr. Plomer.

The eleven unfortunate men capitally convicted during the laſt ſeſſions, were brought up to receive ſentence of death: they are, Anthony Purchaſe and Richard Warbeck, for being actors in the late diſgraceful riots; Thomas Biggott and Joſeph Stuart, alſo rioters; Henry Cramer, an old man of nearly eighty, for perſonating to receive ſeamen's wages; Samuel Royal, a black man, for ſtealing 7 guineas in a dwelling-houſe; Patrick Murphy, for a rape on a child under 10 years; Francis Roſs and John Catapodie, for forgery; Thomas Borlay, for robbery; and Wm. Molyneux, for ſetting a dwelling-houſe on fire.

The Right Hon. Edmund Burke has at length received the reward of his public ſervices. The king has granted him a penſion of 1,200l. a year for life, with a large reverſion to Mrs. Burke, in caſe of her ſurvival.

ASSASSINATION!!!

A project is ſaid to have been diſcovered of ſo extraordinary a nature;—ſo weak in its contrivance; and ſo wicked in its object ſo little calculated by its means to produce the end which it propoſed to accompliſh, that if ſuch a plot had really exiſted—it muſt have been hatched in the delirium of a diſordered imagination.

Two perſons of the names of Higgins and Le Maiſtre are ſaid to have formed a reſolution to aſſaſſinate his Majeſty.

The ſpot in which the aſſaſſination was to take place was the theatre.—The inſtrument by which it was to be effected was a poiſoned arrow,

row, which was to be blown out from a long tube.

The perſons implicated in this plot were, on the night of his Majeſty's appearance in the theatre, to ſtation themſelves in the pit.—Some confuſion was to be produced amongſt the auditors, by the frequent vociferations of pick-pocket. This circumſtance, it was naturally ſuppoſed, would draw the attention of his Majeſty, and would induce him to lean forward from the ſtage box. At that moment the arrow was to be blown from the tube.

Higgins and Le Maiſtre having admitted a third perſon into the plot, that perſon communicated it to Government, who granted a warrant for the purpoſe of apprehending them.

In conſequence of this warrant Meſſrs. Townſend and Jealous went, on Saturday laſt, to the houſe of Meſſrs. Macaire and Deſvines, in Denmark-ſtreet—where they took Le Maiſtre into uſtody; and to a chemiſt's ſhop in Fleet-market, where they apprehended Higgins.

They were yeſterday carried before the Privy Council, and after undergoing an examination f ſix hours, were committed to priſon:—they re to be re-examined this day.

Fourteen regiments of Emigrant French are lready appointed. They are to conſiſt each of wo battalions, to be together 1651 men—the fficers to theſe corps have already received their ommiſſions, and are at this moment in Britiſh ay. They are to be recruited in every part of ie world—but as yet the army conſiſts only of fficers.

On Sunday a ſpecial warrant was granted by he duke of Portland, ordering Monſieur de Bois, Chelſea, to quit the kingdom on or before the ſt of October.

The princeſs with whom his royal highneſs e prince of Wales is about to form a matri-onial engagement, is the ſecond daughter of s ſerene highneſs the duke of Brunſwick Wolnbuttle, by his ducheſs, princeſs Auguſta, forerly princeſs royal of England, ſiſter to the ng. Her name is Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, rn May 17, 1768. Her eldeſt ſiſter, who has en erroneouſly named as to be the Prince's nfort, is Auguſta Carolina Frederica Louiſa, rn December 1764, who was married ſome ne ſince to the prince of Wirtemburgh, broer to the grand ducheſs of Ruſſia.

The commiſſion to be ſent to requeſt and reive the hand of the princeſs of Brunſwick is he moſt ſplendid. The prince of Wales havg the appointment of a commiſſioner, has nominated the earl of Cholmondeley. In a few ys the whole of the magnificent embaſſy will ſettled.

A perſon of the name of Luſk, formerly a utenant in the navy, was yeſterday evening ought before N. Bond, eſq. charged with publy threatening to aſſault the ſecretary to the rkiſh ambaſſador. This affair, which Mr. nd took infinite pleaſure to inveſtigate, apared to have originated from Mr. L.'s apply-

ing to the Turkiſh ambaſſador for an appointment in their navy, in the courſe of which ſome miſunderſtanding took place, which cauſed him to ſay that he would take the ſecretary by the noſe the firſt time he met him; who, on this, applied to the civil power for redreſs. A very curious letter from Luſk was produced by the complainant, addreſſed to the ambaſſador, in which he requeſted his excellency would order his ſlave, meaning the ſecretary, to receive the baſtinado for the manner in which he had treated him; it alſo conveyed ſome very diſreſpectful expreſſions towards the Ambaſſador himſelf.

On Saturday a policy to a very conſiderable amount, was opened at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe, on which the Underwriters ſeverally ſubſcribed 2000l. The inſurance was from Amſterdam to London on the ſhip Union, at four guineas per cent. which is one guinea more than the uſual price.

On the 29th ult. admiral lord Hood ſailed from Leghorn in the Victory of 100 guns to the weſtward of that port; his lordſhip was followed by the Britannia of 100 guns, Admiral Hotham; the Agamemnon, of 64 guns, captain Nelſon, and a frigate of 24 guns.

The Grand Seignior has lately publiſhed a proclamation, by which he invites artiſans of every nation to come and ſettle in his dominions, with certain privileges.

All the pictures in the celebrated gallery of Duſſeldorf have been ſent to Munich.

Mr. Downie, who was to have been executed on Monday laſt at Edinburgh, has been reſpited during the king's pleaſure, as one paper ſtates, and by other accounts only for a month.

Watt (the ſpy) was executed according to his ſentence, only the moſt cruel part of the puniſhment was remitted.

The marriage of his royal highneſs the prince of Wales with the princeſs of Brunſwick will be celebrated at Buckingham-houſe, where the apartments will be fitted up on the occaſion in the ſame manner as at the marriage of their royal highneſſes the duke and ducheſs of York.

Yeſterday a Board was held at the Admiralty-office, when captain John Payne received his commiſſion as commodore of the ſquadron which is to bring the intended royal bride from Helvoetſluys to Harwich.

SATURDAY—OCT. 11.

A Daniſh gentleman, who arrived this morning from Breſt, which place he left on the 2d inſt. informs us, that the important fortreſs of Bellegarde ſurrendered by capitulation to the French on the 25th ult. The garriſon conſiſted of 6000 men. The French are thus in poſſeſſion of the Eaſtern and Weſtern keys of Spain.

ANNIVERSARY

OF

Mr. FOX's ELECTION

FOR

WESTMINSTER.

For fourteen years this triumph has been commemorated with great zeal, and by more numerous meetings than ever appeared annually on any similar occasion.

Yesterday Mr. Fox's constituents were anxious to shew that they understood the importance and wisdom of the advice he has given to Parliament with respect to the war—that they felt the value of the personal sacrifices he has made in giving that advice;—and that whatever friends, prejudice, vanity, or love of place may have deluded from him, they approve of his conduct—and are determined to support him in it.

Before four o'clock, every room in the Shakespeare tavern was crowded;—and although arrangements had been made for receiving a much greater number than the house had been able to accommodate on any former occasion, 400 persons at least, coming too late, were disappointed.

After dinner, Mr. Fox gave

"The Free and Independent Electors of the City of Westminster."

MONDAY—OCTOBER 13.

At the Quarter Sessions held at Woodbridge in Suffolk, the 8th inst. a bill of indictment was found by the Grand Jury against James Howard, for an assault on Thomas Paine, which happened because he refused to drink "Damnation to the French!"

14.—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have ordered the galleries of the Old Bailey to be enlarged, capable of holding 300 additional persons, and are to be appropriated to the use of the gentlemen upon the different Juries on the trials for high treason, who, it seems, are upwards of 300 in number.

OCTOBER 12, 20, and 21.

Very early this morning Messrs. Slater and Lauzun arrived in town with dispatches—the one from the British army, the latter from Vienna.

Mr. Slater came away on the evening of the 16th. when the army retained its former position, and nothing material had occurred.

The Dutch mail due on Monday, arrived this morning.

The Poles and South Prussians have made themselves masters of Fordan and Bromberg. General Szekuly, who marched to take this latter place, had his leg shot off, and received a musquet ball in his breast, and fell alive into the hands of the Poles.

The Prussian troops who attacked Bromberg, were all put to flight by the brave Polish general Madalinski.

The Prussian battalion of Pirch was either killed or taken prisoners to a man; Col. Von. Witt was also wounded.

The Poles are said to be advancing against both Thorn and Dantzic, on which account the king of Prussia will, it is said, withdraw 20,000 men from his army on the Rhine.

Letters from Thorn of the 9th inst. state, that Colonel Szekuli is since dead of his wounds at Bromberg, and that the Polish general Madalinski ordered him to be interred with all military honours.

The Poles seized immense magazines both at Fordan and Bromberg; they respect private property, but seize all the effects belonging to the king of Prussia.

The Russians under prince Repnin, are said to advance into Poland in four columns. On this account prince Joseph Poniatowski, who was on his march to South Prussia with 8000 men, returned to Warsaw.

Some letters were received by the Dutch mail from Flushing, by which it appears that all direct communication between that place and the British army is cut off.

At Amsterdam, apprehensions are entertained of an insurrection, on account of the determination which, it is supposed, the States General have formed to execute the grand inundation, and to introduce foreign troops into Amsterdam. The military parade the streets night and day; cannon are placed before the Stadthouse, and gunners are stationed near them with lighted matches. Grave, it is said, has surrendered on the same terms as Bois-le-Duc; and the French are advancing in great force to invest Nimeguen. The Dutch troops have completely evacuated Dutch Flanders; Philippine, Hulst, and Sas-de-Gand, have been relinquished to the French.

A merchant in the city has received intelligence, that a French fleet of seventy sail of the line was seen on the 8th inst. sixty leagues to the westward of Scilly. The fleet was cruising, it is said, to intercept the Straits fleet now on its passage home.

On Saturday last Mr. Jay, the American minister, had a long conference with lord Grenville, at his lordship's office in Downing-street, upon the subject of the late transactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

DOMESTIC

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN.

September 29.

ON Thurſday morning the body of Mr. Coghlan, tanner, of Dolphin's-barn, who had been miſſing ſome days paſt, was found in the harbour of the Grand Canal, near James's-ſtreet, ſtanding in an upright poſition—The Coroner's inqueſt have brought in a verdict, wilful murder againſt perſons unknown—and ſeveral people who had been with him the night on which he was firſt miſſed, have been committed on ſuſpicion of being acceſſary to his death.

30.—Sunday the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Knox was conſecrated biſhop of Killaloe and Kilfenora by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Dublin, aſſiſted by the biſhops of Limerick and Kilmore, in St. Peter's church, (not, as erroneouſly ſtated, in St. Anne's.)—The conſecration ſermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Pomeroy, now chaplain to the Houſe of Commons.

October 1.

Yeſterday Alderman Richard Moncrieffe was ſworn into the office of Lord Mayor of this city for the enſuing year, before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at the Caſtle, when the Honourable Mr. Baron George gave his Lordſhip a moſt inſtructive and learned charge, conſonant to the duties of his important office.

After his lordſhip was inveſted with the inſignia of his office, he proceeded with his uſual attendants from the Caſtle to the Tholſel, when Richard Manders and Robert Powell, eſqrs. were ſworn in High Sheriffs of this city for the enſuing year; and Mr. H. Green Manders was ſworn into the office of Sub-Sheriff.

Yeſterday evening his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, were entertained at dinner by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, at the Mayoralty-houſe in Dawſon-ſtreet.

The entertainment was remarkably elegant.

The retinues of our new City Magiſtrates are very elegant. The Lord Mayor's new coach is a beautiful piece of workmanſhip. The colour of the ground is a French white, upon which the heraldry is executed with a lightneſs that ſhews great taſte.

Mr. Sheriff Manders's chariot is dark blue—and Mr. Sheriff Powell's pearl colour—both highly finiſhed and neatly poliſhed, and the heraldry executed in a light and maſterly manner. The three carriages do credit to the manufacture of the country.

His lordſhip has choſen for his motto "Sur Eſperance."—Mr. Sheriff Manders's motto is "Pro Omnibus Laus Deo," and the motto of Mr. Sheriff Powell is "Tutus Virtute."

The High Sheriffs have introduced an addition to the retinue of their officers, by halberd-men, two of which attended at the ſide of each of their carriages on Tueſday, in the proceſſion.

On Sunday evening detachments of the 17th Light Dragoons marched into Dublin Barracks from Sligo and Ballinrobe; they went on board the tranſports on Tueſday evening in the river, and will ſail immediately for Briſtol.

By letters from Cork we learn, that ſuch a promiſing harveſt is not in the memory of man, as that in the weſtern parts of that county;—and to add to the happineſs of the poor, immenſe quantities of all kinds of fiſh are taken in the bays of Dunmanus and Bantry;—in the latter bay, a great haul of pilchards was lately made, which gives ſome hopes, that this fiſh, ſo long a ſtranger to the Iriſh coaſts, is returned once more.

3d.—Tueſday and yeſterday ſeveral combining journeymen ſhoe-makers were taken into cuſtody, and lodged in the New Priſon, for having tendered to their employers a new bill of rates to ſign, with a view of raiſing their wages by compulſion.

Tueſday, the body of a young man, recently drowned, was taken out of the Liffey at the end of a lane upon Temple-bar.—The young man was an apprentice to a ſawyer, and his father is a carpenter in New-ſtreet.

At Donegal aſſizes James Butler was ſentenced to be tranſported for life—Charles and William M'Laughlin to be tranſported for 7 years—John M'Minimen to be impriſoned one month, and pay a fine of five ſhillings—Fph. Stephenſon to be impriſoned three months, and pay a fine of five ſhillings—Jo. and William Ruſſell to be impriſoned one week, and pay a fine of five ſhillings each—Edw. Molloy to be impriſoned ſix months,

and pay a fine of 20l.—Thomas Ball to be transmitted to Omagh. Several to remain till next aſſizes, &c

At Tyrone aſſizes, John Varner, convicted of robbing the bleach-green of Mr. Willcocks, was ſentenced to be executed on the 16th of October—William Moran and Edward Moran for murder, to be burned in the hand; William to be impriſoned twelve months, and Edward ſix months—Ann Mollan for felony, to be publicly whipped the 26th inſt.—Several others for aſſaults to be fined and confined.

The report which we mentioned ſome time ago, of the death of lieutenant col. Stephen Freemantle, of the 39th regiment, is unhappily confirmed. He died on his paſſage home on board the Vengeance He was one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Fore.

Brigadier general Symes, lieutenant colonel of the 43d regiment, died in Guadaloupe the 31ſt of July, in conſequence of the wounds he received in the affair at Point-a-Petre.

Yeſterday at a full meeting of the weavers corporation, the freedom of the Guild was voted to the late lord-mayor (alderman William James) to be accompanied with an addreſs expreſſive of the high ſenſe they entertain of his zeal and activity in diſcharge of that office.

At the ſame time the following Roman catholic petitioners for their freedom, were rejected: Meſſrs. John Copeland, Edward Cahill, Thomas Warren, and James Davock.

There are at preſent twenty-eight working ſhoe-makers, (arreſted at different times within theſe few days) in Newgate, under charges of combination.

Extract of a Letter from Tralee, Sept. 24.

"On Friday laſt came on before judge Downes, and a very reſpectable jury, the trial of John Day, charged with the murder of John Duane, when, after a minute inveſtigation of facts, in which the attention of the Court was engaged from morning until night, it appeared that the priſoner had gone to the houſe of the deceaſed, with a gun in his hand, to demand a pane of glaſs, which he alleged was his property; and on a trivial contradiction relative to the mode of taking it out of the frame, preſented the muzzle of the gun within arms length of the deceaſed, and lodged the contents in his body.—The only defence attempted to be ſet up, in extenuation of this deed of horror, perpetrated in the noon-tide hour, and in the preſence of many witneſſes, was, that Duane had ſeized the gun when preſented at him, and that it went off in the ſtruggle. The judge's charge to the jury was juſtice, truly tempered with mercy: they retired for about half an hour, and returned a verdict—*Guilty.*

"The unfortunate culprit was executed purſuant to his ſentence, yeſterday morning, and his body delivered to the hoſpital for diſſection. He met his fate with fortitude and contrite reſignation. By ſome accident he had ſome years ago loſt a leg, and uſed a wooden ſubſtitute, which together with his cudgel, he requeſted to have laid by him in his coffin.

"Yeſterday John Herbert was tried for the murder of his wife, near Bedford, in this county. The jury, about 5 o'clock, returned a verdict—*Guilty.* He is to be executed to-morrow."

On Friday night, the 19th ult. a ſervant maid, wife to one M'Carthy, was barbarouſly murdered in Kinſale by ſome perſon unknown. A hundred guineas however are offered by the Sovereign of Kinſale for the diſcovery and proſecution of the perſon or perſons concerned in this horrid deed.

Monday at a meeting of the corporation of Waterford, Edmund Stephenſon, eſq. was ſworn in Mayor, and George Cotton and Robert Hunt, eſqs. Sheriffs of that city for the enſuing year.

SATURDAY—OCTOBER 4.

On Saturday laſt a match for 100 guineas p. p. was run over the race courſe at Ennis, between Mr. M'Craith's Taffy and Mr. Hallam's Buſtler, the beſt of one five mile heat, which was won by the former.

On Thurſday laſt two officers of the Tipperary militia, ſwimming at Youghal, were unfortunately drowned.

Laſt Friday night, one Michael Long, a clothier from Limerick, was found dead in a cellar in Mill-ſtreet, Ennis. The cellar had been tenanted for ſome time paſt by John Conway, Confectioner, in whoſe company the deceaſed, together with a daughter of his, had been drinking during the courſe of the evening, and Conway, taking advantage of Long's ſtate of intoxication, attempted to commit a violence on the daughter, whoſe ſcreams arouſed the father, when coming to her aſſiſtance Conway knocked him down, and taking him in his arms carried him into an inner apartment, and returning immediately renewed his attack on the young woman, who continued, as before, to call on her father for aſſiſtance, which occaſioned ſome of the neighbours to break open the door, and reſcue her from this ruffian, whom they ſecured, and on ſearching for Long they found him dead in the apartment to which Conway had conveyed him.—A Coroner's inqueſt was held on the body, who returned a verdict that "the deceaſed came by his death in conſequence of ill-treatment received from John Conway," who was committed to gaol.

Laſt Saturday night, a moſt dreadful fire broke out in the cabinet work-ſhop, and warehouſe of Mr. J. Smith, oppoſite St. Marv's Church, Limerick, which was entirely deſtroyed, with a quantity of finiſhed and unfiniſhed furniture; on the firſt alarm, a party of the Waterford militia,

litia, with their officers, attended to protect the property, while a number of the ſoldiers got on the houſe, and by their extraordinary and praiſe-worthy exertions prevented the fire from communicating to a chandler's work-ſhop and ſtores adjoining. Mr. Smith's premiſes, &c. were inſured.

Yeſterday an adjournment of the Quarter Seſſions was held at the Tholſel before the Recorder, with whom there ſat upon the city-Bench, Alderman Lightburne, Alderman Worthington, and Alderman Thorpe.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 6.

Laſt Saturday the long-expected anſwer to the addreſs of the Corporation of Dublin to his Majeſty, offering to raiſe a regiment for his ſervice, was received by the Lord Mayor. This anſwer, we hear, in the moſt gracious terms accepts the offer, and purſuant to the deſire expreſſed therein, that the command ſhould be given to one of the Royal Family, appoints his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York to be Colonel.

This day the Committee of the Common Council of this city will meet at the Exhibition-houſe in William-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of carrying into effect the raiſing of the new Dublin regiment.

Monday, being election day of the Guild of Merchants, Jeremiah D'Olier, Eſq. was elected ſenior, and Nathaniel Hone, Eſq junior maſter, for the year enſuing, without oppoſition. At the ſame time an election for wardens took place; and on caſting up the ballots there appeared,

For Mr. Henry Clements,	104
Mr. Samuel Tyndall,	79
Mr. James Evatt,	72

whereupon Meſſrs. Clements and Tyndall were declared duly elected.

Monday ſe'nnight, Peter Daly, eſq. was ſworn Mayor of Galway, James O'Hara, eſq. Recorder, John Bradley and Robert Squibb, eſqrs. Sheriffs, and Robert O'Hara, eſq, Town Clerk. Same time Edmond Fitzpatrick, eſq. was ſworn Deputy Mayor for the enſuing year.

16.—On Wedneſday ſe'nnight John Herbert was executed at Gallows-green, near Tralee, purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of his wife, on the 29th of Auguſt laſt, near Bedford, in the county of Kerry.

OCTOBER 17.

The Roſe, belonging to Workington; the lively of do. the Minerva of Briſtol, and the Bloom of Cork, arrived here on Wedneſday laſt from Briſtol, having on board the 103d regiment of infantry.

The Sutton, Lee, and the Fame, Williams, from hence, arrived ſafe at Cheſter, with very valuable cargoes of linen cloth.

A veſſel from Newry, with a cargo of linen cloth, for Cheſter, got on ſhore on the point of Ayre; her cargo received no damage, and was diſcharged into lighters, and it was expected that the veſſel would be got off without any very material injury.

The linen fair of Cheſter turned out an exceeding good one; all the cloth was ſold, and at ſmart prices.

18.—At the Quarter Aſſembly held yeſterday, at the Exhibition-room, William-ſtreet, the conduct of the committee on the new regiment to be raiſed by the city was reprobated in the ſtrongeſt manner, and the whole of their management ſet aſide.

Another committee was appointed, and on the motion of Mr. Chambers, it was agreed—that the Lord Mayor do continue to refuſe ſealing the debentures voted for the regiment until the committee ſhall preſent a report, and the ſame be ſanctioned by the approbation of the houſe; which was carried unanimouſly.

The thanks of the Aſſembly were next voted to Alderman William James, late Lord Mayor of this city, in a gold box, for his upright, active, and honourable diſcharge of the duties of his office. On a ballot which enſued upon this queſtion, there appeared for it 88, againſt it 2.

The ſum of 1000l for the extraordinary expences of the Mayoralty and hoſpitalities of the Manſion houſe was alſo unanimouſly voted to Alderman James.

The thanks of the Aſſembly were alſo voted to the late High Sheriffs; the ſame to be preſented in ſilver boxes.

On Saturday forenoon, two children, apparently not above ten days old, were taken out of the Poddle Hole. They were ſuppoſed not to have lain there above two days, and alſo that they were twins, thrown there by their wretched and inhuman mother—at the bare idea of which the human mind reviots As yet there is not the leaſt clue that might lead to a diſcovery.

22.—The quarterly examinations, which commenced in our Univerſity on Friday laſt, ended yeſterday.

The Orange, belonging to New York, Patrick Phelan maſter, arrived here yeſterday from Oporto.

The Hon. Rich. St. Leger, brother to Lord Doneraile, is appointed one of the land waiters on the Cuſtom Houſe quay, in the room of Edward Gleadowe, eſq. who has retired on a penſion.

Yeſterday there was an uncommon great quantity of herrings ſelling about town; the fiſh were rather ſmall, but exceedingly freſh. Such a ſupply

a ſupply as this, and which has been frequent for this month paſt, ſhould tend very much to lower the price of butchers meat in the different markets of this city.

Between the hours of one and two o'clock on Monday morning laſt a gentleman was ſtopped in Kevin's-ſtreet, near the Biſhop's Palace, by three fellows, who robbed him of a guinea and a half and his hat.

Yeſterday a meeting of the grand committee of the Corporation of this city was held at the Exhibition-houſe in William-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of organizing the Royal Dublin Regiment, and having, after ſome debate on the *modus* to be obſerved, proceeded upon buſineſs, elected,

——— Lightburne, eſq late Captain of the 38th regiment, to be Lieutenant Colonel—raiſing 100 men.

——— Cope, eſq. late Captain of the 4th regiment, to be Major—raiſing 50 men.

22.—The Bordeaux packet, Giffard, for Jamaica, laden with linen cloth, was captured between the 13th and 28th ult. by a ſquadron of French frigates cruiſing off Cape Clear, on the weſt of Ireland. Several other veſſels were taken in nearly the ſame latitude, and are ſuppoſed to be carried into Breſt. On board the above veſſel were paſſengers Major James (who was proceeding to the Weſt-Indies to join his regiment, the 62d now in that quarter) and his lady. The Bordeaux packet, we are informed, was deeply inſured.

OCTOBER 23.

The Parliament of this kingdom is further prorogued from the 2d of October to the 25th of November next.

Yeſterday evening his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived in town from the Lord Chancellor's ſeat, Mountſhannon.

The Dorſet yacht arrived on Sunday from England, at her birth near the Pidgeon-houſe.

The Right Hon. David Latouche, and family, came paſſengers in the yacht from England

In the Dutcheſs of Rutland packet, which arrived on Sunday, there came paſſengers here the Earl of Mayo, Lord de Clifford, Mr. Wairight (an agent to the Earl of Fitzwilliam) and ſeveral other paſſengers.

From the preſent appearances, it is to be expected the French will puſh forward into the interior of Holland, and the terror of the inhabitants correſpond with this idea At Amſterdam the agio of the bank had fallen conſiderably on the 18th inſt. The plan of the Convention, it would ſeem (from the relinquiſhment of the ſiege of Breda), is not to ſit down regularly before the ſtrong holds of the United Provinces; thoſe will, it is thought, in all caſes where practicable, be left for more deliberate operations, while the country intervening will be entered, till it be aſcertained whether or not the Dutch are earneſtly diſpoſed to hazard every thing in defence of their country.

Wedneſday the firſt diviſion of the 101ſt regiment marched into Cork.

Saturday ſe'nnight arrived at Cove his Majeſty's frigate Diana, Captain Faulkiner, from a cruiſe.

OCTOBER 24.

The Cork Courier of the 22d inſt. ſays, that the Penelope, captain Thomas, is juſt arrived from Gibraltar, which place he left on the 30th of September. At the time of his coming away, two frigates paſſed cloſe by him, having the National flag with the Engliſh colours over them; he ſaw alſo eight or ten much larger veſſels with the ſame colours, at a diſtance in the Bay, going in.

About 8000 troops are already aſſembled in the vicinity of Southampton—of this army, lord Moira is commander in chief.

This day a party of col. Cradock's regiment, conſiſting of between 200 and 300, ſailed for the Iſle of Man.

Independent of the large export entries within theſe few days paſt, of linens, diapers, ſacking, ticken, and alſo large quantities of feathers, &c. for America, a very reſpectable houſe in this city has ſent between ſix and ſeven thouſand yards of woollen goods for New York. This laſt circumſtance muſt afford the utmoſt pleaſure to every well-wiſher of the manufacturing and commercial intereſts of this country, as ſuch exports may extend conſiderably our trade to the other ſide the Atlantic, if a war with the American States ſhould not unfortunately put a ſtop to it, an event, we ſhould indeed heartily deprecate.

OCTOBER 25.

A letter from Cambleton ſays, that the herring fiſhery in the North of Scotland this ſeaſon, has hitherto proved unſucceſsful. By the laſt advices received there it appears that many veſſels which have ſailed nine weeks before had not been able to catch one barrel of herrings.

On Friday night a ſervant in the employment of lord Clonmel was robbed in Dominick-ſtreet of his watch and a few ſhillings at the end of Stable-lane. Application was immediately made at the watch-houſe in Granby-row for aſſiſtance.

With

With much difficulty a few perſons were procured to purſue the marauders, but as it happened, too late to be uſeful.

Mary Dobbin, a ſervant, had both her legs terribly ſcalded in Bull-alley with boiling water.

Margaret Dunn, a poor woman, was run over by a carriage in Park-ſtreet, by which ſhe got a compound fractured arm.

William Gorman had one of his legs fractured in Thomas-ſtreet, by a fall off the flags.

Thomas Ellis, a boy of fourteen, ſtanding on a car at Killgobbin, one of the ropes had faſtened about his leg, the other end of which got round the axletree, and by the motion of the car his leg was drawn down and encircled about the axletree, by which his leg was moſt dangerouſly fractured and torn to pieces.

They were received into Mercer's Hoſpital.

We are concerned to be informed, by letters from the county of Kerry, that Sir Barry Denny has fallen in a duel with John Croſbie, eſq. having received the ball of his adverſary's piſtol in the forehead, which occaſioned his death inſtantaneouſly. The diſpute originated in ſome unfortunate miſunderſtanding connected with the election for the county, to repreſent which Mr. Croſbie was a candidate.

A fidler of the name of Fitzpatrick, fell into a ditch at Rockbrook, about two miles beyond Rathfarnharm, early on Sunday night, and was smothered. He had been playing for the amuſement of company during the moſt part of the day, in a public houſe in the neighbourhood, and appeared to be ſomewhat intoxicated in the evening. When diſcovered, the dead body was brought on a car to ſome part of the vicinity of Dublin, where he had his place of abode.

Wedneſday laſt near ninety thouſand yards of linen cloth, and eight thouſand yards of woollen, were entered outwards for New York.

OCTOBER 27.

On Saturday laſt being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, a royal ſalute was fired on board the Roſs revenue cruiſer, commanded by Captain Harman, then lying at Kilbeg. The exactneſs of time between each gun, although the cruiſer only mounts ten, was much admired by a number of ſpectators then on the new South wall.

OCTOBER 28.

Laſt night, Mr. Sheriff Manders and Powell went to a houſe in Back-lane, where a number of journeymen ſhoemakers had dined and were ſpending the evening, and there took four of them into cuſtody, againſt whom charges of combination have been made, and lodged them in the New priſon.

The aſſizes of the city of Cork has proved a maiden one.

Yeſterday the body of a drowned man was taken up out of the Canal, near Rathmines road. He was ſeen falling in, and though ſhortly after taken up, and brought to a houſe in Portobello, where he was bled, and other means tried for his recovery, all proved ineffectual. It appears he had been a young man.

BIRTHS.

At Meadſtown, county Meath, the lady of Chriſtopher Barnewall, eſq. of a daughter.

In Upper Merrion ſtreet, the lady of Robert Blake Forſter, eſq. of a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Godfrey James, eſq. to Miſs Bamber of South Great George's-ſtreet.

At Weſt-park, Thomas Naghton of Thomaſtown, county of Roſcommon, eſq. to Miſs Anne D'Arcy, daughter of the late John D'Arcy of Houndſwood, eſq.

James Savage, eſq. of Mount Roſs in the county of Down, to Miſs Galway, only daughter of the late William Galway, eſq. of Portaferry.

In Athlone, Maurice Nelegan, of this city, eſq. to Miſs Jane Hodſon, daughter of the late William Hodſon, of St. John's, county of Roſcommon, eſq.

DEATHS.

General Symes, of a locked jaw, occaſioned by the wounds which he received in the unfortunate attack on the French at Guadaloupe.

In London, General Henry Smyth, Colonel commandant of his Majeſty's marine forces.

At Hamſtead, Miſs King, daughter of Robert King, eſq. Chamberlain of the Linen-hall.

At Port-au-Prince, John Morris, eſq. of Waterford, Lieutenant in the 23d regiment.

At Limerick, Mrs. Thompſon, wife of Captain Thomſon of the marines; and Mrs Gabbett, widow of the late Richard Gabbett, of Uregarde, county of Limerick, eſq.

At his houſe on Uſher's-iſland, the Rev. Jacob Bryan, in the 81ſt year of his age.

At Martinique, in the Weſt-Indies, lieutenant Thomas Thornhill of the 64th regiment, ſecond

ſon

ſon to James B. Thornhill, eſq. of Thornhill-lawn.

In the Weſt-Indies, Mr. James, a lieutenant in the army, ſon of James Morris James, of Moneyglaſs, eſq.

In Jamaica, Mr. George Marſhall, ſon of Mr. Walker Marſhall, of Londonderry.

In Athlone, Robert Handcock, eſq.

Near Athlone, Miſs Anne Trimble, one of the people called Quakers.

At Limerick, Richard Vincent, eſq. aged 88 years, the eldeſt burgheſs of the corporation, being elected one of the common council in the year 1726.

At Platten, near Drogheda, Graves Chamney, eſq. one of the aldermen of the corporation of that town.

Wentworth Parſons, of Ellen-Grove, in the King's county, eſq. ſon of the late Sir Lawrence Parſons, Bart. and brother to the right hon. lord Oxmantown.

The Hon. William Clement Finch, of Albury-place, Surry, England, a rear admiral, and a member of parliament for the county of Surry.

At Bath, the hon Barbara Gray, ſiſter to lord Gray.

In Cork, John Wakeham, eſq.

In Youghal, the lady of Sir H. B. Hayes, knt.

On board the Vengeance man of war, on his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, colonel Freemantle of the 35th regiment, member of the Iriſh parliament.

BANKRUPTS.

George Trench of Grafton-ſtreet, ſhop-keeper, to ſurrender on the 7th and 8th days of October, and on the 8th day of November, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Royal Exchange.

Michael Haynes and Edward Haynes, of the city of Cork, merchants, to ſurrender on the 8th and 10th days of October, and on the 8th day of November.

Chriſtopher Allen of Pimblico, Dublin, dyer, to ſurrender on the 3d and 4th day of November, and the 4th day of December following at the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank the pious Cinna for his devout effuſions; but alas, the degeneracy of the times! were we to inſert ſuch favours as his, we ſhould find no readers. As he ſeems to be converſant with *God's own elect*, we adviſe him to be cautious of throwing pearls to ſwine, and to uſe the Meeting-houſe inſtead of the Anthologia, for the publication of his rhapſodies.

To the bard of Leixlip we decree the birch inſtead of the laurel for his outrage upon the dignity of verſe. There is an immenſe difference between the waters of Caſtalia and the waters of the Spa, and ſhould he find himſelf inclined to take a ſecond draught, we muſt beg that he will not trouble us at leaſt, with his inſpirations.

We are ſorry to poſtpone the 18th Polyanthea, which came too late for this month's inſertion: we return our thanks to its able writer, and inſure him a place in our enſuing Magazine.

ERRATA

TO LAST MONTH'S ANTHOLOGIA.

In 1ſt col. page 170, line 8, for *receiving*, read *reviewing*.

Do. page 170, line 12, for *deſtroy their enemies*, read *deſtroy only their enemies*.

Do. page 173, line 12, for *proſecutions* read *proſecutors*.

1ſt col. p. 170, l. 15, the mark * inſtead of after *citizens**, ſhould be before **A ſlight, &c.*

The ſame error occurs in line 24, mark †,—and in the next column this mark ‡ is in like manner wrong placed.

FRANCIS GROSE. Esq F.A.S.

From an Original on Vellum in the poſſeſſion of R. E. Mercier.

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR NOVEMBER 1794.

Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Francis Groſe, Eſq. F. A. S:—With a ſtriking Likeneſs of him from an original Etching by Bartolozzi.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

Knowing that literary biography makes a diſtinguiſhed part of your plan, I ſhall make no apology for ſending you the following Memoir. It appeared, anonymouſly, for the firſt time, in the *Dublin Chronicle* for the 25th of May 1791; but was generally known to have fallen from the pen of Joſeph C. Walker, eſq.

Dublin, T. Z.
1ſt November, 1794.

THE author of this little memoir cannot boaſt an early acquaintance with Captain Groſe; he only knew him ſince his ſecond viſit to Ireland in the year 1790. The Captain then introduced himſelf to him in a very flattering manner; an event on which he now reflects with pleaſure mingled with pain. As an Artiſt and an Antiquary, Captain Groſe is known to all the enlightened part of Europe; and where his character is known it is admired. His pencil and his pen were guided by taſte and genius—ſometimes they were directed by humour. Nor was he leſs admirable for his companionable qualities. Few men ſhone more in converſation than Mr. Groſe. In his ſociety time paſſed with an inaudible ſtep; naturally cheerful himſelf he flaſhed merriment around him; nor did his ſallies of pleaſantry or poignant humour ever give pain, for they were not excited either by the mental or perſonal defects of his auditors. Aſſociating with the ornaments of literature, he abounded in literary anecdote; and having read extenſively, and obſerved narrowly, he edified while he exhilarated.

The author of this feeble attempt to do juſtice to the memory of Captain Groſe, is ignorant of the year in which he commenced his literary career: but he believes he began at an early period, to exerciſe his pencil on the military and eccleſiaſtical

ecclesiastical ruins of England. To this he was not excited by the hope of emolument; for he made a free gift to his printer, Mr. Samuel Hooper, of the drawings for *The Antiquities of England and Wales*. But it should not be forgotten, that the great success of this work enabled Mr. Hooper, with unparalleled generosity, to present Mrs. Grose with a bank note for 800l.

The Antiquities of England and Wales were followed by *A Treatise on ancient Armour and Weapons, and Military Antiquities*. Nor did his humour sleep during the execution of those laborious works; for while they were passing thro' the press, he published *A Provincial Glossary—A Guide to Health, Honor and Riches*—and *Rules for Drawing Caricatures*; works abounding in genuine humour. He occasionally too, furnished the different editors of Shakespeare with valuable notes*.

The state of his health demanding the exercise of travel, and encouraged by the success of his first Antiquarian Essays, he was induced to undertake *The Antiquities of Scotland* in the year 1789.

Having completed this arduous undertaking, he engaged in a work of a similar nature for Ireland, and had actually put several drawings, which he had made in the North of Ireland, into the hands of his engraver, when he was suddenly snatched away from the anxious public, and his inconsolable friends, on the 16th of May 1791.

The author of this desultory memoir cannot conclude without mentioning the liberal manner in which Captain Grose diffused his drawings among his friends. They were never known to solicit one in vain. Nor was his *portefeuille* ever closed to those engaged in any literary undertaking which his elegant pencil could illustrate.

And it is with pleasure the author adds, that Ireland, with her wonted generosity and respect for literature, is now about to raise a MONUMENT to the memory of him, who, had Heaven spared him a few months longer, would have eternized the venerable remains of her antiquities.

A very beautiful model has been made for this purpose by the ingenious and celebrated architect, Mr. Gandon, who immortal works embellish this city in a superior a manner; and the Reverend Dean and Chapter of Christ Church have given leave to have it erected in their cathedral.

The writer cannot conclude without felicitating the public, that the death of his lamented friend has not suspended the prosecution of the Antiquities of Ireland. The Rev. Edward Ledwich undertook with alacrity the descriptive and historical part; and lieutenant Grose nephew to the deceased, made a tour throughout the kingdom to take plans and drawings of the venerable remains of former times; which are now completed. The first volume has appeared and the second, which will complete the work, is at press, and will soon appear.

NOTE.

*Complete sets of Capt. Grose's works may be had from the publishers of the Anthologia.

A Fragment.

"NO"—says Agelastos (in a most dogmatical tone of voice, and his head thrown back so that his chin and beard formed an angle of 120 degrees) "No—passion without hope is an object without an end: the essence of this mixed mode is made arbitrarily, and without reference to any real existence for despair in love, is like the scorpion which cures its own sting."—The face of Bellario glistened with a transient smile at the motley oddness of his argument. But though his countenance resumed its former pensive air with all the speedy elasticity of real trouble, yet methought there could be seen in the elevation of his eye-brows a sort of triumphal disdain, which was curiously reconciled with the humility of distress while he pronounced with a deep sigh the word "Petrarch!"—

Krinesus

Krinesus, who from the beginning of the converſation had not opened his lips, but had ſate liſtening with the utmoſt attention to them both, chiefly however (as appeared from the oblique poſition of his head) inclined to the grave philoſophy of Agelaſtos; no ſooner heard the name of Petrarch, than he bounced from his chair, and, ſtriking his breaſt, exclaimed with emphaſis "By the Lord, you are right, and I pity you from my ſoul."—The ſtarting tear hurried down the cheek of Bellario—He ſnatched the hand of Krinesus—and ſaid earneſtly "Krinesus"—He could ſay no more.—

Now, whether it was that Agelaſtos had not read the life or poems of Petrarch lately, or that when he did read them (for he certainly had read them) they made little impreſſion on his heart, and of courſe on his memory; or whether it was that he had entered into argument with ſo much warmth that he left his feelings quite chilled and benumbed; or whether all theſe cauſes co-operated, I cannot ſay, but it is certain that he looked at Bellario with a kind of ſtupid ſurpriſe.

Reſolving, however, to have a complete victory, he reached to a ſhelf of the book-caſe which ſtood near him, and taking down the third volume of Barrow's ſermons, opened it at the eleventh "Rejoice evermore"—Krinesus ſtared—Bellario did not ſeem to attend to him—But Agelaſtos having turned over two or three leaves, and waved his hand with an air of great importance, read aloud with an unvaried voice—"Love is the ſweeteſt and moſt delectable of all paſſions; and when by the conduct of wiſdom it is directed in a rational way towards a worthy, congruous, attainable object" (and he laid particular ſtreſs upon the words, attainable object) "it cannot otherwiſe than fill the heart with raviſhing delight."—"You are Job's comforter" ſaid Bellario—"Attend a little, I beſeech you" reſumed he "I am not comforting you, I am reaſoning to you"—"No, by the Lord" interrupted Krinesus—Agelaſtos bridled up immediately and knit his brows.—

The monoſyllable "no," is one of the moſt injurious, iniquitous, offending little compound of letters in the whole numberleſs varieties of the twenty-four. I remember a friend of mine uſed to compare it to the ſharp, poiſoned part of a javelin; for, ſays he, it is always followed by ſomething weightier, and yet I doubt if the very contradiction does not rankle the deepeſt. Now I like this ſimile here, becauſe it anſwers ſo exactly to Krinesus's exclamation *No—by the Lord.* However, as good luck would have it, Agelaſtos had ſome vanity, and recollecting that in his laſt ſentence there was a negation as well as an affirmation. "I am *not* comforting you, I am reaſoning to you;" he thought "no" might as well be conſtrued into a coincidence as into a contradiction. So, ſmoothing his brows with a corrected complacency, and laying the fore finger of his right hand upon Barrow, which ſtill lay open before him, he proceeded in his argument, turning his body, however, ſo much to Bellario, that Krinesus could hardly have a profile view of the extremity of his noſe—"Love, then, you ſee, when directed in a rational way, towards an attainable object, cannot otherwiſe than fill the heart with raviſhing delight"—Bellario ſighed—"Now, not only in logics, but even in the moſt certain of all ſciences, in mathematics, the argumentum ad abſurdum, is held undeniably concluſive."—"Piſh!" ſays Krinesus, turning on his heel, "is love a triangle?"—Agelaſtos looked on him with a ſort of faſtidious compaſſion, and continued "the object of your affections is unattainable—ergo, the converſe of the true propoſition being falſe."——"If I miſtake not then" interrupted Bellario "you demonſtrate that *my* heart is *not* filled with raviſhing delight."——Krinesus looked up with a contemptuous ſmile, to ratify by an oath, that his diſcovery was true—"of courſe, then", reſumes Agelaſtos, no way heeding him, "you are in deſpair, and the *remedy*, which is alſo the *conſequence* of deſpair in love, is forgetfulneſs; and this was, you may recollect, my firſt aſſertion."

"And is this" says Krinesus, "like mathematical demonstration?—" Why not?" rejoined Bellario—"he has argued in a circle—but alas! correcting that little sally of vivacity, and laying his right hand pensively on his heart—" he cannot remember the fountain of Vaucluse[a]."

Agelastos replaced Barrow's sermons.

THE SGEALD.

No. IX.

(Continued from p. 244.)

FRIENDSHIP is the comfort of life, and who has not this virtue cannot hope for true felicity; it is the most rational agreement and connection that can be entered into in the world, and of all the pleasures, it is perhaps the most innocent and real. But it has its troubles as well as comforts, and there are few minds, none indeed, except the noble and virtuous, that can support it any length of time. Whence we find so few friendships either sincere or of long continuance.

But if it is difficult to regulate and support this noble sentiment between persons of the same sex, it is much more so, to conduct the friendship of men with women, and to give bounds to a passion, which only consults itself, and which is scarce believed to exist, if it is not excessive. On this account the greater part of our divines, rather discourage than encourage the cultivation of friendship between persons of different sexes, not that there is any thing criminal in the sentiment, or that the passion is wrong, but to avoid the danger that is generally attendant thereon; especially in young and inexperienced minds. Our sentiments indeed are seldom under our command, but we may regulate their progress; and though friendship towards person of a different sex to ourselv may become tender and ripen into lo yet if permitted to cool, it will genera settle, into a sober, steady and consta friendship, in which there will be danger of a relapse to the more tend passion. Virtuous and sincere frien ships certainly have and do exist b tween the male and female part of t human race, but they must be condu ed with the greatest prudence and cau on; for though there may be no dang they are seldom without scandal. T age is too corrupt, to judge sincerely these communications, and even if t public should give their approbation, would only serve as a cover to improp affections, and under the pretext friendship, every one might take the berty to make love.

Past ages in different periods sancti the circumstance, but few have been e empt from calumnies, especially the women who have been united in t bonds of marriage. For though unc the direction of prudence and caution, single lady or a widow, may be perm ted to have a male friend, yet all frien ships with either sex must be renounc on her engagement in marriage; and prudent woman ought to have no oth friend than her husband. Paulinus v sited the empress Eudoxia, because s was learned, he was delighted with h mind and not in love with her bod Nevertheless their frequent conversation gave birth to jealousies in the mind the young Theodosius, and an apple a fatal as that of Paris, caused the deat of Paulinus and the banishment of Eu doxia.

Nor was the fate of the amiable an accomplished Sophia less favourable Being the only child of the sovereig Prince of Zell, no pains nor expenc were spared in her education, both in res pect to her mental and corporeal qualifi cations. But having neither sister o brother, a near relation of her mother Ferdinand, a young nobleman of he own age, was brought up with her, even from the cradle. They had the same masters

NOTE.

[a] To which Petrarch retired frequently during the marriage of Laura, to indulge his sorrows.

masters and tutors, and their studies were generally the same, except in those particulars, appertaining more immediately to their different sex. As they advanced in years, as sincere and durable a friendship was formed between them, as perhaps ever entered into the human breast. They considered themselves, and were considered by every one, as brother and sister, between whom existed the most tender and affectionate ties. As they were often employed in the same studies, so were they frequently engaged in the same amusements. At the ball, in the drawing-room, on the promenade, and even at the chace; it was not common to find Sophia and Ferdinand separate. Yet no blame accrued thereon, nor doth it appear, that an idea ever arose in their minds, relative to marriage. Their connection was too sacred, to admit of a single flame of the fire of love. For be assured, the passion of true friendship ever banishes that of love. A circumstance which will form an infallible test, to persons of different sexes, engaged in a friendly intercourse, to discover the species of their respective passions; for by asking themselves whether they would wish to marry the object of their esteem? If the answer is affirmative, it is love, but if negative, it is friendship which engages their hearts.

But to return, Sophia being at the age of 19 married to her cousin Lodovic arch-treasurer of the German empire, Ferdinand accompanied her to the court of that Prince, where he became chamberlain and secretary to his fair friend. From the nature and duties of these employments, they were much together, and Ferdinand frequently supped in the apartments of the princess, when engaged in transcribing her letters, accompts and dispatches, or engaged in any literary amusement. He also frequently attended her as an officer of her household, in the public assemblies and parties of pleasure. These circumstances, though of no moment in the court of her father, were sufficient to create jealousy and envy, among the courtiers of Lodovic; that prince himself, though of an upright heart, was of a dark and suspicious temper, which was much encreased by the artful insinuations of his mother, a princess of unbounded ambition and haughty disposition; but ill suited to the mild and humble deportment of Sophia. Every circumstance of surmise and suspicion, that could be collected to the prejudice of Ferdinand was whispered in the ears of Lodovic, and every doubt relative to the illegitimacy of his son and daughter was carefully propagated. Sophia was but too sensible to the danger both of herself and her friend, not to desire his departure from court, and therefore procured him a command in the emperial armies, then serving against the Turks. An absence of such a distance, it might be thought, would have been sufficient to have silenced the tongues of calumny; but there were people who found their interest in the destruction of Ferdinand. Letters were written to him in the name of the princess, and by their authors, afterwards intercepted and shewn to the prince. Others again by the spies sent with and over the conduct of Ferdinand, were written in his name and sent to Sophia, but also intercepted and sent to the prince, who by these and such other base means, had his mind completely alienated from his princess, against whom and Ferdinand a deep rooted jealousy was formed. The latter being informed what was transacted against him at the court of the arch-treasurer, obtained permission of the emperor to return home, in order to vindicate both himself and the princess. This he performed so effectually, that nothing improper could be laid to the charge of either. He was therefore ordered to repair to his command under the imperial standard; but on the evening of his departure, having been to take leave of the princess, was met in the court by some officers of the guards, murdered, and his body thrown into a privy; not without strong suspicion by order of Lodovic, as the princess, much affected by this incident, was strictly confined for sometime by his command, and at length removed to the castle of

Zell

Zell, one of the ſeats of her late father. Here deprived of the ſight and company of her children, ſhe remained a ſtate priſoner thirty-eight years; at the expiration of which term it is ſaid her huſband, conſcious of her innocence, deſired to be reconciled, and intended to aſſociate her in the dignity to which he had ſome years before been advanced. But having ſo many years led a retired life, ſhe refuſed the propoſal, and ſhortly after died at Aalin. In the apartments which ſhe occupied in the caſtle of Zell, died 49 years after, her great grand daughter, under a fate and circumſtances perfectly ſimilar.

Notwithſtanding the outward circumſtances attending the friendſhip of women, ſome of the moſt early chriſtian divines conſidered it in a favourable light, and the ſchool of the great Origen was open to virgins and matrons, judging them no leſs capable of the ſecrets of the ſcriptures and myſteries of religion than the men; whence we may conclude from every circumſtance, that the converſation of women is not leſs uſeful than agreeable, and if their friendſhip has its dangers, it has alſo its advantages.

The Life of Lawrence Euſden.

FIELDING obſerves, that great and good men ought to be very cautious how they diſcard dependants, becauſe the world naturally adopts their judgment; and, without enquiry, conſiders the perſon as unworthy on whom they paſs ſentence of condemnation. Men of eminent genius ought to be equally cautious in paſſing ſentence on the inferior tribe of writers, as their cenſure is of itſelf ſufficient to blaſt a literary reputation. Had *Pope* at all times reflected on the weight which his opinion would have with the world, he would have probably, from his benevolence, been more ſparing in his cenſure. The remarks of a man to whom all muſt look up with admiration are often received, without diſcuſſion, as incontrovertible. *Butler's* obſervation, that

"Hebrew roots are often found
To flouriſh beſt in barren ground,"

has been to many a reaſon for reſting contented with their ignorance of that language, who were diſpoſed to apply to it with vigour. The judgments of ſuch men are ſtill more readily received, when they tend to vilify. The ſevere animadverſions of *Pope* in his *Dunciad* were by many readers received with much greater pleaſure than his moſt maſterly reaſonings and brilliant ingenuity in his *Criticiſm*, his *Ethics*, and his *Rape of the Lock*.

Whoever had a place in the Dunciad, was admitted by the public to be really a dunce. Even the *Careleſs Huſband* and the *Provoked Huſband* could not, by their good ſenſe and genuine humour, preſerve their author from being conſidered as a votary of dulneſs, becauſe he was exhibited as ſuch by our celebrated poet.

Euſden, though not honoured with ſo conſpicuous a place in the regions of dulneſs, had his name inſerted as one of the goddeſs's train. His merits were eſtimated accordingly. He was conſidered by many as a ſtupid, contemptible writer; not becauſe they had found his writings ſtupid and contemptible, but becauſe he was cenſured by a man of uncommon genius. From that cauſe, little attention has been beſtowed in preſerving his life and writings. Few facts concerning Euſden, few ſpecimens of his talents have deſcended to poſterity. The facts, however, which are recorded, and the ſpecimens which remain, though they certainly exhibit no proofs that he was endowed with genius, yet, on the other hand, afford no juſt grounds for the accuſation of dulneſs.

Lawrence Euſden was deſcended from a good family in Ireland, and was the ſon of Dr. Euſden, rector of Sparſworth in Yorkſhire. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge; after which

which he went into orders, and was for some years Chaplain to Richard Lord Willoughby de Broke. At the University he was esteemed a good classical scholar, and very expert at Latin versification, an art which, though it requires no genius, cannot be attained without considerable skill in that language. He translated Lord Halifax's poem on the *Battle of the Boyne* into Latin verse. The version we have never seen, but we suppose it possessed merit, as it procured him the patronage of that ingenious nobleman. He wrote several letters in the Spectator, which, though they do not discover great vigour of mind, are sensible and well written. A letter about *Idol's*, in No. 87, is his; as also most of the letters from Cambridge. He was one of the panegyrists on Cato, and in the verses he wrote on that occasion, gives an account of the preceding productions of the author.

The verses we shall submit to the reader as a specimen of the author's talents; indeed the only one we have had an opportunity of perusing.

"'Tis nobly done, thus to enrich the stage,
And raise the thoughts of a degen'rate age;
To shew how endless joys from freedom spring,
How life in bondage is a worthless thing.
The unborn greatness of your soul we view,
You tread the paths frequented by the few;
With so much strength you write, and so much ease,
Virtue and sense! how durst you hope to please?
Yet crowds, the sentiments of ev'ry line,
Impartial clap'd, and crown'd the work divine.
Ev'n the four critics, who malicious came,
Eager to censure, and resolv'd to blame,
Finding the hero regularly rise,
Great while he lives, but greater when he dies;
Sullen approv'd, too obstinate to melt,
And sicken'd with the pleasures which they felt.
Not so the fair, their passions secret kept,
Silent they heard, but as they heard, they wept;
When gloriously the blooming Marcus died,
And Cato told the gods—I'm satisfied!
See! how your lays the British youth inflame!
They long to shoot, and ripen into fame,
Applauding theatres disturb their rest,
And unborn Cato's heave in every breast;
Their nightly dreams, their daily thoughts repeat,
And pulses high with fancy'd glories beat.
So, griev'd to view the Marathonian spoils,
The young Themistocles vow'd equal toils;
Did then his schemes of future honours draw
From the long triumphs which with tears he saw.
"How shall I your unrival'd worth proclaim,
Lost is the spreading circle of your fame!
We saw you the great William's praise rehearse,
And paint Britannia's joys in Roman verse.
We heard at distance, soft enchanting strains
From blooming mountains, and Italian plains.
Virgil began in English dress to shine,
His voice, his looks, his grandeur still divine.
From him too soon unfriendly you withdrew,
But brought the tuneful Ovid to our view;

Then

Then the delightful theme of ev'ry tongue,
Th' immortal Marlborough was your darling ſong.
From clime to clime the mighty victor flew,
From clime to clime as ſwiftly you purſue:
Still with the hero's glow'd the poet's flame,
Still with his conqueſts you enlarg'd your fame.
With boundleſs raptures here the muſe could ſwell,
And on your Roſamond for ever dwell:
Theſe op'ning ſweets, and every fragrant flow'r,
Luxuriant ſmile—a never-fading bow'r!
Next, human follies kindly to expoſe,
You change from numbers, but not ſink in proſe:
Whether in viſionary ſcenes you play,
Refine our taſtes, or laugh our crimes away.
Now by the buſkin'd muſe you ſhine confeſt,
The patriot kindles in the poet's breaſt.
Such energy of ſenſe might pleaſure raiſe,
Tho' unembelliſh'd with the charms of phraſe:
Such charms of phraſe would with ſucceſs be crown'd,
Tho' nonſenſe flow'd in the melodious ſound.
The chaſteſt virgin needs no bluſhes fear,
The learn'd themſelves, not uninſtructed hear.
The libertine, in pleaſures us'd to roll,
And idly ſport with an immortal ſoul,
Here comes, and by the virtuous heathen taught,
Turns pale, and trembles at the dreadful thought.
Whene'er you traverſe vaſt Numidia's plains,
What ſluggiſh Briton in his iſle remains?
When Juba ſeeks the tiger with delight,
We beat the thicket and provoke the fight;
By the deſcription warm'd, we fondly ſweat,
And in the chilling eaſt wind pant with heat.
What eyes behold not, how the ſtream refines,
'Till by degrees the floating mirror ſhines?
While hurricanes in circling eddies play,
Tear up the ſands, and ſweep whole plains away.
We ſhrink with horror, and confeſs our fear,
And all the ſudden ſounding ruin hear.
When purple robes, diſtain'd with blood, deceive,
And make poor Marcia beautifully grieve;
When ſhe her ſecret thoughts no more conceals,
Forgets the woman, and her flame reveals;
Well may the prince exult with noble pride,
Not for his Lybian crown, but Roman bride.
But I in vain on ſingle features dwell,
While all the parts of the fair piece excel.
So rich the ſtore, ſo dubious is the feaſt,
We know not which to paſs, or which to taſte.
The ſhining incidents ſo juſtly fall,
We may the whole new ſcenes of tranſport call.
Thus jewellers confound our wond'ring eyes,
And with variety of gems ſurpriſe:
Her ſaphires, here the ſardian ſtone is ſeen,
The topaz yellow, and the jaſper green,
The coſtly brilliant there, confus'dly bright,
From num'rous ſurfaces darts trembling light;

The

The diff'rent colours mingle in a blaze,
Silent we ſtand unable where to praiſe,
In pleaſures ſweetly loſt, ten thouſand ways.

Trinity-College, Cambridge. *L. EUSDEN.*"

Though theſe verſes do not diſcover great poetical genius, yet they ought to have exempted the author from a place in the Dunciad. The obſervations are juſt, and ſhew that the author had examined and underſtood the various pieces on which he comments.

Pope was indeed much too liberal in his conſignments to the goddeſs of Dulneſs. He ſeems to have forgotten his own great ſuperiority over ordinary men, and to have looked on all thoſe as dunces, who were much inferior to himſelf. Whereas, among literary men, there are thouſands of very great reſpectability, who are removed at an immenſe diſtance from Pope. Many of the perſons whom Pope attacks in his Dunciad had abuſed him. Euſden never had ſpoken or written diſreſpectfully of his character or merits; therefore did not deſerve to be ſo ſeverely treated. Perhaps his exaltation to the office of Poet-Laureat might have excited Pope's indignation. That promotion he procured through the duke of Newcaſtle. On the marriage of his grace with lady Henrietta Godolphin, he wrote an Epithalamium. The duke was highly delighted with the performance. On the death of Rowe, in 1718, he being lord chamberlain, appointed the author poet-laureat. As the firſt rate poets were either in oppoſition to government, or in higher ſituations, it was neceſſary to beſtow the laurel on one of the inferior. There was at that time a very great number of men who, from being able to write verſes, fancied themſelves poets. Of that deſcription were all the candidates. Euſden was probably equal to any of his competitors. His promotion, however, gave great offence. Cooke, in his *Battle of the Poets*, ſpeaks thus of him:

"Euſden, a laurel'd bard, by fortune rais'd,
"By few been read, by fewer ſtill been prais'd."

Theſe lines, the reader will obſerve, are mere abuſive aſſertions, neither embelliſhed by wit, nor ſupported by argument. Mr. Oldmixon, a critic who reſembled Dennis in his virulence, but did not equal him in ability, attacks Euſden in a performance, entitled *The Art of Logic and Rhetoric*, with a bitterneſs, which mere diſapprobation of the productions could never have dictated, without diſlike to the man. "Of all the galimatias I ever met with, none comes up to ſome verſes of this poet, which have as much of the ridiculous and fuſtian in them as can well be jumbled together, and are of that ſort of nonſenſe which ſo perfectly confounds all ideas, that there is no diſtinct one left in the mind." We ſhould apprehend that the mind muſt be very eaſily confounded, which any nonſenſe could ſo confound, as to deprive it of all diſtinct ideas. The verſes we quoted above are by no means of that nature. Oldmixon was not a man of that ability, that great ſtreſs can be laid on his opinion, even if he were unprejudiced. In this caſe he was a diſappointed competitor. It is to be obſerved in praiſe of our author, that if his merit was not the greateſt, he never attempted to eke it out by the abuſe of others. The duke of Buckingham, in a few lines in his *Seſſion of the Poets*, paſſ'd on Euſden a much ſeverer cenſure than Oldmixon's abuſe could convey.

"In ruſh'd Euſden, and cried, who ſhall have it
But I, the true Laureat, to whom the king gave it?
Apollo begg'd pardon, and granted his claim,
And vow'd that till then he ne'er heard of his name."

Ayre, in his *Life of Pope*, says that Eusden undertook to translate *Tasso's Jerusalem delivered*, without understanding Italian; that by the help of dictionaries, he finished a great many books. The version was very bad, according to Ayre. Whether the fact be correctly stated, we do not know; neither do we know the character of the version. It is certain, Ayre's writings and criticisms on his Life of Pope, are not such as will beget much confidence in his judgment. Eusden, towards the latter part of his life, took to hard drinking, which habit greatly impaired his faculties and injured his health. He died at his rectory, at Conningsby in Lincolnshire, the 27th of September, 1730. Some of his best pieces are, we are told, to be found in Nichols's *Select Collections*.

Third Letter of Abcalan the Phenician Astrologer.

To the People of the Anthologia.

THE approaches of old age and decrepitude are become each day more pressing, and it cannot be long, I think, were your Abcalan is dismissed to the region of unknown and invisible spirits. Before the hour of darkness falls, let us hasten the work of knowledge, let us place our name at least beyond the violence of time, and then come when it will, the end of this long weary life upon me.

You may recollect, good people of the Anthologia, my last adventure with the men of the staff; I shall now proceed to relate the consequences and mystery of that persecution. It appears that a Phenician society had really invited me to an anniversary feast, and that in the same dwelling there existed also an unlawful assembly of people, men, and persons, against the peace of our sovereign lord, and of the parish. On entering the house, I ascended, thro' inveterate habit, to the higher story, and forced my way into the convention-hall with my spectacles thrown back on my forehead, and my plan in my hand. This paper the legislators took for a warrant, and this antiquarian for a constable: they caught the alarm, and put my head, back and shoulders at large in requisition; they purified my pockets, organized my spectacles, and carried me, entranced as I was, into the free air of the highway. The rest need not be repeated, for the public knows it all, and we must forget what we cannot pardon, as poor Robin says. Some five or six days after my recovery, there came a second and more pressing invitation, signed by the president himself and his two secretaries. I attended accordingly under the escort of a police-man, who ushered me into this venerable divan at the moment of dinner. This first exhibition, I must confess, gave me more pain than pleasure: I could not ask a question, nor answer to any question, nor hear of the points in debate. All was toasting, politics and noise. A member at my right-hand was perpetually drinking success to the woollen manufacture, and sputtering damnation upon the rotten boroughs and upon my face, when at last he sunk, like Hamlet's ghost, from mortal sight, and descended underneath the table. Another was most devoutly swearing that the state was gone, that vile proceedings were now come to their highest hemisphere, and that Peter the Apostle stole away the old testament in the time of Constantinople, and made out a new one. A fat asthmatic fellow roars out from the opposite side, give me then Mandeville's fable of the bees, for *accumulation* of *brilliancy* and *compression* of *consequence*: sink me to a dungeon in hell. I am content, but let the devil allow me only the fable of the bees to read a chapter in every morning.

The president acutely observing that our tongues could not officiate any longer in chromatics, called out for a song, so "the jolly freemasons in their white leather aprons" was chaunted thro' five rehearsals; very happily for me I nodded over the first chorus, and rested in peace unto the opening of their consultation.

I arose and looked around: the brethren had regenerated their table into a board

board of green cloth, the glaſſes had diſappeared, the drunken patriot had been compoſed to ſleep, the preſident had mounted his ſtall, the brethren looked ſolemn like a nightly council of owls, and all was huſhed in expectation of wonder.

The firſt ſecretary then read aloud as follows:

Brethren and friends, we are here convened for weighty purpoſes, indeed: There is now to be laid before you an ancient inſcription diſcovered on the top of a mountain, and bearing date of three houſand years. You are to prove its authenticity, and defend it againſt every man, but firſt to agree among yourſelves in what language it is expreſſed. The inſcription was then laid proſtrate upon the table; the preſident kiſſed it with extaſy and tears, and unfolding the paper, proclaimed it thus,

Behold a document the moſt reſpectable for refuting the affected ſcepticiſm of modern Latitudinarians, and for eſtabliſhing the antiquity of our native country. Obſerve that its four corners lie in the direction of the four corners of this table, that is to ſay, towards the four cardinal points. You ſee then in the firſt inſtance, how early muſt have been in this region the uſe of aſtronomical ſcience. The inſcription itſelf is written upon paper, the papyrus of the ancients: From this we muſt infer that our paper manufactories are anterior at leaſt to thoſe of China—What can our *puny infidels* reply to ſuch proofs? do not aſk them, but aſk of me, and I anſwer, Nothing at all that is reaſonable. Let us pray then confuſion to thoſe men, and wiſdom, underſtanding and virtue, as the act directs, to all true believers.

This dreadful anathema paſſed by acclamation: The preſident once more embraced the ſacred text, and hummed three lines, and ſaid

THE INSCRIPTION.

DVX. METIS. VERE PROPERAT.

I.

MESTO. CVRAS. ORTO

P.

VR. A.S

DO. NOTAS MANIBVS.

IBO. DISTINCTVM.

ECHVS. PHENICIA.

N.

On this inſcription I ſhall make ſome few remarks, continued the preſident, after briefly relating the hiſtory of the perſons here alluded to

In the ſixth year of Tyre died the glorious Rataig Fion, ſon of Glâs Fion-Dallach, who firſt eſtabliſhed the Phenician colony on our weſtern coaſt. His wife, whoſe name, as the chronicle aſſures us, was Agûs Morgair, unable to ſupport the ſight of her huſband's tomb, abandoned the ſettlement, and returning home to Phenicia, married the prince of Abyſſinia.

Providence was pleaſed to bleſs their ingenuity with a male child whom the mother named Aniadth Bâol or beauteous ſpot from the place of her former ſettlement, and from this child is derived the noble family of the Annibals.

The monument is lettered in ancient Latin, and is thus explained.

Dux vere properat Metis the Great Captain is hurried on in good earneſt to his laſt home. I! alas. In this colon I obſerve *two beauties*: Firſt, in the word Metis, which expreſſes the term of all his voyages. Again, Properat fairly tells the manner of his death by ſome violent diſeaſe, the gout, I ſuppoſe, or the apoplexy. Some people indeed will pretend that he was eaten up by the natives like captain Cooke. But let them firſt ſhew proofs—and this I defy them ever to do, until they can ſhew that ſuch a man exiſted without taking our word for it.

Perhaps he was killed by a fall from his horſe—now ſince he moſt certainly died ſo, how elegantly does Properat imply his galloping to a better world? Orti P. curas meſto—his children with tears in their eyes have done this laſt duty. A. S. ur—in the ſixth year of Tyre. Meſto and Orto are ſubſcribed, and lie for meſtoi and ortoi, that is meſti orti. Next follows a rider or poſtſcript, added by the wife. Echus do notas manibus—I Agus, write theſe words with my hand and pen, or I indite this codicil to his ſpirit. Ibo Phenician diſtinctum—I ſhall return to Phenicia to look about me, and for what, my brethren, would ſhe look about her? For another huſband, to be ſure.

I mean not, brethren, to uſurp any authority over your conſcience; for we are all philoſophers here, and muſt believe in nothing about that. But I aſk you in the name of our reverend Sanhedrim, is not this a clear and conſiſtent explanation? If ſo, let us eſtabliſh the faith of canonical authority. They all applauded but one, and the following canons were ſeverally put and carried, one only diſſentient.

Canon I.

If any man preſume to ſay, that Rataigh-Fion was not alive before he died, and that he came not to this country before he died here, it ſhall be lawful to abuſe, impugn and annoy, by every means, the perſon ſo offending, and let the ſaid infidel be ſolemnly accurſed from our learned body of antiquarians.

Canon II.

If any man, by deed, writing, or ſpeech, will maintain that Rataigh died, not by a fall from his own horſe, in the 4th year of Tyre, and that his children made not this inſcription with tears in their own proper eyes, let him be accurſed from our learned body of antiquarians.

For the good old proverb ſays—ſet you a beggar on horſeback and he will ride to the devil.

Canon III.

Item be accurſed whoſoever avers that Agus Morgair did not go home, and that ſhe is not the mother of the Annibals.

Canon IV.

And if any of this body preſume to teach or ſuſpect, that this inſcription doth not lie with its four corners to four different points of the heavens, let him be

e accurſed from this learned body, and
t another receive his place.—And they
nſwered, let them be accurſed from this
arned body.

I receive with implicit faith, ſays
nother, this decree: yet I think not that
ur inſcription is confined to one mean-
ng, nor to any meaning, but that like
e alphabet it comprehends every poſ-
ble application to perſons, facts and
mes. Our worthy preſident has juſt
ewn you an infallible rule of poſition
explaining a point by a ſtory, and
roving the ſtory by an explanation, as
e try a complex lock with many keys,
nd on finding the true key to the lock,
iſcover alſo the true lock to the key.
lear now, I pray you, my thoughts on
e ſubject.

No reaſonable man, I am ſure, can
ithhold from our country the boaſt of
aving colonized the maritime parts of
gypt. Tho' even our round towers
ere not identically the ſame as the py-
mids, (with ſome little variation in the
ape, ſize, and materials,) the name of
elta is ſo plainly Dâoltha, that nothing
evident in ſcience if this can be doubt-
l but for a moment. In Delta they
ſt erected cynopolis, that is Baella-na-
aeddagh, or the city of Dogs—for they
ld the dog in ſingular veneration, and
alone was entruſted with every pub-
office. This race, however, is nearly
tinct, we can hardly count over two
three dogs of the ancient magiſtratic
ce at this day.

Very well then—in after times our
edeceſſors carried their arms into Gaul,
d there founded another city of Dogs,
t the original name was perverted by
e Romans from Maeddagh to Meta,
d is now moſt infamouſly pronounced
letz. Alexander, according to Arrian,
tacked the Scythians, and embarked
the Indian ſea with the intent of in-
ding Gaul by the N. W. paſſage. Our
refathers, apprized of his purpoſe, diſ-
tched this intelligence by a courier
traordinary, to their good friends on
e continent. Vere Dux Properat Me-
. The warrior (Alexander) is march-
ing *by ſea* to invade Metz with the open-
ing of ſpring. The following words are
pure Gaelic, and are a kind of myſte-
rious Mene, Thekel, Phares, for

Maeſto, Curas, Orto, is literally
Maiſta, Ucras, Aôrta.

Maiſta is a match, Ucras hunger,
Aorta great and powerful. The words
conſequently imply that he is marching
in great force to reduce you by fire and
famine. In the reſt I perfectly agree
with our worthy preſident (loud ap-
plauſes.) We were at this moment in-
terrupted by the entrance of another
member, who apologized for his delay,
and entertained us with the account of a
very difficult caſe in obſtetrication, which
he had juſt ſolved. From his diſcourſe
of many ſyllables I could juſt glean ſo
much, as to apprehend that he had late-
ly aſſiſted at the firſt delivery of a fa-
vorite baboon, that the fetus had been
divaricated in its firſt proceſs, that a ſu-
perfetation was ſuſpected by many, that
he had brought the matter to iſſue with
great dexterity and admirable genius,
and that he intended to publiſh the
phenomenon, with the name and reſi-
dence of the patient: but he ſpoke not
a word to the queſtion.

A third member aroſe—I ſubmit it,
brethren, to your conſideration, whether
this inſcription be not alſo Greek. The
words I ſhall demonſtrate, and leave the
explanation to a ſecret committee. It
is an undoubted fact that the ancient
Greeks were well acquainted with the
Mileſians of Ierne. Plato expreſsly
mentions the countries beyond the At-
lantic, Orpheus calls Ierne by name, and
Ariſtophanes ſays that in times of old
the Mileſians were a brave and a ſturdy
peaſantry. Lucian, in his books of true
hiſtory, ſays, that he viſited a country
which was made of cheeſe: this, I be-
lieve, is the county of Cheſter; in ano-
ther country all the people were of
cheeſe: this is plainly MAN-cheſter;
another town. Loud burſts of applauſe
ſtopped the diſcourſe for ſome moments:

and

and as the matters might be ſerious, the whole houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee. The orator took the chair, and proceeded:

Another iſland was made of cork: here we have the county of the city of Cork: I ſhall diſcloſe more than this. I ſhall exhibit you a Scythian ſoldier ſpeaking in pure Gaelic from an ancient Greek play, called the Theſmophoriazuſce, and firſt I ſhall expreſs the modern interpretations, next I ſhall point out the true reading and ſignification.

Greek.—Μα σι λαλω "I tell you." Maſilala.

Iriſh.—Ma ſillala; my ſhillela or oak ſtick.

Greek.—Πόθετο φωνη; whence this noiſe, poteto fone.

Iriſh.—Poteto fone; good potatoes.

Greek.—Πεσθη μιαρα; Where is the hag? Pooſthe Miarha.

Iriſh.—Poiſthe Miarha; you croſs ſniveling whelp.

Greek.—λαλο και καλαξαλο γυναικος.—you talkative damned b—, Lalocäicatarató gynäicos.

Iriſh.—Slav, cäicca, thorota, gynne, cus; by my hand you have befouled the foot of my gun.

Greek.—Γοργο ϑοι καγο; I too a Gorgon, Gaergo toi Cagga.

Iriſh.—Gerga, tu Caogga; Iriſh, there is war.

Greek.—αγρα Αξιαμυξια; old woman Artamuxia, Aghra Artamuxia.

Iriſh.—Aghra, Tara, Mûſha; my love come here.

Now this inſcription, without change or inverſion of a ſyllable, is as follows:

ΤΕΥΞ: ΜΗ. ΤΙΣ. ΦΕΡΕ. ΠΡΟΠΕΙΡΑ. ΤΙ. ΜΗ. ΣΤΩ. ΚΟΥΡΑΣ· ΩΡΤΟ· ΠΟΥ ΡΑ; Σ· ΤΟΝΩ· ΤΑΣ· ΜΗΝΙΠΠΟΥΣ. ΙΠΠΩ· ΔΙΣ· ΣΤΙΚΤΟΝ ΗΧΟΥΣ. ΦΟΙΝΙΚΙΑΝ.

When the tumultuous approbation of the whole ſociety was becalmed, a laughing fellow, with a long noſe, thus addreſſed us:

My friends and brethren, I ſhall ſay but a few words to your inſcription, which I think has been exhauſted of all its poſſible ſignifications, but I ſhall diſcourſe without reſerve on our preſent ſyſtem of antiquarian fraud, in which you are merely the unſuſpecting accomplices.

I ſuppoſe your document authentic, your proofs unexceptionable. Of what uſe can all theſe diſcoveries be to the cauſe of common happineſs? Do you mean to prove your antiquity? This attempt is as fooliſh as ineffectual: for your race is coeval with the firſt man, and farther than this no genealogy can retire. Do you mean to tell the epoch of our coming here? this you cannot ever do, until you can call forth into light the nations that are gone, and create over again the years that have diſappeared without leaving any mark behind. You mean perhaps to prove the worth of your nation, but believe me that you are a brave and generous people—the world atteſts it, and might envy your ſuperiority if they did not ſee in your weakneſs that you too are common men. That you are brave need not be proved from an ancient play, which had never dreamt on you. Look to the coaſts of Africa, to Spain, to France, and to either Indies; you will find your own blood there, and the name of an Hibernian ſynonimous with that of undaunted courage and fidelity, unexampled in ancient times. Yet ſuch is the preſent rage of fooliſh labour, that recent merit lives unnoticed, and viſionary heroes are canonized: What man amongſt you has ever praiſed what he knew, which of you has ever thought of celebrating the real worth of your country, of perpetuating the praiſe of its noble ſtruggles for freedom, or bequeathing to poſterity the names of its friends and deliverers? Perhaps, when thro' your neglect the proofs of modern virtue ſhall have diſappeared, your deſcendants, with folly equal to your own, will labour to invent what cannot be diſcovered, and imitate your example while they will deſpiſe your weakneſs.

When

When I saw you like the perjured elders of Babylon, uplift your hands to defame this guiltless paper, I could not but smile with all my indignation: know then, that I myself have made this document, that it is neither Latin, nor Greek, nor Phenician—from this one instance, learn to mistrust your own judgment, where you are at once both parties, evidence and judge; and be assured, that whoever praises you for what you do not possess, whoever praises you for virtues not your own, whoever tells you that you are respectable because you are Phenicians, is either a stranger to real virtue or a fool, or a parasite. ὐδὲν γαρ ἐστι ταυλα says the sage ἡ κοαξ. The inscription is this: Duck's meat is very proper at times to cure a sore toe. Poor ass, do not as many busy bodies, think to make us Phenicians.

The president in haste dissolved the assembly, and I returned home sobbing at the wickedness of mankind.

People of the Anthologia, I now shall leave you and retire from public action, since my labours in support of antiquity cannot serve the good cause, and may endanger my personal safety. The public voice has undergone, of late, a bad revolution: Every man pretends now to examine antiquity upon the principles of common sense, as if there could be any relation between things of such contradictory nature. I see that one man cannot combat all, and that to retire is best: perhaps one day I may fight again, tho' now, like Diomed, I seem to fly: but of futurity let heaven dispose, thanks to the gods, that I have done my duty.

And as musicians, to protract and vary their work, do change the key by a false cause on the fifth, and then by enharmonics return to the first modulation—so shall I conclude my labour by a retrograde cadence to the saying of Hippocrates, that science is long, and life a winter's day. Now that I have finished my own solitary warbling, let the full accompaniment strike in; and I hope, good people of the Anthologia, that your applause will not be wanting, to fill up the consonance, and grace my departure. ABCALAN.

A Description of Ermenonville, for some time the Residence of Rousseau.

(Continued from page 286.)

THE wife of Jean Jaques, I am sorry to be informed, cohabits with a worthless fellow of a groom, that was once in the service of the marquis. She is now about the age of fifty, and lives at three miles distance from Ermenonville. She is neglected by all her friends; and the marquis's family, who otherwise would have treated her with every endearment and mark of friendship, now merely contribute to her support; which, with a pension of fifty pounds per annum, generously bestowed as an acknowledgment of superior merit, by the king of England, keeps her above indigence, and beneath prosperity. I was informed of these particulars by the gardener, who was at the house of Madame R. a few days since.

Having spent the whole day in the gardens, I returned into the village, and inquired of the inhabitants respecting Rousseau. They all well remembered Jean Jaques, as they affectionately called him; and told how affable and amiable he made himself among them—my heart was moved as they told me of him, and my eyes spoke my feelings.

Over the door of the cottage, opposite to my auberge, I saw the following inscription:

L' Empereur Joseph 2d a diné dans cette maison le Samedy vingt quatre Mai de l'année 1777.

Preferer aux Palais cette simple Chaumiere
Y deposer des Rois le faste et la grandeur;
De ses Hôtes charmés honorer la candeur,
Auprès d'eux conserver l'Egalité premiere,

C'est

C'eſt ce que fait un prince, et vous
croiriez peut etre,
Qu'il faut le mettre au rang des horés
fabuleux,
Si l'on ne nommoit Joſeph deux
Des Germains fortunés, et le Pere,
et le Maitre.

TRANSLATED.

This humble cot, before a court to
prize,
And all a monarch's ſplendour to deſ-
piſe;
To praiſe the frankneſs of his rap-
tur'd hoſt,
And pomp and dignities aſide to lay;
Is what a prince has done, this cot
may boaſt;
A fab'lous prince, the world would
ſurely ſay;
Were not his name, who fills the Ger-
man throne,
The name of Joſeph, grav'd beneath
this ſtone.

To the right of the above is another inſcription:

GUSTAVUS III.
Roi de Suede,
a diné dans cette Maiſon
le Mardi, 20 Juillet
de l'année 1784.

I walked into the houſe; and, being Sunday, found the miſtreſs, with a party of her neighbours, ſitting round a table at cards; they roſe on my entrance, and invited me to come in. I prevailed on them again to be ſeated, and the good man of the houſe walked out with me into his garden. I aſked him if he remembered Rouſſeau.—Oh! he remembered, he ſaid, Jean Jaques well; he ſhould never forget him:—"He was the beſt man," ſaid he, "that ever lived!—often would he come here, and walk about the garden, and in this very ſpot ſit down, and watch the water as it ran along in the brook, and play with the Marquis's children!"—I aſked him if he loved the village, if the village loved him.—"Sir," ſaid he, "they lov him as a father; it was his cuſtom wander out in the fields, and watch the at their labours, and talk to them abo their ſeparate concerns in the kind manner." "He did not live long wi you?" ſaid I. "Only two months!- ſuch a man," ſaid he with warmt "ſhould have lived two ages!" H bade me follow him, and he would ſhe me ſomething that would pleaſe me.

We went within doors, and he broug down a pair of ſhoes that Rouſſeau uſe to wear; the ſoles and heels were wood, and the other parts matted wi reed, and lined with hair: upon a pap paſted on the outſide was written;

Sabot que J. J. Rouſſeau portoit
habituellement, au moment de
la mort, et que ſa veuve a
donné au bon Antoine
Maurice habitant
d'Ermenonville.

Gabriel Brezard a voulu honorer
ſon Nom en le conſecrant ſur
le — — — de l'homme,
qui ne marcha jamais
que dans le ſentier
de la verité.

The old man told me, that when th king of Sweden was here, he aſked t ſee them, hearing he had ſuch in his poſ ſeſſion. He brought them down i a napkin, and laid them on the tabl where the king was at dinner. "Tak away the napkin," ſaid the king; "can not I touch the ſhoes of Rouſſeau?" He eyed them with a look of regard and, turning to his hoſt, aſked him, i thoſe relics did not give him a grea deal of pleaſure? The old man trem bled, fearing that the king would wan them; and told him, that they did, mor than any thing in life. The king the copied the inſcription, and returne them. Many have ſince wiſhed to pur chaſe them; and the old man has re fuſed five and twenty guineas for them the *Comteſſe de Poligny* begged ſome o th

the hair from them to put in a brilliant ring.

He had ſomething more that belonged to Jean Jaques; this was his ſnuff-box, on which was paſted this inſcription:

Tabatiere de J. J. Rouſſeau, donnée par ſa veuve à Antoine Maurice, habitant d' Ermenonville.

Mes doigts ont touché cette Boete, mon cœur en a treſſailli, et mon ame en eſt devenue plus pure.

Le Baron de Cloots, du Val de Grace, Defenſeur de Jean Jaques Rouſſeau dans mon Livre de la *Certitude des Preuves du Mahometiſme.*

Veritas atque Libertas.

Cloots! I love thee for thy enthuſiaſm—Thy enemies, Rouſſeau! were many, but thy friends are warm.

With a trembling and an unwilling ſtep I left the village; I longed to take up my reſidence there, and to bid adieu to the world. The night drew on; I tore myſelf away; and throwing myſelf into my carriage, lay along, with my feelings full of enthuſiaſm, and the moſt pungent ſenſibility. Alas! I fear they have been too much intereſted, and that I have prepared for myſelf many a future pang.

We arrived at Chantilly—I knew not the way; and in the warmth and fullneſs of my feelings, I ſat down to pen you a deſcription.

Letter from a Father to his Son, on the Choice of a Wife.

DEAR SON,

THERE is no ſpecies of advice which ſeems to come with more peculiar propriety from parents to children, than that which reſpects the marriage ſtate; for it is a matter in which the firſt muſt have acquired ſome experience, and the laſt cannot. At the ſame time it is found to be that in which advice produces the leaſt effect. For this, various cauſes may be aſſigned; of which, no doubt, the principal is, that paſſion commonly takes this affair under its management, and excludes reaſon from her ſhare of the deliberation. I am inclined to think, however, that the neglect with which admonitions on this head are treated, is not unfrequently owing to the manner in which they are given, which is often too general, too formal, and with too little accommodation to the feelings of young perſons. If, in deſcanting a little upon this ſubject, I can avoid theſe errors, I flatter myſelf you are capable of beſtowing ſome unforced attention to what an affectionate deſire of promoting your happineſs, in ſo eſſential a point, may prompt.

The difference of opinion between ſons and fathers in the matrimonial choice may be ſtated in a ſingle poſition—that the former have in their minds the firſt month of marriage, the latter, the whole of its duration. Perhaps you will, and with juſtice, deny that this is the difference between us two, and will aſſert that you, as well as I, in thinking of this connexion, reflect on its laſting conſequences. So much the better! We are then agreed as to the mode in which it is to be conſidered, and I have the advantage of you only in experience and more extenſive obſervation.

I need ſay little as to the ſhare that perſonal charms ought to have in fixing a choice of this kind. While I readily admit, that it is deſirable, that the object on which the eyes are moſt frequently to dwell for a whole life, ſhould be an agreeable one; you will probably as freely acknowledge, that more than this is of too fanciful and fugitive a nature to come into the computation of permanent enjoyment. Perhaps in this matter I might look more narrowly for you, than you would for yourſelf, and require a ſuitableneſs of years and vigour of conſtitution, which might continue this ad-

vantage to a period that you do not yet contemplate. But dropping this part of the ſubject, let us proceed to conſider the two main points on which the happineſs to be expected from a female aſſociate in life muſt depend—her qualifications as a *companion*, and as a *helper*.

Were you engaged to make a voyage round the world on the condition of ſharing a cabin with an unknown meſſmate, how ſolicitous would you be to diſcover his character and diſpoſition before you ſet ſail! If, on enquiry, he ſhould prove to be a perſon of good ſenſe and cultivated manners, and eſpecially of a temper inclined to pleaſe and be pleaſed, how fortunate would you think yourſelf! But if, in addition to this, his taſtes, ſtudies, and opinions, ſhould be found conformable to yours, your ſatisfaction would be complete. You could not doubt that the circumſtance which brought you together, would lay the foundation of an intimate and delightful friendſhip. On the other hand, if he were repreſented, by thoſe who thoroughly knew him, as weak, ignorant, obſtinate and quarrelſome, of manners and diſpoſitions totally oppoſite to your own, you would probably rather give up your project, than ſubmit to live ſo many months confined with ſuch an aſſociate.

Apply this compariſon to the domeſtic companion of the voyage of life—— the intimate of all hours—the partaker of all fortunes—the ſharer in pain and pleaſure —the mother and inſtructreſs of your offſpring. Are you not ſtruck with a ſenſe of the infinite conſequence it muſt be of to you, what are the qualities of the heart and underſtanding of one who ſtands in this relation; and of the comparative inſignificance of external charms and ornamental accompliſhments? But as it is ſcarcely probable that all you would wiſh in theſe particulars can be obtained, it is of importance to aſcertain which qualities are the moſt eſſential, that you may make the beſt compromiſe in your power. Now, taſtes, manners, and opinions, being things not original, but acquired, cannot be of ſo much conſequence as the fundamental properties of good ſenſe and good temper. Poſſeſſed of theſe, a wife who loves her huſband will faſhion herſelf in the others according to what ſhe perceives to be his inclination; and if, after all, a conſiderable diverſity remain between them in ſuch points, this is not incompatible with domeſtic comfort. But ſenſe and temper can never be diſpenſed with in the companion for life: they form the baſis on which the whole edifice of happineſs is to be raiſed. As both are abſolutely eſſential, it is needleſs to enquire which is ſo in the higheſt degree. Fortunately, they are oftener met with together than ſeparate; for the juſt and reaſonable eſtimation of things which true good ſenſe inſpires, almoſt neceſſarily produces that equanimity and moderation of ſpirit in which good temper properly conſiſts. There is, indeed, a kind of thoughtleſs good nature which is not unfrequently coupled with weakneſs of underſtanding; but having no power of ſelf-direction, its operations are capricious, and no reliance can be placed on it in promoting ſolid felicity. When, however, this eaſy humour appears with the attractions of youth and beauty, there is ſome danger leſt even men of ſenſe ſhould overlook the defects of a ſhallow capacity, eſpecially if they have entertained the too common notion, that women are no better than playthings, deſigned rather for the amuſement of their lords and maſters, than for the more ſerious purpoſes of life. But no man ever married a fool without ſeverely repenting it; for though the pretty trifler may have ſerved well enough for the hour of dalliance and gaiety, yet when folly aſſumes the reins of domeſtic, and eſpecially of parental controul, ſhe will give a perpetual heart-ache to a conſiderate partner.

On the other hand, there are to be met with inſtances of conſiderable powers of the underſtanding, combined with waywardneſs of temper, ſufficient to deſtroy all the comfort of life. Malignity is ſometimes joined with wit, haughtineſs and caprice with talents, ſourneſs and

and ſuſpicion with ſagacity, and cold reſerve with judgment. But all theſe being in themſelves unamiable qualities, it is leſs neceſſary to guard againſt the poſſeſſors of them. They generally render even beauty unattractive; and no charm but that of fortune is able to overcome the repugnance they excite. How much more fatal than even folly they are to all domeſtic felicity, you have probably already ſeen enough of the matrimonial ſtate to judge.

Many of the qualities which fit a woman for a companion, alſo adapt her for the office of a *helper*; but many additional ones are requiſite. The original purpoſe for which this ſex was created, is ſaid, you know, to have been, providing man with a *help-mate*; yet it is, perhaps, that notion of a wife which leaſt occupies the imagination in the ſeaſon of courtſhip. Be aſſured, however, that as an office for *life*, its importance ſtands extremely high to one whoſe ſituation does not place him above the want of ſuch aid; and fitneſs for it ſhould make a leading conſideration in his choice. Romantic ideas of domeſtic felicity will infallibly in time give way to that true ſtate of things, which will ſhew that a large part of it muſt ariſe from well-ordered affairs, and an accumulation of petty comforts and conveniences. A clean and quiet fire-ſide, regular and agreeable meals, decent apparel, a houſe managed with order and economy, ready for the reception of a friend or the accommodation of a ſtranger, a ſkilful as well as affectionate nurſe in time of ſickneſs—all theſe things compoſe a very conſiderable part of what the nuptial ſtate was intended to afford us; and without them, no charms of perſon or underſtanding will long continue to beſtow delight. The arts of houſewifery ſhould be regarded as *profeſſional* to the woman who intends to become a wife; and to ſelect one for that ſtation who is deſtitute of them, or diſinclined to exerciſe them, however otherwiſe accompliſhed, is as abſurd, as it would be to chooſe for your lawyer or phyſician a man who excelled in every thing rather than in law or phyſic.

Let me remark, too, that knowledge and good-will are not the only requiſites for the office of a helper. It demands a certain energy both of body and mind which is leſs frequently met with among the females of the preſent age than might be wiſhed. How much ſoever infirm and delicate health may intereſt the feelings, it is certainly an undeſirable attendant on a connexion for life. Nothing can be more contrary to the qualification of a helpmate, than a condition which conſtantly requires that aſſiſtance which it never can impart. It is, I am ſure, the fartheſt thing from my intention to harden your heart againſt impreſſions of pity, or ſlacken thoſe ſervices of affectionate kindneſs by which you may ſoften the calamitous lot of the moſt amiable and deſerving of the ſpecies. But a matrimonial choice is a choice for your own benefit, by which you are to obtain additional ſources of happineſs; and it would be mere folly in their ſtead voluntarily to take upon you new incumbrances and diſtreſſes. Akin to an enerved frame of body, is that ſhrinking timidity of mind, and exceſſive nicety of feeling, which is too much encouraged under the notion of female delicacy. That this is carried beyond all reaſonable bounds in modern education, can ſcarcely be doubted by one who conſiders what exertions of fortitude and ſelf-command are continually required in the courſe of female duty. One who views ſociety, in its interior as well as its exterior, will know that occaſions of alarm, ſuffering and diſguſt come much more frequently in the way of women than of men. To them belong all offices about the weak, the ſick, and the dying. When the houſe becomes a ſcene of wretchedneſs from any cauſe, the man often runs abroad, the woman muſt ſtay at home and face the worſt. All this takes place in cultivated ſociety, and in claſſes of life raiſed above the common level. In a ſavage ſtate, and in the lower conditions, women are com-

pelled to undergo even the moſt laborious, as well as the moſt diſagreeable taſks. If nature, then, has made them ſo weak in temper and conſtitution as many ſuppoſe, ſhe has not ſuited means to ends with the foreſight we generally diſcover in her plans.

I confeſs myſelf decidedly of the opinion of thoſe who would rather form the two ſexes to a reſemblance of character, than contraſt them. Virtue, wiſdom, preſence of mind, patience, vigour, capacity, application, are not *ſexual* qualities; they belong to mankind—to all who have duties to perform and evils to endure. It is ſurely a moſt degrading idea of the female ſex, that they muſt owe their influence to trick and fineſſe, to counterfeit or real weakneſs. They are too eſſential to our happineſs to need ſuch arts; too much of the pleaſure and of the buſineſs of the world depends upon them, to give reaſon for apprehenſion that we ſhall ceaſe to join partnerſhip with them. Let them aim at excelling in the qualities peculiarly adapted to the parts they have to act, and they may be excuſed from affected languor and coquetry. We ſhall not think them leſs amiable for being our beſt helpers.

Having thus endeavoured to give you juſt ideas of the principal requiſites in a wife, eſpecially in a wife for one in condition, I have done all that lies within the compaſs of an adviſer. From the influence of paſſion I cannot guard you: I can only deprecate its power. It may be more to the purpoſe to diſſuade you from *haſty engagements*, becauſe in making them, a perſon of any reſolution is not to be regarded as merely paſſive. Though the head has loſt its rule over the heart, it may retain its command of the hand. And ſurely if we are to pauſe before any action, it ſhould be before one on which "all the colour of remaining life" depends. Your reaſon muſt be convinced, that to form a ſolid judgment of ſo many qualities as are requiſite in the conjugal union, is no affair of days and weeks, of caſual viſits or public exhibitions. Study your object at *home*—ſee her tried in her proper department. Let the progreſs be, liking, approving, loving, and laſtly, declaring; and may you, after the experience of as many years as I have had, be as happily convinced, that a choice ſo formed is not likely to deceive!

You may think it ſtrange, that I have not touched upon a conſideration which generally takes the lead in parental eſtimates of matrimonial views—that of *fortune*. But I have been treating on the *woman* only, not on any thing extraneous to her. Fortune acquired with a wife, is the ſame thing as fortune got any other way. It has its value, and certainly no ſmall one, in procuring the deſirable comforts of life; and to ruſh into a ſtate in which wants will be greatly increaſed, without a reaſonable proſpect of being able to ſupply thoſe wants, is an act, not merely of careleſſneſs, but of downright folly. But with reſpect to the ſources whence their ſupply is to be ſought, that is a particular enquiry to each individual; and I do not think ſo ill of your prudence as to apprehend that you will not give it all the attention its importance demands. Another conſideration, that of the *family connexions* formed by marriage, is of a ſimilar kind. Its great importance cannot be doubted; but it is an affair to be determined on by the dictates of common prudence, juſt as in forming thoſe connexions after any other mode; though, indeed, in no other can they be formed equally ſtrong. One who is maſter of his deliberations, may be truſted to decide theſe points, as well as any others that occur in the practice of life. That your deciſions may always ſhew you to be poſſeſſed of a due power of ſelf-direction, is the earneſt wiſh of

Your truly affectionate, &c.

Life of Earl Camden.

(Continued from p. 257.)

LORD Camden having performed the laſt grateful honours to the memory of his friend the late Earl of Chatham,

Chatham, by ſupporting and carrying the notion for an annuity being ſettled on his family, did not check his zeal or support of the conſtitution in all caſes where he thought his abilities might be brought forward with effect. The remaining years of the American war were full of diſaſter, and preſented ſtill gloomier proſpects; a war with France immediately broke out after the Earl of Chatham's death, which was ſoon followed by a ſimilar declaration from Spain, and ultimately by a declaration on the part of Great Britain againſt the United States.

Under ſuch an accumulation of national diſaſter, it called upon the greateſt characters in the kingdom to exert themſelves, either by their advice or perſonal efforts, in its defence. Lord Camden was in the firſt line, and though he loſt a tower of defence in his late illuſtrious collegue, he had a firm ſupport in the abilities of the Duke of Richmond, the late Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Shelburne, &c. &c. With theſe noblemen he continued to act in concert till the ſpring of the year 1782; when the miniſter loſing the confidence of the houſe as well as the public, he retired from power in the beginning of March the ſame year: and on the 27th of that month, there being a new miniſtry formed under the auſpices of the Marquis of Rockingham, conſtituted Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Lord Camden was appointed Lord Preſident of the Council.

His lordſhip being now in a ſituation where his advice would be more attended to than formerly, the public, who reſpected his abilities, and who from experience derived ſuch benefits from them, were highly gratified. They ſaw a man at the head of the council board on whom they had the firmeſt and fulleſt reliance:—him who protected them from the oppreſſion of general warrants, and laid down the office of Lord Chancellor in defence of their electional rights, they looked up to with confidence and gratitude. But this high expectation ſoon was diſappointed. A circumſtance occurred, almoſt unprecedented even in the annals of political intrigue, which, in its conſequences, drove this great man and his aſſociates in office from their reſpective ſituations in the councils of their country.

The fact is ſo recent that it would not need a repetition here, if we did not hold it an uſeful memorial for the public, who cannot be too often reminded of the actions of men who have not only brought a ſtigma on their own political characters, but great embarraſſments on the intereſts of their country.

The late Marquis of Rockingham, more fitted by conſtitution for retirement and the exerciſe of many private virtues, than for the buſtle and anxieties of public life, from attending too cloſely to the duties of his high ſtation, as Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and denying himſelf thoſe rural recreations which he had ever been accuſtomed to, fell a ſacrifice to his honeſt ambition, and died in the beginning of July 1782. He was immediately ſucceeded in office by the Earl of Shelburne, ſince created Marquis of Lanſdowne.

This ſingle alteration, though brought about by an accident inevitable to all, deranged the views of ſome parts of this Adminiſtration. The plain fact was this:—Whilſt the Marquis of Rockingham lived, Mr. Fox was content to act under him as Secretary of State; but no ſooner did the Marquis's death take place, than he wiſhed to have his power ſtrengthened in another quarter: His Majeſty however was pleaſed to order it otherwiſe, and appointed Lord Shelburne Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, which ſo irritated the whole of Mr. Fox's party, that they reſigned their reſpective offices in a body. This for a time by no means impeded the public buſineſs. A new arrangement immediately took place, and Lord Camden by continuing at the head of the council, had the heartfelt ſatisfaction of ſeeing the ſon of his old and valued friend united with him in the ſame Adminiſtration as Chancellor of the Exchequer*.

NOTE.

* Rt. Hon. William Pitt.

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The ſeceders from office, though they reſigned their employments, were not ſo *reſigned* in their tempers and diſpoſitions. They formed a ſtrong oppoſition, but not ſo ſtrong as to thwart the views and deſignations of miniſtry. The Houſe of Commons was at that time ſplit into three parties:—thoſe attached to Adminiſtration,—the friends and followers of the late Lord North,—and thoſe attached to the intereſts of Mr. Fox. Whilſt this ſyſtem continued, the active oppoſition (that is to ſay, thoſe of Mr. Fox's party) could ſeemingly do nothing more than carry on *a war of words*, and wait for the chapter of accidents. Strong minds, however, are calculated for ſtrong meaſures. Mr. Fox felt very fully the hopeleſs condition of his party, and ſaw but one ſtep to get him out of his difficulties; and this was to form a *coalition with Lord North*; when, by a junction of the two powers, he could *outnumber* the reſolutions of government, and thus *force* himſelf and his friends into Adminiſtration.

Uſeful to the *intereſts* of his party as this junction was, we cannot think ſo meanly of Mr. Fox's abilities but he muſt have had many ſtruggles, both from a ſenſe of ſhame, as well as reſpect for his political character, before he made this coalition. He could not have forgot (no; nor, was he ſo inclined, would the world ſuffer him to forget) the many biting philippics which, through a courſe of many years, he thundered againſt this his *new ally*;—how that he attacked almoſt every part of his private and public character; and finally declared, in a full aſſembly of the nation, and in the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſelf-inflicted terms of reproach, "that he would never co-operate with his lordſhip in any Adminiſtration."

Mr. Fox too, as a candidate for political power, muſt have had many ſtruggles with himſelf as to the bandage he was about to take off the eyes of the public, and the cauſe of ſuſpicion he was about to give to the moſt unenlightened and unlettered minds, relative to the general purity of a ſtateſman; for, though it was poſſible the irreproachable characters of other men might induce exceptions in their favour, with himſelf he was hopeleſs; he could never play the ſame game a ſecond time; the coalition would be recorded as well as its motive, and the long train of animoſities and invectives which preceded it.

But in queſtions of ambition, like many other ſtrong paſſions, reaſon muſt give way. Mr. Fox decided on forming this coalition, ſince proverbially called "The Monſtrous Coalition." Hence he *gained* a majority in parliament, and hence he and his new allies ſucceeded Lord Shelburne and his aſſociates in the Adminiſtration; but what he *loſt* by it the public and poſterity muſt decide.

This happened in the beginning of April 1783; but as the new Adminiſtration found their power principally to depend on their own bottom, they ſoon brought in their well-known *Eaſt-India Bill*, in order to ſtrengthen and enlarge that power as much as they could, independent of the crown as of the influence of the people. Here they *ſtrained* too far: the bill, though introduced by the miniſter, was overturned in the Houſe of Lords; and, after a few months inneffectual ſtruggle, a new Adminiſtration was formed under Mr. Pitt, in which he had the happy opportunity of drawing to his council (as Lord Preſident) the old and ſteady friend of his father, Lord Camden.

Thus again eſtabliſhed in office, and acting with men whoſe characters and principles he well knew, he directed the whole of his great abilities to the public good: and when we conſider the three great end of negotiation with France, Spain, and Ruſſia (independent of the critical ſituation we were thrown into during the occaſion and pendency of the Regency bill), we muſt naturally ſuppoſe this country to haved erived great legal and conſtitutional advice from his lordſhip's well known abilities and integrity.

In May 1786 his majeſty, in conſideration of Lord Camden's long and faithful ſervices, raiſed his lordſhip from the

rank

nk of Baron to that of an Earl, by the
le of Earl Camden, Viſcount Bayham;
d at this period his lordſhip, being
en at the advanced age of ſeventy-
ree, had ſome thoughts of retiring
om all public buſineſs: his majeſty
aciouſly interceded againſt this reſolu-
n; and as his lordſhip's health and
rits were ſtill competent to his duty,
ſubmitted to the royal pleaſure, and
ntinued in office.

We are now arrived at the laſt public
of his lordſhip, which, correſpon-
nt to the firſt, and the whole tenor of
life, uniformly tended to the ſupport
the rights and privileges of the conſti-
ion:

——— Servetur ad imum
Qualis ab incepto proceſſerit et ſibi conſtet.

hat we allude to was, the *bill reſpect-
trial in caſes of libel*, which came be-
the Houſe of Lords on Friday the
h of May 1792. His lordſhip, thro'
and infirmities, had not attended
houſe for ſome time; but as this
was about to give a power to a Bri-
jury to determine on the matter of
as well as fact in the caſe of a li-
and this being a point which his
lſhip early in life unremittingly con-
led for, he felt it his duty to give
is laſt ſupport. His lordſhip there-
attended in his place upon this oc-
on; and when the order of the day
the further conſideration of the re-
of this bill was moved, delivered
ſelf as follows.

He began with declaring, that he had
er intended to trouble their lord-
s on a public queſtion again, ſince
had laid its hand upon him, and he
no longer that vigour left that was
ſſary to maintain a conteſt of argu-
t; but that he held it to be his in-
enſable duty, as long as he had ſen-
nts upon the ſubject, and a tongue
ter them, to ſtand up and defend his
ion reſpecting the rights of juries to
de upon the *law* as well as the *fact*;
pinion which was by no means new
to their lordſhips, ſince it was upon record.

The judges, he obſerved, in ſtating their opinions, had avoided coming to the point, and had not given any thing like a ſatisfactory anſwer to the main queſtion which created all the difficulty. Their opinions ſeemed to be worded with a careful attention to eſcape the notice of the only matter that created any thing like a difference of ſentiment. The doctrine that all matters of law lay within the province of the judges, and matters of fact only with the juries, was a modern doctrine, and a practice unheard of in antient times, ariſing from a perverſe application of that well-known maxim, "*in quæſtionem legis reſpondent judices—ſed in quæſtionem facti reſpondent juratores.*" Here his lordſhip explained in what caſes the maxim applied, and where it did not; and contended that it had no reference whatever to a trial of a criminal caſe in the firſt inſtance, but muſt appertain only to queſtions which came judicially before a court ſubſequent to a verdict. He called the doctrine of the judge being the ſole party to decide upon law, and the jury upon facts, a modern doctrine, becauſe Chief Juſtice Raymond was the firſt who ventured to maintain it; and from that day to this they found the jury and the court continually wrangling and at variance;—the judges naturally attempting to draw the fact into the law, and the juries as naturally endeavouring to involve and conſolidate both the one and the other.

His lordſhip uſed a variety of arguments to prove, from Lord Hale and other high authorities, that in former times a very different doctrine obtained; and, after reaſoning upon them for ſome time, he ſaid, if they were to reject the preſent bill, they muſt of neceſſity bring in a new bill; becauſe if they did not, they would leave the matter ten times worſe than before. If the bill were thrown out and nothing done, every court of juſtice where libels were tried, would be a ſcene of endleſs altercation. The counſel for the defendant would inſiſt upon the authority of the Houſe of Commons

Commons *, and maintain their right of referring the law as well as the fact to the jury, becauſe in two repeated ſeſſions the popular branch of the legiſlature had almoſt unanimouſly declared *that* to be their opinion, and had paſſed a bill to inforce it; while, on the other hand, the counſel for the plaintiff would quote their lordſhips' authority for a different doctrine, and ſay, "that the Houſe of Lords had decided that all matters of law in caſes of libel belonged to the conſideration of the judges, and that the jury had only to decide upon the matter of fact charged in the indictment of information." His lordſhip entered into a diſcuſſion of the difference between a general verdict and a ſpecial verdict, declaring that nothing could be more oppoſite than the one to the other. In a ſpecial verdict the jury found the facts, but referred the law that reſulted from them to the judges of the court to decide upon.

After citing many inſtances at a conſiderable diſtance of time, his lordſhip ſaid he would now come to ſome quotations in better times, viz. thoſe of Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, whoſe opinion on the ſubject he ſtated to the houſe. He alſo mentioned Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferies, who, though in expreſſing his opinion he had delivered one of the moſt vile, abuſive, and ſcurrilous invectives he had ever read in his life, yet did not venture to give any of the doctrines that had been held of late years. After ſtating a direction of Chief Juſtice Jefferies, his lordſhip related from memory what had occurred on the trial of Owen the bookſeller, before Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, when he had himſelf been counſel for the defendant. At that time, he ſaid, the jury took upon themſelves to take the whole of the caſe, the *law* as well as the *fact*, into their own hands, and they acquitted the defendant. From memory, he ſaid, he abſolutely denied that he ever held a practice different from the doctrine that he was then maintaining: if any noble lord was in poſſeſſion of any notes for that trial which contradicted what he ſaid, he muſt give way to their authority. In the caſe of Dr. Shebbeare he had turned back to the court, and directed all he had to ſay to the jury.

His lordſhip next mentioned the caſe where the verdict on a trial for a libel had been *guilty of printing and publiſhing*, which the judge pronounced to be an imperfect verdict, and ordered it to be entered *guilty*. In a ſubſequent caſe that on the trial of the printer of the Public Advertiſer, for publiſhing the celebrated *letter of Junius to the King*, the verdict had been, *guilty of printing and publiſhing* ONLY, which the court could not get over; and therefore ſaid, if the Attorney-General choſe it, he might begin *de novo*; but no new trial ever was inſtituted, becauſe it was pretty clear from the verdict on the firſt trial, what the ſenſe of the country was upon the paper in queſtion. His lordſhip contended, that they muſt deſtroy the corner-ſtone of the conſtitution who denied the jury the right to decide upon both the law and the fact.

Thoſe who argued differently might ſay, "How would they guard against the ill conſequences?" Why, by a new trial, if there ſhould be any legal ground for one. Formerly a jury was liable to be attainted for a falſe verdict; but the practice of attaint had been long out of uſe, and the cuſtomary mode of correcting the errors of a jury was by a new trial; and a new trial, their lordſhips would recollect, would carry the matter again before a jury for deciſion. It was the *conſcience* of a jury that muſt pronounce the priſoner *guilty* or *not guilty*; and why, he aſked, were not a jury to be truſted in caſes of libel, as well as in other concerns? Did they not truſt them in all that concerned property and liberty, nay, even life and limb? A libel, his lordſhip ſaid, muſt obviouſly have a ſeditious tendency, a tendency to diſturb the king's peace, and was not any ma

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NOTE.

* This bill had at that time paſſed the Houſe of Commons.

of common ſenſe upon a jury as competent as a judge to ſay, whether a paper charged as a libel had that tendency or not?

Another, and a moſt material point in trials for libel, was the *intention*,—the *quo animo* with which the perſon accuſed publiſhed the libel. The intention muſt be proved, and how could they prove it but by facts? The moment the intention produces the action, it mixes with it, and becomes part of that action? and judge Jefferies himſelf, his lordſhip ſaid, had declared, "That no man could judge of another man's intentions but by his words and actions." His lordſhip, after accurately defining what was the proper proof of a man's criminal intentions; ſtated the ineſtimable value of the liberty of the preſs, and aſked, who ſhould be the regulator of the liberty of the preſs in this country—judges or jurors? judges, he ſaid, might, as they all knew, be corrupt—but juries never could. After a great deal more reaſoning on this ſubject, with a ſtatement of a variety of caſes in ſupport of his arguments (particularly that of the ſeven biſhops), his lordſhip obſerved, that in the days of Charles and James the doctrine now contended for would have been moſt precious, as it would have ſerved as an admirable footſtool for tyranny. He therefore concluded with declaring his intention for moving to ſtrike out ſuch words in the preamble of the bill as in the leaſt degree tended to divide the power of a jury in matters of law as well as fact in caſes of libel."

The debate on this bill being interrupted by the ſudden illneſs of Lord Stormont, the houſe adjourned to the Monday following, when, after a long diſcuſſion, the queſtion of commitment was carried by a conſiderable majority. On the commitment of the bill, Friday the firſt of June, the debates were renewed with additional force of eloquence on both ſides. The Lord Chancellor (Thurlow) "wiſhed to ſubmit to their lordſhips the neceſſity of ſo amending the bill, as to make it conformable to what its principle, if any principle it had, pretended to be." His lordſhip then went into a long argument, in which he elaborately contended for the doctrines he had ſtated in the former debate on the ſecond reading of the bill; juſtified the learned judges for the opinions they had delivered; and aſſerted, that the bill would go out of the houſe a parliamentary condemnation of the opinions and rules of practice which they had entertained and acted upon in purſuance of the example of their anceſtors.

Lord Kenyon ſpoke on the ſame ſide.

Lord Camden replied to both, and again contended with a ſpirit and zeal extraordinary in one of his age, that a jury had an undoubted right to form their verdict themſelves according to their conſciences, applying the law to the fact; and if it were otherwiſe, he ſaid, the firſt principle of the law of England would be defeated and overthrown. If the twelve Judges were to aſſert the contrary again and again, his lordſhip declared, he would deny it utterly, becauſe every Engliſhman was to be tried by his country;—and who was *his country*, but his *Twelve Peers*, ſworn to condemn or acquit according to their conſciences? If the caſe were otherwiſe, and the oppoſite doctrine was, to obtain, trial by jury would be *a nominal trial*, a mere form—for in fact the *judge*, and *not the jury*, would try the man: and for the truth of this argument, his lordſhip ſaid, he would contend for it to the lateſt hour of his life, *manibus pedibuſque*.

With regard to the judge ſtating to the jury what the law was upon each particular caſe, it was his undoubted duty to do ſo; but having done ſo, the jury were to take both law and fact into their conſideration, and to exerciſe their diſcretion and diſcharge their conſciences. With regard to *an action for a libel*, the caſe, his lordſhip ſaid, was there ten times ſtronger; for on an action damages were laid in the declaration, and how could a jury, as honeſt men, give damages, if they did not take

the whole of the caſe into their conſideration? Upon what other principles could they poſſibly decide? As to the doubt ſtarted by the noble and learned lord who preſided over the court of King's Bench, his lordſhip proteſted, he had endeavoured to examine the matter deeply and cloſely, and he could not perceive the ſmalleſt difficulty, nor where a judge could poſſibly meet with any. With reſpect to the amendment propoſed by the noble and learned lord on the woolſack, it ſtruck him as an attempt indirectly to convert the bill into the very oppoſite of what it was intended to be, and give judges a power ten times greater than they had ever yet exerciſed."

The amendment moved by the lord chancellor was *rejected*, and the reſt of the bill gone through and agreed to, without further amendment.

(To be continued.)

A Deſcription of Nimeguen, and a Character of the Stadtholder.

From Cogan's Rhine juſt publiſhed.

Nimeguen Kraapenberg.

AFTER riding ſome miles upon the Rhine Dyke, we croſſed the Betuwe, and mounted the Waal Dyke on the oppoſite, or ſouthern ſide. This Dyke is very lofty: being the only barrier againſt the Waal, which is the largeſt ramification of the Rhine. On the ſide of the Betuwe, it is much above the trees and the cottages, and ſo narrow on the top, that, in many parts of it, two carriages cannot paſs each other without the utmoſt caution. On this left ſide, the danger, in caſe of an accident, does not appear extreme, as the trees and roofs of the cottages ſeem prepared to break the fall. But on the right ſide, towards the river, the mind hovers undecided to which kind of death we are moſt expoſed, that of being daſhed to pieces, or of drowning; as the carriage, after rolling down the deep declivity, muſt inevitably fall into the river. But the danger is chiefly in appearance. The roads are kept in very good order, the cattle are moſtly docile, and their drivers cautious.

From the top of the Dyke is a very extenſive proſpect. Nimeguen, which is ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Waal, and contiguous to its borders, appears in a pleaſing, and rather a flattered point of view. We paſſed the Waal by means of the Geer-brug, or flying-bridge, as it is termed: which is large enough to convey over ſeveral hundred perſons, and a number of carriages. There are ſeveral bridges upon the Rhine; as its rapid current, ſwoln by the ſudden thaw of ſnow, ice, or by heavy rains, would ſweep away thoſe of the common conſtruction. They ſeem to paſs and repaſs of themſelves, which gives them an air of enchantment.

The bridge is formed by two large lighters placed contiguous to each other, and covered with planks ſo as to make a plat-form. It is kept in its ſtation by means of ſeveral long ropes, proceeding from each extremity of the bridge to an equal number of boats placed at anchor at due diſtances from each other, above and below the bridge. Its motion is directed by the helms affixed to each of theſe lighters; and this motion is rendered more ſteady by a large cable, that is ſlung over a kind of gallows erected acroſs the bridge, and attached to the boats at anchor above and below it: by which a conſiderable preſſure is attained. The principle is obvious. The ſtream acts as a force by above, and endeavours to propel the whole body down the river. This is prevented by the faſtenings. The oblique directions of the helms, make this power act diagonally. The conſequence muſt be a lateral motion; and the bridge may be made, by alternate directions of the rudder, to paſs from the right to the left ſide of the river at pleaſure.

The Dutch give it the name of Geer-brug, becauſe it is confined by ſhackles; or, in other words, it is put into geers.

You

You need not be informed that Nineguen, or, as we Dutch ſpell it, Nyonegen, is ſituated in the ſouth eaſt extremity of the province of Guelderland: and that it is much the largeſt town in the province, although Arabem is deemed the capital, from its being honoured with the aſſembly of the ſtates of Guelderland. Nimeguen is ſuppoſed to contain about fifty thouſand inhabitants. It is the grand emporium of the products of Germany, as Rheniſh wines, Seltzer water, iron, glaſs, ſalt, &c. &c. for the ſurrounding towns and villages. Nimeguen is alſo the frontier town in the Dutch provinces in the eaſtern direction. Its fortifications are very extenſive, requiring a garriſon of at leaſt thirty thouſand men to do them juſtice. They are in good preſervation. The citadel is placed on a projection of land which gives it a great command over the ſurrounding diſtricts. From the belvidere of this citadel is a moſt delightful proſpect of the Rhine, in its unity and plenitude; of its two ramifications of the Waaze and the Yrel, with the countries they fertilize. The fields adjacent the city, particularly towards the eaſt, have a pleaſing and rural aſpect. We ſaw them in their beſt attire, laden with the ripening corn; that luxury of cattle, the veniſon and turtle ſoup of horſes and oxen.

I have not heard of any peculiarities that merit the attention of a ſtranger. If he be not in haſte, he may viſit the town-houſe, and contemplate the chamber in which the articles of peace concluded upon in the year 1677, were ſigned by the deputies from the belliferent powers. If this ſtranger be either a Dutchman, a German or an Engliſhman, he will rejoice in an epoch which checked the turbulent and gigantic ſtrides of France, and reſtored peace and liberty to Europe.

In the year 1788, the town was diſtinguiſhed and greatly benefited by its becoming the occaſional reſidence of the Stadtholderian family. The prince and his houſhold being, as it were, expelled from the Hague by the violence of oppoſition, waited here with patience to try the effects of negociations, which, however, could not be brought to any amicable concluſion. Let me whiſper in your ear, that this moſt excellent man, is a moſt indolent and irreſolute prince. His love of peace and pious dread of ſhedding human blood, has occaſioned the loſs of more lives than might have fallen a ſacrifice to vigorous exertions. His conſcientious fears of doing wrong have perpetually checked him from doing right. He has been paſſive in a ſituation which a wiſe and good man might have improved to the proſperity of his country, and to the acquiſition of popularity honeſtly purchaſed, which a wiſe and ambitious man might have improved to the augmentation of his own power. Though he is neither king nor ſovereign, yet one would think that the fable of the frogs chooſing a king was made for this country and for himſelf. Inactive as a log, was he driven up to this place by the tide of oppoſition; inactive as a log, was he conveyed back again by the powerful current of Pruſſian aid. Such is the placability of his temper, that, ſince his reſtoration to authority, he has greatly outſtripped the precept of chriſtianity—paſſed by and neglected his friends, to embrace and reward his enemies. He has often been repreſented to you as of a tyrannic diſpoſition; but, ſo far from meriting this reproach, I am fully perſuaded he looks for nothing more than to enjoy with tranquillity the etiquettes of a court, and the little buſy rounds of public affairs. I am fully perſuaded that it was the mildneſs of his temper that encouraged his enemies to reprobate him ſo frequently in the papers as a tyrant; and the more exemplary his patience, the more abundant were their inſults. In ſhort, without refuſing to the patriots their right to effectuate a reform in their conſtitution—the moment they can agree upon a wiſe plan; or to retrench the enormous influence given to their Stadtholders in the hours of gratitude—the moment they can depoſit this power in better hands: I am well convinced that they ſeized the opportunity to throw off

the yoke, and get rid of the burden, becauſe the yoke was eaſy and the burden was light, and becauſe the man they oppreſſed, was reluctant to gall them.

Fragment of a Journal ſuppoſed to have been copied from a young Lady's Common Place Book.

MONDAY, nine o'Clock—Roſe out of humour, having been diſturbed by aunt Deborah's black cat throwing down a jar of currant jelly in her room. N. B. It was not broke. Wonder how it eſcaped —

Ditto, twelve—A ſmart rap at the door, ſure it was Mr. Trifle, in a great flutter, broke the cryſtal of my watch, and painted a roſe upon a tulip ſtalk.—After all in came Mrs. Chatter to viſit mama, told us Miſs Prude had gone off with a taylor or ſome ſuch thing from Threadneedle-ſtreet, at which mama and I were greatly aſtoniſhed,—That lady Rattle had ſent out ſix hundred cards for a ball, at which mama and I am not at all ſurpriſed,—That ſir John and lady Conſtant had ſeparated, at which mama and I were extremely ſorry,—and that the new faſhioned fans were to be had only at particular ſhops, in particular ſtreets, at which information mama and I were highly delighted.—N. B. Mrs. Chatter told us that lady Betty told her, that hard words were very ungenteel—Mem. not to uſe hard words —

Ditto, two.—Read three letters in "the Tears of tender Senſibility," very moving,—much pleaſed with Sir Geo. Lovewell's ſhooting himſelf,—wonder any one reads any thing but novels.—Mem. to ſend to the circulating library for "the Pathetic Diſcloſure, or Heart-rending Woe."—

Ditto, five.—At dinner, papa grumpiſh;—ſaid the weather-glaſs was below fair, didn't like any thing at table, talked of bankruptcies, and complained of the gout.—

Ditto, ſeven.—Mr. Trifle came to drink tea with us. I was very agreeable. —Mr. T. very droll.—Mr. T. whiſpered ſomething to me when he was going away about ſoft emotions —N. B. Mr. T. a very charming man, a delightful partner, ſpeaks Italian, and gives ducheſſes for his toaſts.—

Tueſday, nine o'Clock.—Got up in great ſpirits after dreaming of Mr. T.—

Ditto, eleven —Read the newſpaper, no deaths or marriages, wonder how people can be ſo ſtupid —N. B. "the genuine beautifying Lotion" to be had only at ———

Ditto, twelve.—Went to Mr Pincit to ſit for my picture. Noſe too long. Wanted Mr. P. not to paint my hair with powder.—ſaid he muſt as mama deſired him.—Naſty man, hope it won't be like——

Ditto, one.—Came home, tried on a new cap.—

Ditto, three—Went up ſtairs to my room for ſomething, but forgot what it was and came down again—believe it was to ſhake my frecklewater bottle—not ſure.—

Ditto, ſix.—Dr. Stiff called after dinner to ſit with papa.—Dr Stiff hates the French, and never eats ſalt beef or changes his opinion.—

Ditto, ſeven.—Went to an Italian opera with mama and Mr. Trifle,—very funny.—Skipperini cut higher than Capermino —Mr. T. told us that he himſelf at Bruſſels practiſed cutting behind a chair for ſix weeks.—Wonder he did'nt learn ſooner, as he is remarkably well made, and very ſenſible —

Wedneſday —Didn't riſe 'till eleven o'Clock.—Dream't that I was dancing all night with Mr. T.—Have a great mind to tell him of it.—

Ditto, one —Sat down to work a cravat for Mr. T.—broke ſeven Whitechapel needles in a quarter of an hour,—never ſo unfortunate before.—Reſolved not to mind misfortunes, as it only makes one unhappy.—

Ditto, three.—Went out in the carriage with mama, paid nineteen viſits, and went to four ſales—bought two charming caps from Mrs. Modiſh, ſeven yards and three quarters of beauteous pink

W. B. delin. Clayton sc.

Timohoe.

pink ribbon, and a bottle of divine eau de uce—kiſſed hand to Mr. T. as he was uſt turning out of Pall Mall into St. James's Street.—N. B. Blue becomes him very much.—

Ditto, ſix.—After dinner papa and mama had a long diſpute about a pigeon pye, whether the legs ſhould be thruſt out through the breaſt or not.—Don't think either were right.—Mem. to aſk Mr. T. his opinion about it.—

Ditto, ſeven.—Went to Covent Garden with lady Fiddle to ſee Macbeth—odious—can't bear ghoſts, hideous things, hope I ſhall never ſee a real one.—

Thurſday.—Confined with a horrible cold. Dr. Doſe ſays it is in my head, and that there is nothing in it.——

Here the tranſcriber muſt join the reader in deploring the loſt remainder of this precious relick; however, "eſt quodam prodire tenus ſi non datur ultrà."—

FRAGMENTARIUS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Deſcription of Plate 2.

The ancient and preſent ſtate of Timohoe in the Queen's County, with an Engraving.

TIMOHOE in the barony of Cullinagh, and four miles ſouth of Stradbally, is a ſmall village of about ſix houſes, in which are held annually three fairs for cattle, 5th of April, 2d July, and 18th October; alſo a weekly market on Monday for butter, at which is annually ſold to the amount of upwards of 4000. Here a monaſtery was founded in the 10th century by the O'Moore's of Leix called *Teach Magh Hoe* or *Teach Mochoe*,[a] but ſaid to have been originally inſtituted by St. Mochoe, who died in the year 497.[b] In 1142 the abbey was burnt, and after the ſuppreſſion, the lands appertaining thereto were granted in the reign of queen Elizabeth to Sir Thomas Loftus, and afterwards in 1609 regranted to Richard Coſby, probably by aſſignment, as Anne the daughter of Sir Thomas Loftus married Francis ſon of this Richard Coſby. Sir Thomas Loftus died in the monaſtery or caſtle of Tymoghoe or Timohoe in 1635;[c] and in 1642 Monk defeated the Iriſh general Preſton near this town.[d]

The ruins at preſent remaining are a round tower, the walls of the caſtle, and a very old church. On the road to Ballinakill about a mile from the round tower, is an old Rath or fort ſeen in the front of the view.

An Account of Linnæus, by the celebrated Mineralogiſt E. C. Schultz, at Hamburgh.

(*From Stoever's Linnæus, juſt publiſhed.*)

WHAT occaſioned my firſt literary correſpondence and acquaintance with Linnæus, was a prince and a book. I publiſhed in 1769 a deſcription of ſeveral curioſities of nature, art and antiquity, which has deſervedly attracted the notice and attention of the curious in Mover's Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory at Hamburgh[a]. This cabinet having

NOTE.

[a] Harris's Ware.

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[b] Arch. Monaſt. p. 597.

[c] Lodge's Peerage, vol. 7. p. 255. Arch. Edit.

[d] Gough's Camden, vol. 3.

[a] The above work appeared at Hamburgh in two volumes, octavo. The reader will not be diſpleaſed with the following brief account of the author himſelf.—Mr. Erneſt Chriſtopher Schultz was born in 1740 at Koenigſberg in Pruſſia. He was at the univerſity with baron

having been deſtined for ſale, and my deſcription having been ſent to ſeveral amateurs in foreign countries, it ſo happened that it fell into the hands of the queen of Sweden, the ſiſter of Frederick the Great, whoſe love of natural hiſtory was ſo conſpicuous. Another copy of my work being at the ſame time tranſmitted to the celebrated Count Scheffer governor to the late king, he could not help communicating it likewiſe to his favourite Linnæus.

Guſtavus the Great, then prince royal, went afterwards to France, accompanied by his governor. The latter introduced me to this prince during his ſtay at Hamburgh, which laſted from the 23d to the 30th of December of the ſame year. Several precious ſtones, very ſcarce, and partly unknown, amongſt others the *Aſterias*, whoſe wonderful appearance I had firſt diſcovered ſhortly before in 1770, and which I illuſtrated afterwards, beſides many other valuable productions of nature which I had the honour on that occaſion to ſhow and to explain to the prince, eſpecially the Opal of Nonnius, and that moſt rare one which Cronſtedt, the Swediſh mineralogiſt, deſcribes to be of a brown and of a blood red colour, made his highneſs deſire me to give Linnæus ſome account of the above intereſting and curious opal.

I obeyed the prince's command with the greateſt pleaſure, gave Linnæus the deſired account, and ſent him at the ſame time ſome curious gems. He thanked me for my preſent in a moſt obliging letter, which I received June 24th, 1771. Long had I felt a wiſh of getting acquainted with that great man. My mineralogical tour to the foreſt *Harzwald*, through Saxony, Holland, France, &c. precluded me, however, from gratifying that wiſh. In 1775 I went to

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baron Jacobi, the preſent Pruſſian miniſter at the court of London. His parents wanted him to ſtudy divinity, but, like Linnæus, he preferred natural botany. In the year 1764 his conſiderable cabinet of natural treaſures, eſpecially a fine collection of ambers, and a conſiderable library of natural hiſtory, were deſtroyed at Koenigſberg by the dreadful conflagration which ravaged that city. He was ſo affected at this loſs, that he reſolved to travel. He afterwards fixed upon Hamburgh as the moſt eligible ſpot, for his general reſidence, and began to collect another cabinet, and to enrich it, travelled through the principal countries of Europe. He made ſeveral valuable diſcoveries, eſpecially that of the rainbow-coloured agate and the Aſterias of Pliny, which the curious had conſidered as a non-entity. He compoſed a treatiſe upon the Aſterias, which was read with univerſal applauſe at the meeting of the academy of ſciences at St. Peterſburgh: and Frederick the Great of Pruſſia was ſo pleaſed with it that he ſent Mr. Schultz a moſt flattering note in his own hand-writing in which he thanked him for his diſcovery. The preſent king of Pruſſia preſented him alſo with two gold medals, which he received from the hands of count Von Herzberg. He firſt gave the beſt deſcription of the gem called the oculus mundi. It was doubtful whether that gem was the work of nature or of art: But Mr. Schultz proved it to be a natural production, by a treatiſe which was read in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris in 1776. Prince Frederick of Brunſwick alſo complimented him in a letter on the revival of the Aſterias of Pliny. While he was at Paris he bought of an ignorant perſon a cryſtal of Madagaſcar, for the ſum of three Louis d'ors, which repreſented in its internal ſtructure the perfect

NOTE.

form of a net. The great mineralogiſt, Deliſle, ſoon afterwards offered him 4000 livres for it, on the part of the queen of France. As a naturaliſt, his knowledge was of the firſt rate, and his merits are acknowledged by the firſt literati of the age.

Copenhagen,

Copenhagen, where I had formerly paſſed a few weeks with great utility and delight. On the 20th of September I took my departure from that capital in company of a Swediſh literatus, with whom I made acquaintance at the houſe of the Swediſh ambaſſador; repaired to Lund, where I ſaw the botanical garden, and every thing that was remarkable, and reached Stockholm at the end of the ſame month. During my abode in Sweden, I viſited the villa of Torefo, belonging to Count Scheffer, who received me with unbounded kindneſs and cordiality. The late king to whom I had been preſented at Hamburgh, while prince royal, had aſcended the throne, and was juſt then on a tour through the Swediſh provinces. "I had the pleaſure," ſaid Count Scheffer, "to introduce you to his majeſty as prince royal, and you ſhall not go hence before I ſhall alſo have introduced you to him as king. Waiting his return, you would do well to take a trip to Upſal, on a viſit to Linnæus." The count ſpoke in terms of the greateſt veneration of Linnæus, and I had in other reſpects long ago reſolved in my mind to have an interview with him. I ſet out accordingly early in the morning of the 24th of October from Stockholm, and reached Upſal on the ſame evening. I had hardly time to reſt myſelf for a few minutes at my lodgings, before the younger Linnæus ſurpriſed me with a viſit, and invited me to his father's houſe the next day.

Sir Charles received me with that openneſs, and that pleaſing affability of temper, for which he was ſo ſtrongly remarkable. Although he had then attained the 67th year of his age, yet he ſtill appeared quite briſk and lively: his ſtature was ſhort, but his body of a ſtrong and robuſt make.—"Well," ſaid he to me in Latin, after we had exchanged the uſual compliments, "What new natural curioſity do you bring me?" "alas," replied I, "how difficult, how bordering upon impoſſibility would it be, to bring any thing new to a Linnæus!" As it happened, I had taken with me and collected ſome natural curioſities by the way. I ſhewed him, therefore, among others, a ſmall crab, which, from the characteriſtic deſcription of it in his ſyſtem of nature, appeared to be the Cancer Hirtellus. Linnæus recognized it to be the ſame, and aſked me if there was none of a larger ſize? he owned, that having never ſeen them any larger, he had aſſigned to thoſe little hairy crabs, the Latin diminutive hirtelli. I then ſhewed another ſpecimen of the ſame kind which had not the ſuppoſed hair on the back of the ſhell. He was ſurpriſed at ſeeing on the ſurface of the back the natural figure of an human face. Cautious and provident as he was in all his reſearches, he now began to think that art had lent her aid in this ſingular and ſtriking phenomenon. To remove all doubts, I took the other crab ſtill covered with the ſuppoſed hair, diveſted it of that cover which nature has laid on the backs of all thoſe ſpecies, and ſhewed him on every one the appearance of an human face. His attention was ſtill more engroſſed, at my making him perceive through the glaſs, that thoſe little filaments, which ſometimes appear on the back of thoſe crabs, and reſemble an hairy cover, are not hair, if viewed with the naked eye, but a ſort of coraline moſs, which ſometimes ſettles upon thoſe crabs, in the ſame manner as there are among ſome ſorts of the ſmall ſhell fiſh certain ſpecies encruſted with a madreporous or milleporous ſediment.

Linnæus convinced himſelf in the ſame manner that the number of prickles on the back of the Cancer Hirtellus, which he had fixed at ten (thorace hirto, utrinque quinque dentato) was not a ſolid deſcription: but that moſt of them bore only eight, ſome nine, and the ſmalleſt number only ten. I afterwards gave a ſeparate deſcription and repreſentation of this ſpecies.

The elder Linnæus gave no lectures at that time, but I wiſhed at leaſt for an opportunity to hear his ſon.. The latter juſt read a lecture in the forenoon upon botany. The time having elapſed with our converſation upon Zoology, I left his father with the promiſe according to his

his requeſt, to come and ſee him every day during my ſtay at Upſal.

The younger Linnæus was ſomewhat taller than his father, but at that time was corpulent. His delivery was fluent, but mixed with a certain cold indifference. It appeared as if his exertions were rather a ſtrict performance of the duties of his ſtation, than a real zeal flowing from a natural fondneſs of his ſcience: his father, on the contrary, betrayed, even in his converſation upon ſubjects relative to natural hiſtory, an enthuſiaſtic predilection and a moſt ſcrutiniſing zeal.

The lecture which the younger Linnæus gave, was upon the claſſes of the plants, with five ſtamina; many living ones were expoſed in garden pots in the lecture room, then taken out of the mould, divided into ſmall branches, and diſtributed to thoſe of the audience who were the moſt attentive.

When the lecture hour had expired, the younger Linnæus ſhewed me the Caſuar from Ceylon, of which the late queen dowager of Sweden had made a preſent to his father. This large bird was uncommonly tame, moved about with a great ſtrut, and eyed attentively every body that would notice him. He had in his company two Engliſh bantams, with their bantlings. The gigantic Caſuar ſhewed himſelf very complaiſant and attentive to his little companions, and looked down on the ground at every ſtrut he made, as if he was apprehenſive leſt he ſhould cruſh any of his chicking companions.

At another viſit to Linnæus I ſhewed him a very rare ſhell, both halves of which were remarkable for their cameræ. As it ſeemed new and unknown to him, I gave him a ſpecimen, to which I added a ſtill greater, namely, a well-dried original of the Aſteria columnaris, ſo remarkable among the petrifactions. He refuſed at firſt to accept of theſe ſmall preſents, unleſs I would take ſome others in return from his own collections, and propoſed to me to take a ride with him to his villa at Hammarby.

This excurſion, however, did n take place. At another viſit our co verſation turned upon mineralogy. ſhewed him a rough and perfectly cry talized ruby which I had received Copenhagen of Mr. Gappel, to who Dr. Koenig had ſent it from Ceylo its uncommon ſexagenous blunted colum nar form quite ſtruck him, having neve before ſeen any thing of the kind. collected afterwards many more ſpeci of this claſs, ſome of which were ſti greater curioſities. I ſtood indebted t a fatal cataſtrophe for the acquiſition theſe treaſures: namely, to the ſhip Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, which wa wrecked, during the laſt American war on the coaſt of the Dutch ſettlement and the cargo of which was ſold a Amſterdam.

I preſented to the ſight of Linnæus curioſity ſtill newer and more intereſt ing to him. This was the opal calle oculus mundi. He freely owned that h had never ſeen it, and borrowed the ac count which is inſerted in his ſyſtem from Wallerius's mineralogy. In my opinion I was the only one at that time, who was poſitively acquainted with the nature of this ſtone. "I envy you," ſaid the venerable Linnæus, "the poſſeſſion of a gem, which has hitherto excluſively been preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum [b]; and I have not now the leaſt doubt reſpecting the genuine reality of this extraordinary opal of which you have given me an account ſome years ago." Every ſhadow of doubt was effectually removed when I ſhewed him the very opal itſelf, which is the mother of the moſt beautiful and rareſt oculus mundi. His joy and ſatisfaction was alſo farther increaſed, when I laid before him the rainbow coloured agate which I alſo diſcovered, and the brilliancy of whoſe colours ſurpaſſes the moſt beautiful gems of the eaſt. Enraptured with admiration at the beauty

NOTE.

[b] Sir Hans Sloane gave 500 *l.* for two of theſe gems, which are not larger than a pea.

of

of this ſtone, Linnæus began in a ſtrain of enthuſiaſtic language to expatiate on the magnificence and grandeur of the creator, "Theologia naturalis," exclaimed he, "eſt vera Philoſophia: or nature beſt proclaims a God, &c.

Time finally bereft me of the exquiſite delight which I ſhould have experienced, had I been at liberty to enjoy any longer the converſation of this great man. I returned to Stockholm, where count Scheffer preſented me to the late king. His majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to diſcourſe with me upon the oculus mundi which I had diſcovered, and even to make experiments on the change of colours.

When I went next day to take leave of count Scheffer, he preſented me, in his majeſty's name, with two gold medals. "Linnæus," added he, "complains of you to me, for having made too ſhort a ſtay at Upſal. The opinion which he entertains of you may be collected from the anſwer which he returned to the enquiries of my friends at Stockholm. [c]

My return by the Baltic to Courland was far from being a pleaſant one, as the Winter ſeaſon had then begun to ſet in. But the remembrance of the happy hours which I had paſſed in Sweden made me forget all the inconvenience of my voyage—and this remembrance will always continue precious and dear to my reflection.

NOTES.

[c] Theſe anſwers were written on two cards: one of them contained theſe words:

Dominum E. C. Schultz.
Ex profeſſo Curioſum et Mineralogum pulcherrime differentem de lapidibus, cum oblectamento exaudivimus.
Carl Von Linne.

The ſecond card bore:

Quo, quantoque ardore ſervet in ſcientiam Mineralogiam clariſſimus E. C. Schultz: non latebit quenquam, qui brevi tempore ejus converſatione utitur.
Carl Von Linne.

Proceſs of making Attar, or Eſſential Oil of Roſes. By Lieut. Col. Potier.

THE *Attar* is obtained from the roſes by ſimple diſtillation, and the following is the mode in which I have made it.

A quantity of freſh roſes, for example forty pounds, are put in a ſtill with ſixty pounds of water, the roſes being left as they are with their calyxes, but with the ſtems cut cloſe. The maſs is then well mixed together with the hands, and a gentle fire is made under the ſtill: when the water begins to grow hot, and fumes to riſe, the cap of the ſtill is put on, and the pipe fixed; the chinks are then well luted with paſte, and cold water put on the refrigeratory at top: the receiver is alſo adapted at the end of the pipe; and the fire is continued under the ſtill, neither too violent nor too weak. When the impregnated water begins to come over, and the ſtill is very hot, the fire is leſſened by gentle degrees, and the diſtillation continued, till thirty pounds of water are come over, which is generally done in about four or five hours; this roſe water is to be poured again on a freſh quantity (forty pounds) of roſes, and from fifteen to twenty pounds of water are to be drawn by diſtillation, following the ſame proceſs as before: the roſe-water thus made and cohobated, will be found, if the roſes were good and freſh, and the diſtillation carefully performed, highly ſcented with the roſes. It is then poured into pans either of earthen ware or tinned metal, and left expoſed to the freſh air for the night. The *attar*, or *eſſence*, will be found in the morning congealed, and ſwimming on the top of the water: this is to be carefully ſeparated and collected, either with a thin ſhell or a ſkimmer, and poured into a phial. When a certain quantity has thus been obtained, the water and fœces muſt be ſeparated from the clear eſſence, which, with reſpect to the firſt, will not be difficult to do, as the eſſence congeals with a ſlight cold, and the water may then be made

to run off. If, after that, the eſſence is kept fluid by heat, the fœces will ſubſide, and may be ſeparated; but if the operation has been neatly performed, theſe will be little or none. The fœces are as highly perfumed as the eſſence, and muſt be kept. After as much of the eſſence has been ſkimmed from the roſe-water as could be, the remaining water ſhould be uſed for freſh diſtillations, inſtead of common water, at leaſt as far as it will go.

The above is the whole proceſs of making genuine *attar* of roſes. But as the roſes of this country give but a very ſmall quantity of eſſence, and it is in high eſteem, various ways have been thought of to augment the quantity, though at the expence of the quality. In this country it is uſual to add to the roſes, when put in the ſtill, a quantity of ſandal-wood raſpings, ſome more, ſome leſs (from one to five *tolahs*, or half ounces). The ſandal contains a deal of eſſential oil, which comes over freely in the common diſtillation; and, mixing with the roſe-water and eſſence, becomes ſtrongly impregnated with their perfume: the impoſition however cannot be concealed; the eſſential oil of ſandal will not congeal in common cold, and its ſmell cannot be kept under, but will be apparent and predominate, ſpite of every art. In *Caſhemire* they ſeldom uſe ſandal to adulterate the *attar*; but I have been informed, to encreaſe the quantity, they diſtill with the roſes a ſweet-ſcented graſs, which does not communicate any unpleaſant ſcent, and gives the *attar* a clear high green colour: this eſſence alſo does not congeal in a ſlight cold, as that of roſes. Many other ways of adulteration have been practiſed, but all ſo groſs and palpable, that I ſhall ſay nothing of them.

The quantity of eſſential oil to be obtained from the roſes is very precarious and uncertain, as it depends not only on the ſkill of the diſtiller, but alſo on the quality of the roſes, and the favourableneſs of the ſeaſon: even in *Europe*, where the chemiſts are ſo perfect in their buſineſs, ſome, as *Tachenius*, obtained only half an ounce of oil from one hundred pounds of roſes.—*Hamberg* obtained one ounce from the ſame quantity, and *Hoffman* above two ounces.

(N B. The roſes in thoſe inſtances were ſtripped of their calyxes, and only the leaves uſed).

In this country nothing like either can be had, and to obtain four *maſhes* (about one drachm and an half) from eighty pounds, which, deducting the calyxes, comes to ſomething leſs than three drachms per hundred pounds of roſe-leaves, the ſeaſon muſt be very favourable, and the operation carefully performed.

In the preſent year 1787, I had only ſixteen *tolahs*, or about eight ounces, of *attar* from fifty-four maunds, twenty-three ſeers (4360lb.) of roſes produced from a field of thirty three biggahs, or eleven *Engliſh* acres, which comes to about two drachms per one hundred pounds.

The colour of the *attar* of roſes is no criterion of its goodneſs, quality, or country. I have had this year, *attar* of a fine emerald green, of a bright yellow, and of a reddiſh hue, from the ſame ground, and obtained by the ſame proceſs, only of roſes collected at different days.

The calyxes do not in any ſhape diminiſh the quality of the *attar*; nor impart any green colour to it; though perhaps they may augment the quantity: but the trouble neceſſary to ſtrip them muſt, and ought to, prevent its being ever put in practice.

Deſcription of Dunkeld, and ſome Anecdotes of Gavin Douglaſs, from Heron's Tour in Scotland, lately publiſhed.

THE village of Dunkeld ſtands cloſe upon the north eaſt ſide of the river, at a very ſmall diſtance above the ferry. It is of narrow extent, and by the aſpect of the houſes and the contiguous ground, ſeems to be rather diminiſhing, than increaſing. Its ſituation is of that character, which is, with pro-

priety,

priety, called *romantic*. But, since all the world have become judges and admirers of beautiful scenery, this term *romantic* has become almost the only one which is used to express admiration of the beauties of the face of rural nature. A wood is *romantic*; a bare plain, equally so; an old ruin hid among trees spreading out their roots and branches in fantastic figures, is exquisitely *romantic*; a modern house seated in an open lawn, when seen in certain points of view, is honoured with the same epithet: a hill is *romantic*; and so also is a wide and bleak heath: Lakes, rivers, rivulets, pools, waterfalls, are all, without exception, *romantic*. Nay, there is hardly any mode of beauty or sublimity in landscape that is not occasionally dignified or disgraced with the appellation of *romantic*, by some ignorant pretender to taste. It is not difficult to trace the means by which this word has been advanced into fashion. The time was, when *romances*, filled with a peculiarly refined, lofty, and notwithstanding these qualities, in some instances simple system of morals, manners, scenery and incidents, held that place in the estimation of the gay and the idle,—which is now occupied by novels. The scenery particularly, which was described in those works of fiction, was of a character of wild sublimity, or fanciful beauty, such as bore little or no resemblance to either the beauty or the sublimity marking the scenery of cultivated regions. Still, however, it was of a nature to move the feelings, and to excite and keep up the play of imagination. The fond readers of romances learned to admire it with an extravagance of delight. Even before that species of *gardening* which alone of all the styles of this art which have ever been prevalent, is the *improving*, not the *marring* of the charms of the face of nature;—even before this truly elegant art, which is peculiarly our own, was cultivated in any perfection among us; that scenery which the writers of romance delighted to frame, was generally admired. Beside that particular species of scenery, any scenes which had a tendency to withdraw the mind from the associations of real life, and to carry the imagination to rove through *Fairy land*, and to call up her own wild creations, were, with little impropriety, ranked in the same class of *romantic* scenery. In the progress of *English Gardening*, the designers in this art (the great principles of which are, to chuse scenes that are naturally the most susceptible of simple decoration; to superinduce upon these, none but ornaments suited to their character; and when scenes little susceptible of decoration, and of no marked character, must, however, be ornamented, to give them such ornaments, as they may be most easily clothed in,—as promise to be the most permanent,—and as will, at the same time, best accord with the scenery of the environs) seeking to combine, in their works, every species and every modification of natural or imaginary beauty in landscape,—have frequently tried to ornament or to create the *romantic*. But seldom have the efforts even of the most eminent of these artists, although in places the most advantageous, been, in any reasonable measure, successful in creating this species of beauty, or ornamenting and improving it, without injury to its native character, where it before existed. The familiarly beautiful, the artist may adorn and improve. But, whenever he attempts the sublime, his endeavours will commonly produce a pygmy, the burlesque of that which he intended to exhibit. And, when he tries to bring together a wild and fanciful assemblage of the mingled features of the sublime and the beautiful; his production hardly ever turns out to be any thing better than quaint conceit. Hence appears the absurdity of applying the term *romantic* to almost every fine feature whether of natural, or of ornamented landscape. And, if I were empowered to speak with censorial authority; I should certainly forbid all ladies and gentlemen who do not understand the meaning of this word, to expose their ignorance and affectation to ridicule by the frequent use of it.

But, the situation and scenery of Dunkeld must be confessed to be truly ro-

mantic. The buildings in their ſtructure and arrangement wear an antique aſpect. The ruins of an ancient cathedral occupy a large ſpace towards the north eaſt end of the ſtreet. The Tay runs ſo immediately under the line of the village upon one ſide, that it could not poſſibly be there enlarged by the addition of another line of houſes. Beyond the winding of the river appear hills with wood ſcattered upon their declivities, and ſcantily ſkirted with a border of plain, fertile, ground. Hills riſe around, in the utmoſt irregularity of diſpoſition, and having their ſides or ſummits here and there fringed with young wood. All the level ground, beſide that on which the village ſtands, and that part which is occupied by the cathedral, is but a very narrow tract. In one diviſion of it ſtands the duke of Atholl's houſe, with a very narrow lawn around it. The other is a park filled chiefly with aged and tall pines, and with other trees of a correſpondent character. All in theſe ſcenes that bears any obvious impreſſion of human art is of a grand, venerable, and antique caſt: All thoſe features which have been left nearly as nature formed them, are of nature's boldeſt, rudeſt, moſt fantaſtic workmanſhip. Even where art has more lately tried to ſoften the harſhneſſes of the natural features; their ſtubborn, awful grandeur has been ſo invincible, that the labours of art have not here ended, as they often unintentionally do, in reducing greatneſs to littleneſs.

Arriving late in the evening, at Dunkeld, I did not go out, till the next forenoon, to view the ſurrounding ſcenery. A heavy rain had fallen through the whole morning, and was even then continuing to fall. It was ſo late in the ſeaſon, too, that the woods had begun to aſſume a more melancholy aſpect: their ſhades were now lighter and thinner: the withering leaves exhibited a much greater diverſity of colour, than in the green luxuriance of ſpring and early ſummer. It was ſabbath; and I had been hearing, before I went out, an eloquent and affecting ſermon "on our proſpects of a future ſtate of retribution." The combination of all theſe circumſtances wrought my mind into a calm, ſolemn, and penſive frame, ſuitable to the character of the ſcenery through which I went out to ſtray. Entering the park which I have mentioned as filled with a fine aſſemblage of lofty, venerable trees, I was conducted upon the northern bank of the river to a ferry, which is within the compaſs of the duke of Atholl's ornamented grounds, here, and at ſome diſtance above the ferry by which I had paſſed, on the preceding evening, in entering Dunkeld. We were ferried over, and paſſed, by walks artificially formed, ſometimes leading on in a line near the river, and ſometimes diverging from it, through wood, corn-fields, and ſhrubbery, diſpoſed over ground of extreme irregularity of ſurface. Thus was I conducted to the banks of the *Bran*, whoſe torrent pours down with furious impetuoſity, which is ſtill irritated and increaſed by the oppoſition of the huge ſtones, which riſe here and there in its channel, and impede its courſe. This river, the gloomy aſpect which the ſeaſon and the inclemency of the weather communicated even to the moſt cultivated parts of the landſcape, and the appearance of frowning crags above, wherever the eye was raiſed,—frowning even where they were thinly ſhaded with young wood,—joined all together in producing the full effect that could be wrought upon the imagination and the feelings by ſcenery the moſt gloomily *romantic*. When I underſtood therefore that we had approached near to a noble cataract, over which, in a ſituation, alarming, though ſecure, hung a building known by the name of *Oſſian's Hall*; I was charmed with the hope of ſeeing the cataract in all its majeſty, and with the idea of the propriety with which a rude building correſponding to our notions of the character of the ancient Celtic bard, and of the accommodations of his time, had been erected in ſuch a ſituation. When we came nearer, ſomebody whiſpered to me, that I was going to be alarmed and deceived by what would be immediately exhibited.

thibited. We reached the edifice. The oor was unlocked and thrown open; id immediately after, by the ſhifting of intervening cover, the figure of Oſſian as ſuddenly expoſed to view. So far l was well: For the painting is a noble ie, and does honour to the artiſt who ew it: He was ſaid, I think, to have en a Mr. Stewart. But, by Oſſian we ere now admitted to an interior apart- ent, ſpacious, light, airy, and elegant, : around with mirrours, and more like *oudoir* than a hermitage. This apart- ent hangs over the water-fall. On that e, the whole room is illuminated. he river was full: and an unuſually ge volume of water poured over the ecipitous rocks in the channel. By e preſſure, and the impetuoſity with ich it fell, a great part of it was itened, or broken into foam. A ſt hung over it; and by communicat- a ſmall degree of gloom, greatly en- nced the grandeur of the ſcene. The rounding rocks, the character of the es that ſhaded them, the ſtunning din th which the water was precipitated m the height of the cararact,—all co- erated finely to elevate the imagination, l to impreſs the feelings with a pleaſ- ; and ſolemn awe.—It was that wild limity which calls home the powers of mind from lighter excurſions, and geſts ſome of the loftieſt ſentiments t can be aſſociated with material ima- y. But, while the mind was thus ved, it was impoſſible to turn the eye a moment from this impreſſive ſcene- without having the fine train of ught with which it had been ſwelled, ſt diſagreeably broken. The glaring ety of the room was of a character in- ſiſtent with that of the objects around It diſpelled the ſolemn awe, and aſing melancholy with which thoſe im- ſſed the mind; yet not ſo entirely as introduce in their room, its own airy erfulneſs; and the conſequent effect s, that the indignation and the feel- s were harraſſed and diſguſted between two. To add to this, the mirrours ich are inlaid round the walls, and in ceiling of this apartment, are, by a fantaſtic contrivance, ſo diſpoſed, as to afford various reflections of the whitened volume of water, as it pours down the cataract; like ſmoke, like flame, like boiling oil. This is a conceit of which the contriver was probably very proud; and I doubt not but it may have been much admired by *many a viſitant of taſte*. But, I muſt confeſs, that I could not help conſidering it with other ſentiments than thoſe of admiration. Contraſt does indeed produce fine effects in gardening, no leſs than in the other fine arts: and ſurpriſe is, on many occaſions, not an unpleaſing emotion. But, ſurely, in theſe ſcenes, this contraſt is very unſuitably diſplayed, and this ſurpriſe very unſeaſonably excited. I could never adopt Dr. South's notion, that a good epigram is the moſt perfect, and the nobleſt of human compoſitions. Except for the expreſſion of ſolitary thought, or in the light, airy play of elegant converſation, I could never regard epigram as producing happy effects. But, if epigram be not always advantageous in compoſition in language; epigrammatic *point* and *turn* are undeniably unſuitable in all the fine arts which employ bulkier and more unwieldy ſigns than words. In painting, in architecture, in muſic, epigram is always injurious, unleſs where burleſque effects are intended: but in gardening it is abſolutely deteſtable. Pity, that the noble character of Engliſh gardening, ſhould be any where diſgraced by epigrammatic conceit. In this light do I view the airy hall overhanging this cataract, with its quaint decorations: And after having my feelings, coarſe as they are, affected by it, as they were, I cannot help entering my proteſt againſt it.—And, yet, I may be wrong. I cannot hold myſelf forth as a connoiſſeur in ornamental gardening. It may have been accidental caprice, or a ſecret deſire to exerciſe the cenſorial ſpirit of criticiſm, or ſheer ignorance perhaps, or ſome other cauſe not founded in correct judgment or genuine delicacy of taſte, which diſpleaſed me with this *Hall* conſecrated to *Oſſian*. It may command the approbation of other viſitants, better qualified

lified to judge, than I: and the well-known maxim, *de gustibus non disputandum*, ought always to be remembered, with at least more or less acquiescence in it.

But, in these scenes, nature has done so much, and has been so happily seconded by fine taste and ingenious art, that a good many blemishes might well be pardoned for the sake of the beauties that appear. Nearly adjoining to the *Hall* is an arch thrown over the river at a place, and in a manner which give it a finely picturesque effect, and having about it various accompaniments, natural or artificial, which improve this *effect*. We returned from contemplating the water-fall by a different path from that by which we had come to it. But, neither my notes, nor my recollection give me any distinct or connected representation of the varied aspect of the rivers, woods, and grounds which I enjoyed, on my return to the inn.

The remains of the ancient cathedral, give an air of venerable antiquity to the village of Dunkeld. The first church is said to have been built here, by Constantine, king of the Picts, in the year 815. The first ecclesiastical dignity established in this place, was that of abbot. The abbot of Dunkeld, and all the other clergy of the country, were at that time, most probably, subject to the abbot of Hyona. After the monastic establishment of Hyona had been ruined by the Danes, as it should seem; or had otherwise lost its supremacy over the Pictish church, the abbot of Dunkeld was a while at the head of the Pictish clergy. At a later period in our history, Dunkeld became a bishopric. I know not the date of the erection of the cathedral. It has been a noble Gothic pile. The choir is still preserved, and at present occupied as a church. Here is the burial place of the family of Atholl, and some ancient funeral monuments.

I surveyed the ruins of the cathedral with that awe and melancholy retrospection towards the days of our forefathers, which such lofty remains naturally inspire. Among the most agreeable subjects which they suggested to my membrance, was the character of Ga Douglas, once bishop of this see. was one of those that did the highest nour to the Romish religion, during period of its establishment in Scotla He was the son of a noble family man of learning; a prelate of pure, c did, dignified manners; and a poet ferior to none in the age in which lived. The barbarous turbulence of feudal times, affected indeed the ma ners and the circumstances of the cler less than the other classes in socie But, even the clergy were not untaint by its spirit, or secure from its ra Gavin Douglas, after being appointed the bishopric of Dunkeld, was obliged take possession of his see, almost *vi armis*. He was involved in the ci broils which distracted his country in day, and was, at last, through the su cess of the party against whom his co nections had engaged him, driven in banishment.

Amid the distresses, however, which he was exposed, and the bustle which he was engaged, he found time f the researches of erudition, and for t cultivation of the flowers of poesy.

His *translation of Virgil* does hi honour to his memory. At that perio few, even of those who might cultiva poetry and the other elegant arts, ha soundness and delicacy of taste, to reli the beauties of the classical writers Greece and Rome. Legends, my teries, and the phantasies of allego were the favourite works of fanc What was known of the history, an what was relished of the fine arts of th polished nations and ages of antiquit was obtained at second hand, and throug media by which they were corrupted an distorted. Unless perhaps in Italy, the were, at that time, if my memory do not greatly fail me, no poets throughou Europe, who could have executed classical a work as Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil. English poetr was no longer what it had been in th days of Chaucer and Gower. Ger many and the Netherlands were be

ginning

nning, indeed, to produce *Eruditiſſimi* d *Illuſtriſſimi*. In France, the glory the *Troubadours* had faded; and no ets of a chaſtened, claſſical taſte had yet iſen. Clement Marot was not to be mpared with Gavin Douglas. In aly, Dante had indeed by this time oduced his *Inferno*, that wondrous ixture of the ſublime, the vehement, e ludicrous, the mean, and the ab-rd: and Arioſto had written that en-anting medley of tales of knight-er-ntry, the bewitching intereſt of which as ſo powerful as, notwithſtanding its civiouſneſs, to gain in its favour, a re-mmendatory bull from a pope,—and nich ſtill continues to entertain, beyond moſt every other work of that age. ut, I believe, that, next after Italy, otland was then more diſtinguiſhed by etical genius, than any other country Europe. And at the head of the Scot-ſh poets of that age, I am inclined to nk the biſhop of Dunkeld. His ori-nal works, although much in the alle-orical taſte of the age, do him little leſs nour than his tranſlation of Virgil. here is in his deſcriptions of nature, a rrectneſs, and a pictureſque richneſs, hich diſtinguiſh him as having poſſeſſed e genuine imagination and judgment of poet.—He had alſo inveſtigated, with eat care, the antiquities of Scottiſh ſtory. He communicated to Polydore irgil, that account of the affairs of Scot-nd, which he inſerted in his elaborate ork. He died of the plague, while in ;ile, in England.

Dunkeld ſerves as a market-town to a nſiderable part of the circumjacent untry. On every Saturday, it is more leſs crowded with people who repair ther for the tranſaction of country bu-ieſs. After the tranſactions of the day e ended, or, indeed, not ſeldom in e conducting or terminating them, pious libations of whiſky are drunk. heſe, at firſt, brighten the wit and rm the affections, and thus promote od fellowſhip. But, as the judgment cleared and enlivened, and the affec-ns are warmed, the ſenſe of perſonal gnity is at the ſame time increaſed in every Highlandman's breaſt; his ho-nour becomes more punctilious; and his valour fiercer. In the play of converſa-tion, ſome difference of opinion acci-dentally ariſes, ſome unlucky word is unthinkingly dropped: Contention en-ſues: The jealouſy of Highland ho-nour is offended. Highland courage can no longer reſtrain itſelf. A blow is gi-ven on one ſide or another. Uproar fol-lows. And the whole terminates in a deſperate fray, producing abundance of blue eyes, bloody noſes, looſened teeth, and broken ribs. Hardly ever a mar-ket-day paſſes over at Dunkeld, without occaſioning, in this way, more or leſs work for the ſurgeon.

Goats are fed on the hills around this village. And I have been told, that, company uſed formerly to reſort hither in the ſummer-months for the purpoſe of drinking goat's milk. Goat's milk is now leſs valued, as a ſpecific, than it formerly was. Watering-places have at the ſame time become more faſhionable: and at theſe, accommodations have been provided, which are not to be expect-ed in the ſequeſtered abodes of goat-herds.

Dunkeld poſſeſſes ſome ſmall manu-factures. Linen-yarn being the great product of the adjoining country, this place naturally becomes an inferior mart for the ſale of that commodity. I am not ſure that the cotton manufacture has yet been tried here. But, as the beſt linen-yarn in the country is ſpun in the diſtrict of Atholl, Dunkeld has been thought an advantageous ſituation for a thread-manufacture. I ſhould ſuppoſe, indeed, that the extent and population of this village might eaſily be enlarged; and various new manufactures, ſuitable to the ſituation, eſtabliſhed in it; were it not for the narrowneſs of the level ground about it; and the deſire which the family of Atholl very naturally have, rather to diminiſh than enlarge the limits of the village, for the ſake of their plea-ſure grounds; upon the extent of which it conſiderably encroaches. The village is occupied, not by tenants under the duke of Atholl, but by feuars, holding

from

from him: and I have been informed, that the duke takes every opportunity of purchasing up the feus and demolishing the houses, in order thus to remove, by degrees, a nuisance which circumstances allow him not to rid himself of all at once. If a bridge shall ever be thrown over the Tay in this vicinity—the village may then be entirely demolished; and a new town raised with advantage, in its stead, on the other side of the river. It may then increase to great extent, and population; and being in a situation where it will be rather ornamental than otherwise, to the duke's domain, may be fostered, rather than diminished by the care of him and his successors. Yet still the descendents of the ancient inhabitants, the antiquarian, and the man of sensibility will view with fond regret the scene to which inhabitants were once attracted by the opulence and the sanctity of a noble establishment of the Romish church; which has continued a village of some name for a long while after the fall of that establishment to which it owed its rise; and which was so happily situated for the convenience of the surrounding country, that, had it not been for the accidental circumstance of its standing in the near neighbourhood of a great man's seat, it might perhaps have increased with the increasing improvement of the country, to a thriving and opulent city.—No wonder, that the study of antiquities should assume a fascinating power over the minds of those who have once engaged in it: no associations are more directly addressed to all our more tender feelings, than those with which its objects are connected!

One institution founded at Dunkeld by the amiable charity of the late duchess of Atholl, deserves high praise. I wish, that the example were generally imitated. Her piety and humanity induced her to establish for the benefit of the children of the inhabitants of Dunkeld, a Sunday school, in imitation of the schools of the same species which were established first in various manufacturing towns in England, and since in some few other places in Scotland. I was much pleased to see cleanness and neatness of dress, the decency of behaviour with which those children appeared together at vine service, on benches exclusively appropriated to them, in the church. No great lady can leave a finer memorial than this of her virtues, erect a nobler monument to preserve her memory. In this age, when politicians and lawgivers have wholly withdrawn their regard from the virtue of mankind, and turned it entirely to the making of provision for their security and their enjoyments;—I know not that any thing has been done towards the improvement of the lower orders in society, that can be compared, for wisdom and benevolence of design, for the felicity of its effect, with this institution of Sunday schools. If Dunkeld, either in its present situation, or on the other side of the Tay, shall ever make any considerable advancements in manufacturing industry; the Sunday school instituted by the late duchess of Athol will then probably become still more beneficial to the children of its poorer inhabitants than at present.

To that little which I have said concerning Dunkeld, I cannot conclude without adding that a naturalist might very advantageously choose this for his station, for a few weeks, or perhaps months in a summer. I am persuaded that the neighbouring dells and heaths must afford a great variety of indigenous plants. The strata of the rocks might well detain the attention of the mineralogist; and on the sands of the river he might pick up specimens of the various materials of which those strata are composed. And if he were not a mere mechanic in natural history, he might farther amuse himself by collecting many nice and curious particulars in the natural history of the human species, through an attention to the simple modes of life which in these regions have not yet ceased to prevail.

The Gardener and the Nightingale, from the Perſian, by Sir William Jones.

IT is related that an huſbandman had a ſweet and pleaſant orchard, and a garden more freſh than the bower of Irem. The air of it gave mildneſs to the gale of the ſpring, and the ſcent of its herbs that refreſhed the ſpirits, conveyed perfume to the very ſoul.

VERSES.

A bower like the garden of youth, a bed of roſes bathed in the waters of life: the notes of its nightingale raiſing delight; its fragrant gale ſhedding perfume.

And in one corner of his garden there was a roſe-buſh freſher than the ſhrub of deſire, and more lofty than the branch of the tree of mirth. Every morning on the top of the roſe-buſh the roſes bloſſomed, coloured like the heart-alluring damſels with gentle minds, and the face of lily-boſomed maids ſcented like jeſſamine. The gardener began to ſhew an extreme fondneſs for theſe excellent roſes and ſaid,

(A DISTICH)

I know not what the roſe ſays under his lips, that he brings back the helpleſs nightingales with their mournful notes.

One day the gardener, according to his eſtabliſhed cuſtom, went to view the roſes, he ſaw a plaintive nightingale, who was rubbing his head on the leaves of roſes, and was tearing aſunder with his harp bill that volume adorned with gold.

(A DISTICH)

The nightingale, if he ſees the roſe, becomes intoxicated; he lets go from his hands the reins of prudence.

The gardener viewing the ſcattered condition of the roſe-leaves, tore with the hand of confuſion the collar of patience, and rent the mantle of his heart with the piercing thorn of uneaſineſs. The next day he found the action repeated, and the flames of wrath, occaſioned by the loſs of his roſes,

(AN HEMISTICH)

added another ſcar to the ſcar which he had before.

The third day, by the motion of the nightingale's bill,

(AN HEMISTICH)

the roſes were plundered, and the thorns only remained.

Then the reſentment cauſed by the nightingale broke out in the breaſt of the gardener: he ſet a deceitful ſpringe in the garden, and having caught him with the bait of treachery, he confined him in the priſon of a cage. The diſheartened nightingale opened his mouth, like a parrot, and ſaid, Oh, Sir, for what cauſe haſt thou impriſoned me? for what cauſe haſt thou reſolved to diſtreſs me? If thou formeſt the deſire of hearing my ſongs, my own neſt is in thy garden, where in the morning thy bower ſhall be the houſe of my muſic: but if thou haſt another idea, inform me of what thou haſt in thy mind. (an Arabic phraſe)

The gardener ſaid, doſt thou not know how thou haſt ſpoiled my fortune, and how often thou haſt diſtreſſed me with the loſs of my favourite roſe? it is right that thy action ſhould be requited, and thou, being ſeparated from thy friends and family, and ſecluded from all joy and diverſion, ſhouldſt mourn in the corner of a priſon; whilſt I, afflicted with the anguiſh of ſeparation from my darling flowers, weep in the cottage of care.

A DISTICH OF HAFEZ.

Mourn, O nightingale, if with me thou regreteſt the loſs of thy friend, for we are two mournful lovers, and our employment is weeping.

The nightingale ſaid, depart from that reſolution, and conſider that if I am im-

priſoned for ſuch an offence as ſtealing a roſe, what will be thy puniſhment if thou teareſt an heart aſunder?

VERSES.

He that formed the ſky by exact meaſure, knows the right rewards of good and evil. Whoever does well, good will come of him; and if he does ill, evil will attend him. This diſcourſe taking effect upon the heart of the gardener, he ſet the nightingale at liberty. The bird tuned his voice in his free ſtate, and ſaid, ſince thou haſt done me this ſervice, according to the ſentence in the Alcoran, is there any recompenſe for benefits but benefits? it is neceſſary to reward thee for it. Know that under the tree where thou ſtandeſt there is a coffer full of gold; take it to ſupply thy wants.

The gardener ſearched the place, and found the words of the nightingale to be true; he then ſaid, O nightingale! what a wonder it is that thou couldſt ſee the coffer of gold beneath the earth, and not diſcover the ſpringe upon the ground?

The nightingale ſaid, doſt thou not know that when fate deſcends, caution is vain?

AN HEMISTICH.

It is impoſſible to contend with fate.

When the decrees of heaven are fulfilled, no light remains to the eye of underſtanding; neither prudence nor wiſdom bring any advantage.

A BIOGRAPHY of SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN, &c.

(*Continued from p.* 251.)

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA ON THE THRONE OF SPAIN.

DESCENT.

THE Archduke Philip, ſon of the emperor Maximilian, who was duke of Burgundy in right of his mother, heireſs of that duchy, intitled his ſon to the inheritance of the crowns of Caſtile and Arragon, by his marriage with Joan, heireſs of Ferdinand and Iſabella. He had by her Charles, who ſucceeded to thoſe kingdoms by the title of Charles I. and was elected emperor by that of Charles V. Charles reſigned the crown of Spain to Phillip II. his ſon by Iſabella of Portugal in 1555—Philip II. was ſucceeded in 1598 by Philip III. his only ſon by Ann, daughter of the emperor Maximilian II—Philip III married Margaret, daughter to the archduke of Gratz, by whom he had his ſucceſſor Philip IV. Ann Mary married to Lewis XIII. Mary Ann, married to the emperor Ferdinand III. and other children. Philip IV. ſucceeded his father 1621. He had by his firſt queen Iſabella, daughter of Henry IV. of France, M. Thereſa married to Lewis XIV. and by his ſecond queen Ann, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand III he had his ſucceſſor Charles III—M. Margaret Thereſa, married to the emperor Leopold, and other children who died unmarried.

CHARLES.

Charles II. ſon of Philip IV. and the laſt ſovereign of the houſe of Auſtria, was born 1661, and ſucceeded his father 1665. He married 1679, M. Louiſa daughter of Philip duke of Orleans. She dying without children 1689, he, the ſame year, married M. Ann, daughter of Philip—W. Elector of Bavaria—The king having no heir, the ſucceſſion to his dominions became a concern which very deeply intereſted the powers of Europe, who were apprehenſive that the balance of power would be deſtroyed, ſhould this rich inheritance be added either to the kingdom of France or the Auſtrian dominions. To prevent this, a partition treaty was formed in 1698, by which the crown of Spain was given to the electoral Prince of Bavaria: Naples, Sicily and ſome other territories in Italy to the Dauphin; and Milan

Milan to the archduke Charles. But on the death of the electoral prince in 1700, a second treaty was signed, by which the crown of Spain was settled on the archduke: Naples and Sicily were again given to the Dauphin, and some alterations made in favour of France respecting his other Italian dominions. In the mean time, the Spanish court became a scene of intrigue, in which the Austrian party was supported by the queen and count Harrasch, and that of France by the Marquis de Harcourt, who by his insinuating address secured cardinal Portocarrero and other men of great influence. The king, wrought upon by Portocarrero, and disgusted at hearing that his monarchy was so arbitrarily divided, by the partitioning powers, determined, if possible, to defeat their purpose by bequeathing his crown and dominions entire to Philip, duke of Anjou, grandson of Lewis XIV—King Charles died November 1700—According to the president Henault, the order of his heirs was as follows—1. The children of M. Theresa, wife of Lewis XIV. daughter by the *first* queen of Philip IV. —2. The electoral prince of Bavaria, whose mother was the archduchess M. Ann, daughter of the emperor Leopold by Margaret Theresa, daughter by the *second* queen of Philip IV.—3. The duke of Orleans, brother of Lewis XIV. the younger son of Ann of Austria, wife of Lewis XIII. and eldest daughter of Philip III—4. The archduke Charles, whose grand-mother, M. Ann of Austria, wife of the emperor Ferdinand III. was a younger daughter of Philip III.—5. The duke of Savoy, in right of Catherine his great grandmother, daughter of Philip II.

AUVERQUERQUES.

H. de Nassau Lord of Auverquerque was of an illegitimate branch of the house of Nassau—son of Lewis de Nassau, lord of la Leek. He distinguished himself in defence of his country when attacked by Lewis fourteenth in the war of 1672; and particularly at the battle of Mons or St. Denys 1678, where he saved the life of the prince of Orange at the risque of his own. In 1688 he attended the prince to England, and was appointed master of the horse. He had a command under him on his expedition to Ireland, was present at the battle of the Boyne, and was afterwards sent with a detachment to take possession of Dublin. During the remainder of the war, which terminated at the peace of Ryswick, he served in Flanders. On the death of his royal master he retired into Holland; and on the commencement of the war of the succession, 1702, he again took the field, was appointed field marshal, and merited that honour by his good conduct on several occasions. He died in the camp at Rousselaer, 1708, aged 66.

BADEN, PRINCE LEWIS OF, DESCENT.

The two houses of Baden-Baden and Baden Dourlach are collaterally descended from Christopher Marquis of Baden, who served in the army of the emperor Maximilian first, and was rewarded by him with the government of Luxemburg, and the grant of several domains —He died 1527.

Prince Lewis of Baden was the son of Ferdinand Maximilian marquis of Baden, and Louisa daughter of Thomas of Savoy, prince of Carignan, grandfather of prince Eugene—He was born 1655, and learned the art military under those celebrated generals, Montecuculi and the duke of Lorrain. Having given many proofs of his abilities, he was in the campaign of 1688, invested with the command of a separate army, in which he gained so much honour by his victory over the Turks at Ferven, that the ensuing year he was raised to the command in chief against the Turks; the duke of Bavaria being called to the defence of his own dominions, and the duke of Lorrain employed on the Rhine. And his success justified the appointment: for during the campaign he defeated the enemy in several

veral actions near Niſſa and Viden, and reduced thoſe fortreſſes. And in 1691 he gained a ſignal victory at Salankemen over the brave vizier Cuprogli, who was ſlain in battle with 20,000 men. In 1693 he took the command on the Rhine, and with an inferior force repulſed de Lorges in an attempt to penetrate into the empire—At the commencement of the war in 1702 he was inveſted with the command of the imperialiſts. And though he was forced to yield the victory of Fridlingen to Villars, yet he gained honour by ſuſtaining the well-conducted attack of a ſuperior force of that able general. On the junction of the allied armies, 1704, he had an alternate command with the duke of Marlborough, and partook with him in the honour of the day at Donawert. After the deciſive victory gained by the duke and prince Eugene at Blenheim, prince Lewis, who had, during that battle, been engaged in the ſiege of Ingolſtadt, made himſelf maſter of Landau. His military character was much injured by his inſiſting on the reduction of that fortreſs inſtead of purſuing the retreating enemy, while the whole kingdom of France was in a ſtate of conſternation; and ſtill more by his not co-operating with the duke of Marlborough the following campaign in his deſign of penetrating into Champagne. This was attributed by his enemies to his jealouſy of that great general's fame; and by his friends to the remiſſneſs of the German powers in furniſhing their contingents. He died January 1707.

BARNARD—SIR JOHN.

This diſtinguiſhed patriot was born 1684—He was an Alderman of the city of London, and its repreſentative ſix ſucceſſive parliaments. The zeal with which he ſupported its intereſts in the houſe, as well as his age and the long continuance of the honours he enjoyed in it, deſervedly gave him the name of father of the city, and his abilities as a ſenator and inflexible integrity gained him general reſpect. As a teſtimony of gratitude, the merchants of London erected his ſtatue in the royal exchange during his life. He died in 1764.

B A R T.

John du Bart was a ſea officer in the French ſervice, diſtinguiſhed for his bravery. He was born of obſcure parents in Dunkirk 1651: and from the capacity of a fiſherman, raiſed himſelf by his merit to an high rank in the navy. In 1694 he, with a ſquadron of only ſix frigates, reſcued a fleet of French ſhips from the Dutch, and of eight ſhips by which they were convoyed took three. In 1696 he captured five Dutch men of war and fifty merchant ſhips. For theſe exploits he was ennobled by his ſovereign—1694 he convoyed the prince of Conti, then a candidate for the crown of Poland to Dantzick. He died 1702.

B A T H U R S T.

Allen Earl of Bathurſt was the ſon of Sir B. Bathurſt and Frances, daughter of Sir Allen Apſley. He was born 1684, and was bred at Trinity College Oxford, of which his uncle B. Ralph Bathurſt was preſident. Being choſen member for Cirenceſter 1705, he joined the Tories, and warmly oppoſed the warlike meaſures of the Duke of Marlborough and his party. Soon after the change in adminiſtration 1710, he was honoured with a peerage. He having ſhared with his friend Earl Bolingbroke in his proſperity, he adhered firmly to him in his adverſe fortune, proteſting againſt the acts of attainder againſt him and the duke of Ormond. He alſo ſpoke with great warmth againſt the impeachment of the biſhop of Rocheſter, and was particularly ſevere on the biſhops who ſupported the proſecution, whoſe conduct he imputed to an idea ſimilar to that of the wild Americans who fancy that he ſhall inherit not only the ſpoils but the abilities of the man whom

whom they deſtroy. He was a ſtrenuous oppoſer of Sir R. Walpole, and gave his ſentiments with great force upon many important occaſions. Upon the diſmiſſion of that miniſter in 1742, he was appointed of the privy council and captain of the gentlemen penſioners, which poſt he reſigned 1744. His lordſhip was continued a privy counſellor by his preſent majeſty, was created Earl in 1772, and died 1775. His ſpeeches in parliament and his political conduct diſcovered great ſtrength of mind and energy of heart. He poſſeſſed the virtues of benevolence, courteſy and humanity in an eminent degree. His taſte in polite literature recommended him to the intimacy of Bolingbroke, Swift, Pope, Addiſon, Somers, &c. and his natural cheerfulneſs, and his ſolid, friendly diſpoſition gained him the reſpect and eſteem of all who knew him.

(To be continued.)

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

" *The Æneid of Virgil, tranſlated into blank verſe, by James Beresford, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford.*" 4to. 527 *pages.* 1*l.* 5*s.*

WHEN the Æneid firſt made its appearance in England under the ſplendid garb of Mr. Dryden's metre, and afterwards under the chaſter attire of Mr. Pitt's tranſlation: there was little reaſon to ſuppoſe that any other perſon would be courageous enough to advance as a candidate for a ſecondary applauſe. But it requires little ſkill in literature to diſcern how much the ſhackles of rhyme impede the ſoarings of fancy, and, notwithſtanding Pope's tranſlation of the Iliad is, perhaps, one of the fineſt pieces of verſification that England has ever ſeen, yet he who is acquainted with the great original, muſt neceſſarily diſcover from this rhyming impediment, how far the Iliad of Pope is inferior to the Iliad of Homer. Hence, the obvious probability of future improvement, and after Milton had conſecrated and eſtabliſhed the uſe of blank verſe, a leſs difficult road to poetry was laid open to ſucceeding imitators. This road Mr. Beresford has purſued, unimpeded by the obſtacles which cramped his predeceſſors, and with a genius entirely adequate to his efforts. Throughout his whole undertaking, he has given a full comprehenſion of his author's general ſenſe with a fidelity and animation worthy the tranſlator of Virgil. He poſſeſſes a muſical ear, and a verſe peculiar to himſelf, and is maſter of that neceſſary change of period which is requiſite in an extenſive poem. Upon the whole his talents are highly diſtinguiſhed, and we make no doubt but future improvements will exalt his tranſlation to thoſe of the firſt pre-eminence in our language.

" *Hiſtorical and political Memoirs relative to the Revolution of Belgium, and Principality of Liege, in* 1793, *&c. by P. Chauſſard, a man of Letters, ſent*

sent into those countries in quality of National Commissioner, by the provisional executive Council of the French Republic." 8vo. 452 *pages.*

THIS volume is written with abundance of vigour: it contains a variety of interesting details, respecting the low countries, and seems to have been penned in the full persuasion, that they would soon be re-conquered and re-annexed to France.

"*Christianity the only true Theology; or, an Answer to Mr. Payne's Age of Reason, by a Churchman.*" 8vo.

THE author begins his answer by an outline of the history of the christian church, with an accusation against Mr. Payne of undermining the foundation of the established religion. He does not follow his antagonist through the different windings of his desultory reasonings, but arranges his arguments in a systematic way. He has not, 'tis true, said all of which the subject would admit; but it will be found upon examination to be a respectable production, and likely to counteract the dangerous tendency of Mr. Payne's malicious misrepresentations.

"*The Life of Sir Charles Linnæus, Knight of the Swedish Order of the Polar Star, &c. &c. To which is added a copious list of his Works and a biographical Sketch of the Life of his Son. By D. H. Stoever, P. H. D. Translated from the original German, by Joseph Trapp, A. M.* 4to. pp. 435. 1*l.* 5*s.*

THE name of Linnæus is so diffusely spread through every corner of Europe, and so eminently connected with natural science and literature, that our curiosity must be prompted to learn of such a personage something more than his name. If the study of biography be in general found to be the most fruitful branch of instruction, a knowledge of the events which diversify the lives of men of eminence and genius must forward improvement in proportion as they are ably recorded. The biographer of Linnæus informs his readers that his parents intended him for the occupation of a *shoemaker*; but, so powerful are the propensities of nature, that from the casual circumstance of being early employed by his father in the care and collection of flowers, he gradually imbibed such a taste for botany, that his name will in future live for ever with the study. To mark the different gradations by which Linnæus ascended from the vale of obscurity to the most splendid eminence the Swedish court could bestow on a literary man, is a task deserving highly the attention of those whose success depends on perseverance; and offers a fresh lesson, that the efforts of genius are not always ineffectual against the obstacles of fortune. Mr. Stoever appears to be the simple narrator of this great man's life, rather than the enthusiastic panegyrist of imaginary virtues. He enlivens his subjects with many anecdotes, which, even in a less animated undertaking, would help to ease the languor of tedious insipidity. His hero will procure him readers, and his production will reflect credit and distinction on his hero.

"*History of the Reign of George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. from the conclusion of the Sixth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Great Britain, in* 1780, *to the end of the Seventh Session of the Sixteenth Parliament of Great Britain, in* 1790." *Vol. III pp.* 494. 8vo. *boards. T. Evans, London.*

AMONG the candidates for literary reputation few deserve a more distinguished place than the writers of history. We read with rapture the pages of an Homer or a Virgil; and we admire the beauties of the natural and moral world in the animated colourings of

of a Pliny and an Ariſtotle. But while we pay our tribute of admiration to ſuch tranſcendant abilities, our minds may not always be ſatisfied with fancy and ſpeculation, and we turn to the writings of a Tacitus as to the records of thoſe events, by the knowledge and compariſon of which we are to rule our conduct. The author of the tranſactions of the reign of George the third has certainly choſen a ſubject replete with information and inſtruction; a ſubject comprehending ſuch wonderful events, that the eclat of paſt times is eclipſed in the brilliancy of the preſent, and the preſent will afford leſſons of wiſdom to the future. We had long wiſhed for an hiſtorian to record thoſe events, and now that we have found ſuch a one, we are happy to find him ſo equal to the taſk. In his arrangement he has been copious without ſuffering the mind to tire with unintereſting narration, and throughout his undertaking ſeems to adhere to that ſtandard of veracity to which the honeſty of every hiſtorian ſhould keep him invariably fixed. It is true he ſometimes indulges a peeviſhneſs which gives a colouring to the events peculiar to the medium in which they are drawn; but the leading features of the portrait are always diſcernible, and the outlines are never ſo diſtorted as to produce an unfaithful repreſentation. His characters are drawn with a maſter's hand, juſtly bold and acutely diſcriminating. His ſentiments are wiſe and temperate, and his remarks are generally unobtruſive and always ſolid. His ſtyle is purely claſſical and uncommonly nervous. Had all our tranſactions been recorded with the ſame ability, our country might diſpute the ſuperiority with thoſe which ſtand unrivalled for ancient pre-eminence.

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THE author of this work has before rendered himſelf fit for the undertaking, by the hiſtories of France and Rome, which he has already preſented to the world. Such as have ſeen either of theſe productions may be able to judge of his abilities for the preſent taſk; and to thoſe who are ſtrangers to the author and his writings, we recommend his Hiſtory of Spain as a work well worthy their attention and peruſal. He has related the various occurrences in a well digeſted abſtract, and in a ſtyle at once remarkable for brevity and elegance.

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be ſtrongly prepoſſeſſed againſt deſpotiſm, and his work, of conſequence, will find little countenance from the favourers of the antient ſyſtem in France. Many of his accounts abound with the higheſt reaſonings, and are keenly armed with epigrammatic point.

"*The Poems of Baron Haller, tranſlated into Engliſh by Mrs. Howorth.*" 8vo. 4*s.* 4*d.*

THE name of Haller is univerſally, and deſervedly, known. But his claims to reputation are much ſtronger founded than on his poetic abilities. Of his poems the tranſlator has rendered only the four firſt into verſe, though many of them would have appeared to much greater advantage had they been decorated with the ſame embelliſhment. The images are not thoſe of an enraptured enthuſiaſt of the muſes, but they cannot fail of impreſſing the mind with a calm and philoſophic benevolence. There is a ſpirit of fervent and rational piety throughout the whole of his compoſitions, which peculiarly conſecrates them to friendſhip and virtue; and his odes, on the ſickneſs and death of his wife, breathe the pureſt love and moſt delicate tenderneſs.

A new edition of Parkhurſt's Greek Lexicon is in the Preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

Mr. E. W. Whitaker is preparing a ſynopſis of the prophecies relating to the times of the Gentiles. A tract which cannot fail of being intereſting.

We hear of a natural hiſtory of Surinam, which is preparing for the preſs on a large and magnificent ſcale; it will conſiſt of two volumes quarto, and be enriched with a great number of valuable engravings.

The new edition of the General Biographical Dictionary is in conſiderable forwardneſs: it will be extended to fifteen volumes octavo.

We have alſo been told of, but have not ſeen, a new edition of Ariſtophanes, which has had the benefit of a very old and valuable manuſcript.

The elegant Fables of Flora, by Dr. Langhorn, are ſoon to be publiſhed, with all the improved advantages of printing and paper, and with engravings.

The firſt Number of the New Review, announced in our laſt, has arrived, and may be had at the publiſher's of the Anthologia.

There is now preparing for the preſs, if a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions can be procured, a ſet of elegant views, chiefly in the environs of Edinburgh, for the purpoſe of exhibiting, in a ſuperb manner, the ſurrounding beauties of that metropolis. From the ſpecimen which we have ſeen of this undertaking, we are enabled to conclude that the whole will be executed with a maſterly ſuperiority of deſign and workmanſhip. It is to be completed in three numbers at 3*s.* 6*d.* each.

MATHEMA-

MATHEMATICS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATURE.

Letter 19th.

Electricity.

THE pyrogeneric principle, by being diffuſed throughout all nature, acts in various modes, and is the immediate cauſe of both magnetiſm and electricity, though they are governed by ſeparate and diſtinct laws. As the pyrotic element thrown into a curvilineal current by the annual and diurnal motion of the earth, and freely flowing or communicating through ferrugineous ſubſtances, is the immediate cauſe of magnetiſm, ſo the ſame element exiſting in bodies, and put in motion either by natural or artificial cauſes, produces what is commonly called, the electric fire. The former is calm and regular, the latter violent and irregular. The electric fire, when only gently agitated by the ſolar rays, is the cauſe of all terreſtrial productions, and many of the phenomena and operations of nature; but when from any cauſe it is violently agitated, it breaks forth into ſparks, flame and light, accompanied with a fulminating noiſe from its action on the circumambient air, and proceeding in different directions, if not conducted to a particular point. The magnetic fluid following the pyrotic curve ſpoken of before, its power will be in that direction, as may be in a great meaſure demonſtrated by experiments; for let there be two magnets A and B (fig. 87) placed at a proper diſtance ſo that their poles can act on ſome fine ſteel and braſs filings ſtrewed between them, theſe poles will attract the ſteel filings in the curves of their reſpective magnetic atmoſpheres, as *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, and 1, 2, 3, 4, which curves will, in miniature, reſemble the confluxing and refluxing pyrotic curves through the earth, as is ſenſible on comparing the experiment with fig 80 and 82. But the motion of the electric fire is and may be drawn in all directions from the electrified body, for if a glaſs tube be electrified, and a finger approaches near, ſparks may be drawn in all directions, as *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e* and *f*, in A B (fig. 88) This electric fire is contained in all terreſtrial ſubſtances, but is more conſpicuous in ſuch as contain fixed and inflammable airs, oily and reſinous parts of the earth, as glaſs, ſealing wax, amber, jet and moſt other bituminous and reſinous ſubſtances, when acted upon by friction, become in ſome meaſure electric, tho' of a different ſpecies. For the elementary fire contained within ſuch ſubſtances, rarifying the air contained therein, by its elaſticity, expands and cauſes the fire to act with energy and force, carrying along with it the moſt volatile parts,

cauſing

causing that flame and fulmination which accompany moſt electric experiment
But the elementary fire thus put in motion in the electric bodies, not only agitate
the internal fire, but the external and circumambient air to a certain diſtance, form
ing around the body a rarified and electric atmoſphere, which atmoſphere wi
continue until ſuch time as the agitated fire ceaſes to act, or until the rarifie
internal air and electric flame are expelled the ſubſtances; during which time,
any body approaches within this atmoſphere, the centre of gravity between whic
and the electric body is within the electric ſubſtance, the bodies will be attracte
by the general law of nature. For the agitated fire in the electric body, and th
dormant fire in the attracted body, will, according to the properties of homogeneou
and active fluids, endeavour to keep an equilibrium, and conſequently be attracted
But the electric atmoſpheres are as the magneric, of two ſpecies, affirmative an
negative. Thoſe bodies which contain much fixed air, and fire or phlogiſton, ſuc
as glaſs, will immit the electric fire from the atmoſphere and ſurrounding ſub
ſtances, and have an affirmative atmoſphere. On the contrary, thoſe which contai
inflammable air, as reſin, pitch or ſealing wax, will emit, and conſequently have
negative atmoſphere. Whence, as in magneriſm, like atmoſpheres repel and differ
ent attract. For when two atmoſpheres of different ſpecies, the one emitting, th
other immitting, they will, in order to preſerve the equilibrium, attract, but whe
of the ſame ſpecies acting in contrary directions, they muſt repel. Whence ſevera
light bodies, as feathers, ſtraws, leaf braſs, &c. when within an electric atmoſphere
either affirmative or negative, will be attracted to the ſubſtance, and there remain
until they become electrified in the ſame manner, either emitting or immitting th
fire, and conſequently have a ſimilar atmoſphere, they will then be repelled wit
amazing velocity. When two bodies of the ſame ſpecies are electrified in differ
ent degrees, the larger repels the leſſer, according to the ſtronger current; whenc
bodies equally electrified do not act on each other, as the powers of their atmoſ
pheres will be in equilibrium, but if unequally electrified, the equilibrium muſ
ſtill be preſerved, and the greater will repel the leſs. When of different kinds, as
one affirmative and the other negative, they will attract each other, and if equal
the electricity will ceaſe; but if unequal, both will remain electrified with the
exceſs.

The quantity of electric fire produced by friction in any body at one operation,
is as the ſurface, which enables it to collect from a larger portion of circumambient
air. The electric fire being expelled from a body, that body will remain incapa-
ble of emitting any more, until ſuch time as the elementary fire is again agitated by
friction. And if the electric body is not in contact with any other ſubſtance which
is capable of conducting the electric fire, though the friction be repeated until the
coheſion of the particles of the body be diſunited by the elementary fire, no elec-
tric fire will be produced. But on the contrary, if the electric body be in contact
with any body electric or non-electric, capable of conducting the fire, the electric
fire may be produced from it by repeated frictions to any number, or in any quan-
tity, without any ſenſible alteration or diminution of the electric ſubſtance; for
the fire and air neceſſary to produce the electric fire, are drawn from the ſurround-
ing ſubſtances in contact with the electric body. Whence we find, that a globe
of glaſs will, in the operation of friction, collect from the circumambient air,
always a ſufficient quantity of electric fire to charge or fill any ſubſtance whatever,
even in quantity a hundred times greater than the ſubſtance of the ſaid globe, with-
out any alteration or diminution of its ſubſtance.

All bodies or ſubſtances which contain a large quantity of fire, much earth,
ſome water, and but little air; or ſuch bodies as contain a quantity of air, much
earth, ſome water, and but little fire, as wood, wool, linen, iron and moſt metals,
will not, on friction, become electric, and emit the electric fire. Such bodies are
therefore

ierefore termed non-electrics. But such non-electrics may be rendered electric, y infusing into them the electric fire, produced from electric bodies in a state of ectricity; and such non-electrics may be so charged with the electric fire, as to issolve their constituent parts; as is evident, not only from experiments, but from veral operations of nature. All non-electrics which contain a sufficient quantity f water and air for the particles to communicate easily with each other, as iron, empen strings, and others, become proper conductors, not only for conveying, but ollecting the electric fire produced from one body to another, whether electric non-electric. For the electric fire will not communicate in a place exhausted f air and water, or what is commonly, though erroneously, termed a vacuum. rom whence it is evident, that the magnetic and electric principles are different, ie former proceeding from the pyrogeneric principle diffused through the earth, ie latter from the pyrotic element or elementary fire, being composed of the pyro-eneric and pneumageneric principles. For by boiling the mercurial guage for some ours with care, the air will be entirely excluded, and no effect can be produced om electricity; but if the smallest particle of air find its way into this vacuum, ie electric light becomes visible and of a green colour. And as the density of the r is encreased, the colour of the electric light changes from green to blue, from ue to indigo, and so on to violet and purple, till the medium is too dense to be a onductor to electricity.

Notwithstanding the electric principle is only the elementary fire, and consequently cannot act or communicate without air, yet the velocity with which it communicates from one body or place to another, when properly conducted, is amazing, id little inferior to that of light, or the pyrogeneric principle. For if an hempen ring or cord, some hundreds, nay, thousands of yards in length, be at one end onnected with an electric body, and at the other touched by the finger, the electric fire produced from the body, will be instantly felt by the person at the other end, id this, if the line was as many miles as yards in length.

The quantity of the electric fire produced at the end of any conductor in one istant, will be as the diameter of that conductor, but if a collector be placed of any agnitude at the end of the conductor, it may be filled with the electric fire to any uantity required. In all cases the fire produced at the end of the conductor, hether in large or small quantities, will be of equal velocity; but the momentum r force of any electric fire, will be as its velocity and quantity jointly. Whence ie power of electric fire may be such, as being infused in any body, will destroy s texture, and either reduce it to its primitive elements, or change its substance. Glass, though it collects the electric fire, communicates it to adjacent substances, ut if coated with any non-electric, as tin foilage, it will retain it in any quantity; hence to collect or augment the electric fire, if a number of glass jars, coated ith tin foilage, be placed on casks of wax, as A, B, C, &c. (fig. 89) and the globe r cylinder of an electric machine D, be connected therewith, by means of an iron hain E, the jars may be charged to any quantity; and if from each jar an iron hain be laid, as *a*, *b*, *c*, and terminating in the rod *d*, the whole quantity of the lectric fire may be drawn from the point *p*, with a momentum or force not only fficient to destroy animal and vegetable life, but most terrestrial substances. The lectric fire thus drawn from the air by means of the jars, is what is termed by lectricians, a battery.

The earth, as well as the air, is a great conductor of the electric fire, for as this rinciple is received from them, so it returns thither again. Whence if a hempen tring or other conductor be extended from an electrometer or machine, to any distance, nd a person holds that string in his hand, standing on the ground, the electric re produced from the machine, after electrifying the said person, will be received

into the earth, and there terminate; but if the perſon holding the ſtring, ſtands on a cake of wax, roſin, pitch, &c. the fire, after having electrified him, will proceed along the conductor, greatly augmented, by drawing the fire from the cake in contact with the ground, to its deſtined end; and this, if 1000 men held the conducting ſtring, provided they ſtood on cakes of wax, &c. would be all electrified in ſuch a manner as to feel the ſhock nearly in the ſame time.

Alſo, if a number of perſons ſtanding on cakes of the above mentioned ſubſtances, in ſuch a manner, and at ſuch diſtances, that a ball of wool or yarn being electrified, may be thrown from one to another ſucceſſively, the ball will be ſo far from loſing any of the electric fire, that it will not only electrify every perſon but be endowed with a greater power at the end of the journey, than at the beginning. But if any of theſe perſons ſtand on the ground without the ſaid cakes, the ball, on being received, will loſe all its electric virtue, by the fire contained therein having eſcaped into the earth.

Water and moiſture of all kinds are great conductors of the electric fire; whence, during damp and rainy weather, little can be collected from the air by the machine, it being diſtributed through the atmoſphere, and encloſed in the aërial and aqueous particles. And the ſame circumſtance alſo happens to the magnetic principle, which is much weaker in damp and wet weather than in dry. Thus the large and powerful magnet, formerly belonging to Greſham college, and at preſent to the Royal Society, will ſuſpend an iron key at the diſtance of 8 or 10 feet, but in wet weather not above 4.

An infinite number of curious and entertaining experiments are made by the electric machine, well known to thoſe who delight in this branch of ſcience, and which alſo may be gathered from the numerous books written on this ſubject, ſo that little new can be added.

The electric or elementary fire, when gently agitated by the action of the ſun, is one of the principal, if not the original, cauſe of the production of the animal and vegetable creation. But when from any local cauſe, its activity is drawn forth in an uncommon manner, it becomes the immediate cauſe of thunder, lightening, earthquakes, and a number of curious and extraordinary meteors, in the air, ſea and earth. Such as falling ſtars, fire-balls, jack with a lanthern, &c. No animal or vegetable being can exiſt without a portion of this element contained in their ſubſtance, and ſome are endowed with a conſiderable quantity. Minerals alſo owe much of their formation to the activity of the elementary fire. All which phenomena will be fully and more particularly explained when treating on the ſeveral elements, and their combination in the formation of the earth, ſeas, and atmoſphere.

MENTOR.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

AS the curious Theorems in page 29 of your Magazine for April laſt have been given without demonſtrations by the late Mr Landen, in the Appendix to his Mathematical Memoirs; you may probably oblige ſome of your Mathematical

tical readers, by publishing the following investigation of Theorem 1st, which is subservient to the demonstrations of the rest.

I am, sir,

Your very obedient servant,

JOHN BARRY.

Limerick,
November 11th, 1794.

IT is demonstrated in articles 327 and 328 of Simpson's Fluxions, that the fluent of $\frac{x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{r^n + x^n} = \frac{2}{n} r^{m-n} \times \begin{cases} \text{Sine R. N} - \text{Co-Sine R. M} \\ \text{Sin. 3 R. N}' - \text{Co-Sin. 3 R. M}' \\ \text{Sin. 5 R. N}'' - \text{Co-Sin. 5 R. M}'' \\ \text{\&c.} \qquad\qquad \text{\&c.} \end{cases}$

where $R = \frac{m.180^\circ}{n}$, N, N', N'', &c. = measures of the angles whose sines are $\frac{\sqrt{1-b^2}\,x}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}$, $\frac{\sqrt{1-c^2}\,.\,x}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2crx + x^2}}$, $\frac{\sqrt{1-d^2}\,.\,x}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2drx + x^2}}$, &c. where b, c, d, &c. represent the Co-Sines of the arches $\frac{180^\circ}{n}$, $\frac{3.180^\circ}{n}$, $\frac{5.180^\circ}{n}$, &c. (Radius being = 1) and M, M' M'' &c. the hyp. logs. of $\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}}{r}$, $\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 2crx + x^2}}{r}$, $\frac{\sqrt{r^2 - 2drx + x^2}}{r}$, &c.

Now the fluxion of $\sqrt{1-b^2} \times \frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}}$ is $= \sqrt{1-b^2} \times \frac{r^2 - brx \,.\, \dot{x}}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, and the Co-Sine of $N = \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2 - b^2x^2}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}} = \frac{r - bx}{\sqrt{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}}$. Therefore $\dot{N} = r\sqrt{1-b^2} \times \frac{\dot{x}}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}$, and $N = r\sqrt{1-b^2} \times \text{fl.} \frac{\dot{x}}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2}$.

Let $y = \frac{x-r}{x+r}$, then $x = r \times \frac{1+y}{1-y}$ and $\dot{x} = \frac{2r\dot{y}}{1-y)^2}$. Hence $\frac{\dot{x}}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2} = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\dot{y}}{1 - b + \sqrt{1+b}\,.\,y^2} = \frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\dot{y}}{\frac{1-b}{1+b} + y^2 \,.\, 1+b}$;

but $p^2 = \frac{1-b}{1+b}$, then $p = \frac{1-b}{\sqrt{1-b^2}}$, and therefore $1 + b = \frac{\sqrt{1-b^2}}{p}$.

Hence by substitution $\frac{\dot{x}}{r^2 - 2brx + x^2} = \frac{1}{r\sqrt{1-b^2}} \times \frac{p\dot{y}}{p^2 + y^2}$, and there-

fore

fore $N = \text{fl.} \frac{p\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2}$. But p being $= \frac{1-b}{\sqrt{1-b^2}}$ is plainly = tangent of half $\frac{180^\circ}{n}$ = tangent of $\frac{90^\circ}{n}$. Hence if q = tangent of $\frac{3\cdot 90^\circ}{n}$, s = tangent of $\frac{5\cdot 90^\circ}{n}$, &c. it is evident it may in the same manner be demonstrated that $N' = \text{fl.} \frac{q\dot{y}}{q^2+y^2}$, $N'' = \text{fl.} \frac{s\dot{y}}{s^2+y^2}$.

By substitution and reduction I find that $\frac{r^2-2brx+x^2}{r^2} = 2.\overline{1+b} \times \frac{p^2+y^2}{1-y^2}$. Therefore $M = \text{hyp. log. of } \frac{\sqrt{r^2-2brx+x^2}}{r} = \frac{1}{2}$ hyp. log. of $\frac{r^2-2brx+x^2}{r^2}$, is $= \frac{1}{2}$ hyp. log. $2.\overline{1+b} \times \frac{p^2+p^2}{1-y^2}$. Hence $\dot{M} = \frac{y\dot{y}+p^2\dot{y}}{1-y.p^2+y^2} = \frac{\dot{y}}{1-y} + \frac{y\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2}$. Consequently $M = \text{fl.} \frac{\dot{y}}{1-y} + \text{fl.} \frac{y\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2}$. In like manner it may be proved that $M' = \text{fl.} \frac{\dot{y}}{1-y} + \text{fl.} \frac{y\dot{y}}{q^2+y^2}$, $M'' = \text{fl.} \frac{\dot{y}}{1-y} + \text{fl.} \frac{y\dot{y}}{s^2+y^2}$, &c.

Now let A and B, A′ and B′, A″ and B″, &c. } Sine and Co-Sine of { $\frac{m.180^\circ}{n}$, $\frac{3m.180^\circ}{n}$, $\frac{5m.180^\circ}{n}$, &c. }, then by substitution it is evident that the

$$\text{Fluent of } \frac{x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{r^n+x^n} = \frac{2r^{m-n}}{n} \times \begin{cases} \text{fl.} \frac{A\dot{p}\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2} + \text{fl.} \frac{A'q\dot{y}}{q^2+y^2} + \text{fl.} \frac{A''s\dot{y}}{s^2+y^2}, \text{ &c.} \\ -\text{fl.} \frac{y}{1-y} \times : B + B' + B'', \text{ &c.} \\ -\text{fl.} \frac{By\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2} - \text{fl.} \frac{B'y\dot{y}}{q^2+y^2} - \text{fl.} \frac{B''y\dot{y}}{s^2+y^2}, \text{ &c.} \end{cases}$$

By a well known theorem $B = \frac{aR\sqrt{-1} + a^{-R\sqrt{-1}}}{2}$, $B' = \frac{a^{3R\sqrt{-1}} + a^{-3R\sqrt{-1}}}{2}$ $B'' = \frac{a^{5R\sqrt{-1}} + a^{-5R\sqrt{-1}}}{a}$, &c. where a = number whose hyp. log. is 1.

Hence $B + B' + B''$, &c. $= \frac{1}{2} \times : a^{R\sqrt{-1}} + a^{3R\sqrt{-1}} + a^{5R\sqrt{-1}}$

&c

$$+\frac{-R\sqrt{-1}}{a}+\frac{-3R\sqrt{-1}}{a}+\frac{-5R\sqrt{-1}}{a}\ \&c. = \tfrac{1}{2}\times:\frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{\frac{a}{1-a}}$$

$$+\frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{\frac{a}{2R\sqrt{-1}}}=\tfrac{1}{2}\times:\frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{\frac{a}{2R\sqrt{-1}}}-\frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{\frac{a}{2R\sqrt{-2}}}=o.$$ Hence it follows that the

$$\text{Fluent of } \frac{x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{r^n+x^n} = \frac{2r^{m-n}}{n}\times\begin{cases}\text{fl.}\dfrac{A\,p\,\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2}+\text{fl.}\dfrac{A'\,q\,\dot{y}}{q^2+y^2}+\text{fl.}\dfrac{A''\,s\,\dot{y}}{s^2+y^2}\ \&c.\\ -\text{fl.}\dfrac{B\,y\,\dot{y}}{p^2+y^2}-\text{fl.}\dfrac{B'\,y\,\dot{y}}{q^2+y^2}-\text{fl.}\dfrac{B''\,y\,\dot{y}}{s^2+y^2}\ \&c.\end{cases}$$

which exactly agrees with the theorem investigated by Mr. Landen, in his Mathematical Lucubrations, from very different principles.

Now if $x = o$ then $y\left(=\frac{x-r}{x-r}\right)$ is $=-1$, in which case it is evident that the

$$\text{Fluent of } \frac{x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{r^n+x^n} = \frac{2r^{m-n}}{n}\times\begin{cases}-A\times\text{cir. arc. rads. 1, and tang. }\frac{1}{p}\ A'\times\text{cir. arc.}\\ \text{Rads. 1 \& tang. }\frac{1}{q}-A''\times\text{cir. arch. whose tang. }\frac{1}{1}\ \&c.\\ -\frac{1}{2}B\times\text{hyp. log. }\frac{1+p^2}{p^2}-\frac{1}{2}B'\times\text{hyp. log. }\frac{1+q^2}{q^2},\ \&c.\end{cases}$$

And if $x =$ infinity, then $y = 1$, in which case the

$$\text{Fluent of } \frac{x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{r^n+x^n} = \frac{2r^{m-n}}{n}\times\begin{cases}A\times\text{cir. arc. tang. }\frac{1}{p}+A'\times\text{cir. arc. tang }\frac{1}{q}\ \&c.\\ -\frac{1}{2}B\times\text{hyp. log. }\frac{1+p^2}{p^2}-\frac{1}{2}B'\times\text{hyp. log. }\frac{1+q^2}{q^2},\ \&c.\end{cases}$$

Hence it follows that the *whole* fluent of $\frac{x^{m-1}\dot{x}}{r^n+x^n}$ generated, while x from o comes infinite, is $= \frac{4r^{m-n}}{n}\times\left\{\begin{array}{l}A\times\text{cir. arc. rads. 1 and tang. }\frac{1}{p}\\ +A'\times\text{cir. arc. rads. 1 and tang. }\frac{1}{q}\\ +A''\times\text{cir. arc. rads. 1 and tang. }\frac{1}{1}\\ \ \ \&c.\end{array}\right\} =$

$$\frac{4r^{m-n}}{n} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \times \text{cir. arc. rads. } 1, \text{ and co. tang. } p \\ + A' \times \text{cir. arc. rads. } 1, \text{ and co. tang. } q \\ + A'' \times \text{cir. arc. rads. } 1, \text{ and co. tang. } s \\ \&c. \end{array} \right\} = \frac{4r^{m-n}}{n} \times$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A \times Q - \frac{Q}{n} + A' \times Q - \frac{3Q}{n} \\ + A'' \times Q - \frac{5Q}{n} + A''' \times Q - \frac{7Q}{n} \\ \&c. \end{array} \right\}$$ where Q = quadrantal arch of a circle whose radius is 1.

But A is $= \frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{2\sqrt{-1}} \left(a^{1} - a^{-1} \right)$, $A' = \frac{3R\sqrt{-1}}{2\sqrt{-1}} \left(a^{3} - a^{-3} \right)$ &c. Therefore by substitution the above fluent is $=$

$$\frac{2r^{m-n}}{n\sqrt{-1}} \times Q \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{a}\left(a^{1} + a^{3} + a^{5} + a^{7} \text{ \&c.}\right) \\ \frac{-R\sqrt{-1}}{a}\left(a^{-1} + a^{-3} + a^{-5} + a^{-7} \text{ \&c.}\right) \\ -\frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{n}\left(\frac{a}{1} - \frac{a^{3}}{3} - \frac{a^{5}}{5} - \frac{a^{7}}{7} \text{ \&c.}\right) \\ +\frac{R\sqrt{-1}}{n}\left(\frac{a}{1} + \frac{a^{3}}{3} + \frac{a^{5}}{5} + \frac{a^{7}}{7} \text{ \&c.}\right) \end{array} \right.$$

The sum of the first line of series is evidently $= \frac{a}{2R\sqrt{-1}}$, and that of the second $= \frac{a}{2R\sqrt{-1}}$ whose difference is $= \frac{2a}{2R\sqrt{-1}}$ which is $= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{A}$,

and it may be easily demonstrated that the difference between the third and fourth lines is $= o$. Hence it is manifest that the whole fluent of $\frac{x^{m-n}x}{r^n + x^n}$ generated while x from o becomes infinite, is $= \frac{2r^{m-n}}{n\sqrt{-1}} Q \times \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{A} = \frac{2r^{m-n}}{nA} Q$.

Q. E. D.

Note. m may be any positive integer, or fraction less than the integer, or fraction n.

In my next letter I will send you the investigation of the other theorems, which, besides a variety of other considerable improvements in the inverse method of fluxions, are to be deduced from the above.

POETRY.

POETRY.

A RHAPSODY,

Written at the Tomb of Rouſſeau, Auguſt 31, 1788.

HERE let me reſt; where ſpreads this hallow'd ſhade;
And the tall poplar gives a calm retreat;
This ſtone, be-damp'd with dew, in moſs array'd,
And deck'd with poeſy; my 'raptur'd ſeat.

Loſt to the world; to human troubles loſt;
To all the cares that life's vain progreſs meet;
Nor touch'd by envy, nor by paſſion toſt;—
Fain the fond charms of ſolitude I'd greet;
And woo, with ardent vow, thee, Meditation ſweet!

All ſtill and ſilent is the ſcene;—
All ſtill, as thoughts that yet remain
Within the darkſome cavern of the brain;—
All huſh'd as ſolemn ſleep;—as midnight, all ſerene.
No ſtep unlicens'd, or unholy treads,
On haunts celeſtial, ſuch as theſe;
No voice unhallow'd interrupts the reign
Of harmony, and purity, and peace.—
No noiſe is heard—ſave where the gentle breeze,
Ruſtling amid the tufted trees,
Before yon ſacred ſhrine bows down their rev'rent heads:
Save where the zephyrs, ſoft as infant love,
Wake the ſtill murmurs of the grove;
And at the hallow'd, and ſequeſter'd bier,
Shake from th' impending leaf, for aye, the honey'd tear.

Save, in the darken'd covert of the dell,
Long woo'd by woe, and melancholy pale,
The nightingale anon repeats her tale;—
Save where, at diſtance, tolls the village bell,
Calling to maſs around the neighb'ring poor;—
Or, iſſuing deep from yonder wood,
Some ſwain forlorn, in hapleſs mood,
Tells, from the plaintive lute, his Delia is no more.

Eye of the ſoul! whoſe vivid orb pervades
Each part of Nature's inmoſt ſhades;—
Form'd of an eſſence, ſo divinely pure,
Too tender, viſion to endure,
Thine organs tremble at the ſight of day;
Feel at each glance, and thrill at ev'ry ray;
O! come, with looks ſo mild, and voice ſo fair,
And eyes ſo ſweetly melting on the view;
And, in thy gentle hand, thy poniard bear,
Its point ſoft-dipt in pleaſure's heav'n-drop dew;
Come! and my fond aſſociate be;
And let me hail thee, Senſibility!
Throw o'er my ſoul, thy veil of texture fine;
Wrought from the pureſt threads of ev'ry ſenſe;
Drawn from the eſſence of each feeling fair;
And wove with art, and tend'reſt care,
Too nice for human touch, by hands divine.
Of love's warm rapture form'd, and friendſhip's glow,
And all the joys that heav'n-born boſoms know;
The breath of praiſe, the ſenſe of honeſt fame,
The gen'rous tranſport, and the pitying flame;
Each bliſs that warms, each ecſtaſy intenſe;
With all thy lovely charms, ſupreme benevolence!
Thus form'd; throw round thy veil ſo wond'rous fine,
That in the centre fix'd, the wakeful heart
Starts at each point, and feels at ev'ry part,
As feels the inſect ſage, that "lives along the line."
Genius!

Genius! thou pow'r supreme! whom oft
I've sought
With ceaseless toil, and constant care;
And wak'd my utmost force of thought
To court thy inspiration fair;—
In vain, I've woo'd thee by the morning light,
And wafted on the early sun-beam's wings
My first-born pray'rs, and virgin vows;
And struck to thee the matin strings
Beneath the dew-distilling boughs—
In vain, at even's solitary shade
Within the gloomy covert of the glade
My supplicating strings I tune;
And rapt in fixt attent out-watch the waning moon.

Say, where thy favor'd seat, thy temple lies?
Where in thy radiance dost thou deign
In splendid majesty to reign,
And dazzle, with thy lustre, human eyes!
I've sought thee in the soft and shady bow'r,
Where solitude and peace delight to dwell;
Beside the stream, beneath the tott'ring tow'r,
Along the meadow, and within the cell.
I've climb'd upon the mountain's top sublime,
And heard the tide in hollow tumult roar;
Hung on the cliff; and pass'd th' enthusiast time,
To wait thy presence, on the desert shore.—
In vain my search,—in vain my stay;—
Ah! say, thou pow'r! thy honor'd seat?
Where, with thy choir, thou deign'st to play;
For well I wot, that in thy fond retreat,
Virtue attends, and nature leads the throng,
And Truth sincere, and Rapture ever-young;
And still, methinks, should herd with thee,
Sweet Love, and gentle Sensibility;—
Ah! where thy haunt, thy temple show?
Ye pow'rs!—I see it here—the tomb of good Rousseau!
Jean-Jaques Rousseau! before thy hallow'd shrine
I come to drop the warm, th' enamor'd tear;
To wake my soul, at ashes so divine,
And seek the virtues, prostrate at thy bier
For every gift that nature could impart,
Each force of thought, and excellence of mind;
The tend'rest feelings of the human heart;
All that was great and good, was all in thee combin'd.

Jean-Jaques Rousseau! here rests thy gentle head,
Within the covert of this little aisle;
The poplars round their waving foliage spread,
The lake diffuses still a placid smile;
The lake, that, widening round in length-en'd way,
Adorns the spot that once could boast thy love;
Where, on its margin, thou wert wont to stray,
Or rest beneath the umbrage of the grove.
The banks, fair-deck'd in verdure, edge the stream;
The trees, above, o'erhang their branches wide;
The hills, arising round, ambitious seem
To gaze, with tow'ring front, on every side.

Far to the right, where opens to the eye
A steep ascent, uncouth, of aspect rude;
Oft would he stray, and climb the rocks on high,
And sit in musing thought, and active solitude.
Such was, St. Preux, thy raptur'd fate,
When, torn by passion, and despair,
And ev'ry soul-distending care,
Thou dar'dst the elements to brave;
And, 'midst the winter's fury, fearless sat,
The rocks thy table, and thy couch the cave—
Whilst, o'er the lake, thy ravish'd eyes would rove,
And ken thy Julia's seat, and wake afresh thy love.
And oft, ascending yonder hill,
Where the fair temple tow'ring stands
(Rear'd by his own immortal hands),
The love of truth his mind would fill;
And all the trackless mazes would he try,
Of reason, thought, and sage philosophy—
And oft-times would his wayward foot-steps bend
Along the path that leads to yonder grove,
And there, beside the stream, whose murmurs lend
A zest to solitude, and charm to love;
Some time, inwrapt in musing thought
(On mem'ry's wings the image brought)
His eager fancy would return,
To when the joys of panting youth,
Of *Warren's* love, and tender truth
Gave him with ecstasy to burn;
Prompted the panting wish, the warm desire,
Gave the sweet transport, and the touching fire;—
And then, as thoughts of what were once so dear,
He'd drop the tribute of a heart-felt tear.—

Ah! where is fled the Genius of the place?
Where is th' effulgent vigour of the mind;
Where is the wit, the passion, where the grace,
The virtue and the love that charm'd mankind?

Ha!

Ha! is it there?—and can that ſpot contain
That little ſpot, what once a world could fill?
That bark, that dar'd to brave th' intemp'rate main,
Now ſafe in port; her anchor dropt, and ſtill?—
Say! can that little ſpot his ſoul confine?
That glow of genius, and that warmth of ſenſe?
Preſs, with the lifeleſs clod, the ſpark divine,
And drown each eſſence, active and intenſe.

It cannot be—ah! now, his ſpirit ſoars;
Ah! now, it hovers o'er this hallow'd ſeat;
In robes of æther clad, it roves
And haunts the happy ſpot it loves.
Rouſſeau! thy honor'd ſhade I greet;—
I woo thy gentle influence down;
I feel around thy ſacred powers,
I feel it all my ſenſes crown;
And light, and love, and joy, and virtue fair,
All ſeize my ſoul, and ſay, *Rouſſeau* is there!
Come then, ye gentle youths, who virtue court,
And mild philoſophy, of aſpect pure;
In lowly rev'rence, to his tomb reſort,
From vulgar ſteps, and impious hands, ſecure.
Rouſſeau was once, what moſt mankind could mend,
The moraliſt, philoſopher, and friend.

And here, ye ſons of taſte, and nature, come,
Whoſe breaſts are mov'd by many a feeling fair,
Or tun'd by elegance; approach his tomb;
And bow with love, and adoration there.
Rouſſeau was once (then round in rev'rence haſte)
The heir of nature, and the child of taſte.

And you, ye maids that love; ye youths that ſigh;
Whoſe breaſts enamor'd beat with paſſion's glow;
Say, does wild rapture ſwell, with tumult high;
Or do thoſe tears for love diſaſtrous flow?
Rouſſeau once lov'd—he well the paſſion knew,
Who told the tender tale of Julia, and St. Preux.

Ye ſons of wiſdom, nature, and of taſte,
Ye lovers, then, approach his hallow'd bier;
To ſpread the faireſt flow'rs around him haſte;
And ev'ry flow'r beſprinkle with a tear.
So ſhall your days in ſoft ſucceſſion roll;
Your hopes be anſwer'd, and your wiſhes bleſt;
Life ſhall with tranſport fill th' enraptur'd ſoul,
And, after life, your aſhes, honor'd, reſt.

VARIETY.

ASK what prevailing pleaſing pow'r
Allures the ſportive, wand'ring bee,
To roam, untir'd, from flower to flower,
He'll tell you 'tis variety.

Look nature round—her features trace—
Her ſeaſons all her changes ſee;
And own, upon Creation's face,
The greateſt charm's variety.

For me, ye gracious pow'rs above!
Still let me rove, unfix'd and free;
In all things—but the nymph I love,
I'll change and taſte variety.

But, Patty, not the world of charms,
Could e'er eſtrange my heart from thee;
No, let me ever fill thine arms,
There ſtill I'll find variety.

T. M.

IMPROMPTU,

To a Lady in Church.

NO worſhip, but of thee, my ſoul can move,
Thine eyes my radiant ſhrine, the godhead Love;
In vain my tongue breathes up the haſty pray'r,
Thought to thy boſom flies and finds its *heaven* there.

A HYMN TO SERESWATY,

From the Aſiatick Miſcellany.

THE ARGUMENT.

THE Hindû goddeſſes are uniformly repreſented as the ſubordinary powers of their reſpective lords: thus Lacſhmy, the conſort of Viſhnu the preſerver, is the Goddeſs of abundance and proſperity: Bhavány, the wife of Mahádev, is the genial power of fecundity: and Sereſwaty, whoſe huſband was the creator Brehma, poſſeſſes the power of imagination and invention, which may juſtly be termed creative. She, is, therefore, adored as the patroneſs of the fine arts, eſpecially of muſic and rhetoric, as the inventreſs of the Sanſcrit language, of the Dévanágry letters, and of the ſciences, which writing perpetuates: ſo that her attributes correſpond with thoſe of Minerva Muſica in Greece and Italy, who invented the flute

and presided over literature. In this character she is addressed in the following ode, and particularly as the goddess of harmony, since the Indians usually paint her with a musical instrument in her hand: the seven notes, an artful combination of which constitutes music and variously affects the passions, are feigned to be her earliest production; and the greatest part of the hymn exhibits a correct delineation of the Rágmálá, or necklace of musical modes, which may be considered as the most pleasing invention of the ancient Hindus, and the most beautiful union of painting with poetical mythology and the genuine theory of music.—The different position of the two semitones in the scale of seven notes gives birth to seven primary modes; and as the whole series consists of twelve semitones, every one of which may be made a modal tone or tonick, there are in nature (though not universally in practice) seventy-seven other modes, which may be called derivative: all the eighty-four are distributed by the Persians, under the notion of locality, in three classes: but the Hindu arrangement is elegantly formed on the variations of the Indian year, and the association of ideas: a powerful auxiliary to the ordinary effect of modulation. The modes in this system are deified: and, as there are six seasons in India, namely, two springs, summer, autumn, and two winters, an original Rág, or God of the mode, is conceived to preside over a particular season: each principal mode is attended by five Rágnys, or nymphs of harmony: each has eight sons or genii of the same divine art; and each Rág, with his family, is appropriated to a distinct season, in which alone his melody can be sung or played at prescribed hours of the day and night: the mode of Deipec, or Cupid the inflamer, is supposed to be lost, and a tradition is current in Hindostan, that a musician who attempted to restore it, was consumed by fire from heaven. The natural distribution of modes would have been seven, thirty-three and forty-four, according to the number of minor and major secondary tones, but this order was varied for the sake of the charming fiction abovementioned. Nared, who is described in the third stanza, was one of the first created beings, corresponding with the Mercury of the Italians, inventor of the Vene, a fretted instrument, supported by two large gourds, and confessedly the finest used in Asia.

A full discussion of so copious a subject would require a separate dissertation: but here it will be sufficient to say, that almost every epithet in the poets, as well as the names, are selected from approved treatises, either originally Persian, or translated from the *Sanscrit*, which contain as lively a display of genius as human imagination ever exhibited.

The last couplet alludes to the celebrated place of pilgrimage, at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamná, which the Sereswaty, another sacred river, is supposed to join under ground.

THE HYMN.

SWEET grace of *Brehma's* bed!
Thou, when thy glorious lord
Bid airy nothing breathe and bless his pow'r,
Satst with illumin'd head,
And, in sublime accord,
Sev'n sprightly notes, to hail th' auspicious hour,
Ledst from their sacred bow'r:
They drank the air: they came
With many a sparkling glance,
And knit the mazy dance,
Like yon bright orbs, that gird the solar flame,
Now parted, now combin'd,
Clear as thy speech, and various as thy mind.

Young passions at the sound
In shadowy forms arose,
O'er hearts, yet uncreated, sure to reign:
Joy, that o'erleaps all bound
Grief, that in silence grows,
Hope, that with honey blends the cup of pain,
Pale fear, and stern disdain,
Grim wrath's avenging band,
Love, nurs'd in dimple smoth,
That ev'ry pang can soothe;
But when soft pity her meek tremb'ling hand
Strech'd, like a new-born girl,
Each sigh was music and each tear a pearl,
Thee her great parent owns
All ruling eloquence,
That, like full Ganga, pours her stream divine
Alarming states and thrones:
To fix the flying sense
Of words, thy daughters, by the varied line
(Stupendous art) was thine;
Thine, with the pointed reed
To give primeval truth
Th' unfading bloom of youth,
And paint on deathless leaves high virtue's meed
Fair science, heav'n-born child,
And playful fancy on thy bosom smil'd.

Who bids the fretted *Vene*
Start from his deep repose,
And wakes to melody the quiv'ring frame?
What youth with godlike mein
O'er his bright shoulder throws
The verdant gourd that swells with struggling flame?
Nared, immortal name!
He, like his potent fire,
Creative spreads around
The mighty world of sound,
And calls from speaking wood ethereal fire:
While to th' accordant strings
Of boundless heav'ns, and heav'nly deeds he sings.

But look! the jocund hours
A lovelier scene display,
Young Hindol sportive in his golden swing
High canopied with flow'rs,

While

While Ragnys ever gay
Toſs the light cordage and in cadence ſing
The ſweet return of ſpring:
Here dark Viragar ſtands:
There Ramcary divine
And fawn-ey'd Lelit ſhine:
But ſtern Dayſaſha leads her wav'ring bands,
And flow in ebon clouds
Permanjary her fading beauty ſhrouds.

Ah! where has Deipec veil'd
His flame-encircled head?
When flow his lays too ſweet for mortal ears?
O loſs how long bewail'd!
To yellow Camod fled?
And blythe Carnaty vaunting o'er her peers?
Where ſtream Caydaras tears
Intent on ſcenes above,
A beauteous anchorite?
No more ſhall Dayſa bright
With gentle numbers call her tardy love?
Has Netta, martial maid,
Lock'd in ſad ſlumbers her ſky-temper'd blade?

Once when the vernal noon
Blaz'd with reſiſtleſs glare,
The ſun's eye ſparkled, and a God was born:
He ſmil'd but vaniſh'd ſoon—
Then groan'd the northern air;
The clouds, in thunder mutt'ring ſullen ſcorn,
Delug'd the thirſty corn.
But, earth-born artiſt, hold!
If e'er thy ſoaring lyre
To Deipec's notes aſpire,
Thy ſtrings, thy bow'r, thy breaſt with rapture bold,
Red light'ning ſhall conſume;
Nor can thy ſweeteſt ſong avert the doom.

See ſky-form'd Maygh deſcend
In fertilizing rain,
Whilſt in his hand a faulchion gleams unſheath'd?
Soft nymphs his ear attend,
And raiſe the golden grain,
Their treſſes dank with duſky ſpikenard wreath'd;
(A ſweeter gale ne'er breath'd)
Tenca with laughing eyes,
And Gujry's blooming cheek,
Melar with dimple ſleek,
On whoſe fair front two muſky creſcents riſe:
While Dayſcar his rich neck
And mild Bhopaly with freſh jaſmin deck.

Is that the king of dread
With aſhy muſing face,
From whoſe moon-ſilver'd locks fam'd Ganga ſprings?
'Tis Bhairan, whoſe gay bed
Five bluſhing damſels grace,
And rouſe old autumn with immortal ſtrings,
'Till ev'ry foreſt rings;
Bengaty lotos crown'd,
Vairaty like the morn,
Sindvy with looks of ſcorn
And Bhairavy, her brow with Champas bound:
But Medhumadha's eyes
Speak love, and from her breaſt pomegranates riſe.

Sing loud, ye lucid ſpheres;
Ye gales, more briſkly play,
And wake with harmony the drooping meads:
The cooler ſeaſon cheers
Each bird that panting lay,
And Siry bland his dancing bevy leads
Hymning celeſtial deeds:
Marva with robes like fire,
Vaſant whoſe hair perfumes
With muſk its rich-ey'd plumes,
As Avery, whom liſt'ning aſps admire,
Dhenaſry flow'r of glades,
And Malſry, whom the branching Ancra ſhades.

Malcaus apart reclines,
Bedeck'd with heav'n-ſtrung pearls,
Blue mantled, wanton, drunk with youthful pride:
Nor with vain love repines,
While ſoftly ſmiling girls
Melt on his cheek and frolic by his ſide,
And wint'ry winds deride;
Shambhawty leads along
Corabb with kerchief rent,
And Gaury wine-beſprent,
Warm Guncary, and Toda ſweet in ſong,
Whom antelopes ſurround
With ſmooth tall necks, and quaff the ſtreaming ſound.

Nor deem theſe nuptial joys
With lovely fruit unbleſt:
No: from each God an equal race proceeds,
From each eight blooming boys;
Who, their high birth confeſt,
With infant lips gave birth to living reeds
In valleys, groves and meads:
Mark how they bound and glance!
Some climb the vocal trees,
Some catch the ſighing breeze,
Some, like new ſtars, with twinkling ſandals dance:
Some the young Shamma ſnare,
Some warble wild, and ſome the burden bear.

Theſe are thy wond'rous arts:
Queen of the flowing ſpeech,
Thence Sereſwaty nam'd and Vany bright!
Oh joy of mortal hearts!
Thy myſtic wiſdom teach:
Expand thy leaves, and, with ethereal light,
Spangle the veil of night.
If Lepit pleaſe thee more,
Or Brahmy, awful name,
Dread Brahmy's aid we claim,
And thirſt, Vacdery, for thy balmy lore
Drawn from that rubied cave
Where meek-ey'd pilgrims hail the triple wave.

WRITTEN

Written on the Death of Mrs. Sutton, Lady of Edward Sutton, Esq. of Spring House, County Wexford.

OH fainted spirit of my lovely friend!
Ah! if thou yet dost kindly hover here,
When anguish doth the aching bosom rend,
Say dost thou witness holy friendship's tear?

Serene of temper, as sincere of heart,
Soft were thy manners, mild, engaging, free;
Fair nature's child, devoid of guile or art,
Who sweetness temper'd with vivacity—

In beauty's bloom, oh! thou wert early torn,
From life, its fleeting joys, its certain cares,
And sleep'st, all silent, in the mould'ring urn,
'Till hoary time has run his race of years.

Yet shall my soul on soaring fancy's wing,
Behold, with thee, the ever blissful bowers;
Shall hear th' angelick choir harmonious sing,
Enwreath'd with roseate crowns of sadeless flowers.

Tho' oft a cloud obscure great nature's soul,
From it he bursts and darts his glorious rays,
So when thy shade, oh death! o'er me shall roll,
Then friendship will in bright effulgence blaze!

H——H BY——E.

Wexford, Nov. 10th 1794.

THE VISION OF MIRZAH,

IN BLANK VERSE.

From the Spectator vol. 2. N. 159.

UPON the fifth day of the silver moon,
Which my forefathers ever holy kept,
And which I hallow, having wash'd myself,
And paid to gracious heav'n my morning rites,
I'p Bagdat's steep and lofty hills I climb'd,
To pass the day in thought profound, and pray'r.
As on the mountain tops the air I took,
My soul fell into contemplation deep
Upon the vanity of human life;
And various thoughts revolving in my mind,
Sure, said I, man's but shadow, life a dream.
Whilst I was musing thus, my eyes I cast
Towards the summit of a neighb'ring rock,
When I discover'd one in past'ral dress,
With a small frame of musick in his hand.
As him I view'd, he to his lips apply'd
The little instrument, and play'd anon.
Harmonious was the sound beyond description,
And wrought in such variety of tunes
So sweet as ne'er I altogether heard:
They brought to mind the musick that is play'd
To the departed souls of righteous men
On their first entrance into Paradise,
To efface th' impressions of those final pangs,
And fit them for those realms of boundless joy.

In ecstasy my heart dissolv'd. The Rock,
That rear'd itself so obvious to my view,
Oft I'd been told had been the haunt of genius
That sev'ral had been, as by it they pass'd,
With musick entertain'd, but the musician
Himself presented ne'er to sight 'till now.
When he my thoughts by airs divine had rais'd,
(As him with eyes astonish'd I survey'd)
To taste the pleasures of his converse, he
With waving hand desir'd me to approach,
And guided me by signs to where he sat.
With that respect and rev'rence which is due
To a superior nature, I drew near:
And, as my heart by the enchanting strains
I'd heard, was conquer'd, at his feet I fell,
While down my cheek ran veneration's tear.
The genius smil'd upon me with a look
Of complaisance and pity, that dispell'd
At once the fears with which I had approach'd him,
And made him to my fancy fully known.
He rais'd me from the ground, and by the hand
Taking me, Mirzah, said he, I have heard
What to thyself you've utter'd, follow me.

Then to the highest pinnacle o' th' rock,
My guide conducted me, and on its top
Placing me, eastward, said he, cast thy eyes,
And tell me what you in that quarter see.
I see, said I, a huge, tremendous vale,
And thro' it rolling an amazing tide.
Said he, the valley great that you behold,
Is mis'ry's vale, the rolling water part
Of vast eternity's prodigious tide.
Why, from a thick mist, said I, breaks the flood
At one end, and again at t'other falls
And dies into a thick and aqueous cloud?
What you behold, reply'd he, is that lot
Of dread eternity call'd fleeting time,
And reaching from th' origin of the world
Unto its mighty system's total end.
Said he, this sea that's dark at both ends, view
With care, and tell me what in it you see.
I see, said I, a bridge amidst the tide.
That ponder well, said he, 'tis human life.
Upon a more deliberate view I found,
That wholly seventy arches it compris'd,
The which, with several that were half destroy'd
When sum'd, an hundred arches made in all.
As I was counting them, the genius said,
The bridge a thousand arches had at first;
But, that a flood had swept away the rest,
And left it as I saw it much impair'd:
But tell me, said he, what on it you see.
O'er it, said I, I see vast numbers pass,
And on each end a black impending cloud.
As I with more attention look'd, I saw
Passengers thro' the bridge in numbers fall
Into the tide profound that roll'd beneath;
And on a further survey, I perceiv'd
Trap-doors unnumber'd in the bridge conceal'd,

On

)n which the paſſengers no ſooner trod,
ut thro' them fell into the roaring flood
nd diſappear'd. Theſe pit-falls hid from ſight
Vere at the bridge's entrance thickly ſet,
o, thro' the clouds the throngs no ſooner broke,
ut into them fell many unaware.
'hinly towards the middle were they plac'd,
ut, at the arches' ends that were entire
'ogether cloſer lay, and multiply'd.

Some perſons were there, but their numbers
ſmall,
hat on the broken, mould'ring arches kept
kind of hobbling march, but as they came,
ell thro' exhauſted with ſo long a walk.

In pondering on this ſtructure wond'rous
great,
nd on the vaſt variety of ſcenes
'hich it to view upheld, ſome time I paſt.
'ith melancholy deep my heart was fill'd,
o ſee ſo many unexpected fall
lidſt joy and mirth, and to defend themſelves
'aſping at ev'ry thing that round them ſtood.
thoughtful poſture ſome towards the heav'ns
heir eyes uplifted, and midſt ſerious thoughts
umbled, and ſuddenly fell out of ſight.
queſt of bubbles many were employ'd
hat danc'd and fulgent ſhone before their eyes;
t often when they thought on them they
cou'd
y hands, their footing fail'd and down they
ſunk.
this great medley group of objects, I
ſcerned ſome with ſcimetars in their hands,
d others with urinals, quite devoid
tenderneſs, for to and fro they ran
on the bridge, and ſev'ral people urg'd
on the ſnares which ſeem'd in their way
lie, and which with eaſe they might have
ſhun'd,
d they not been upon them driv'n by force.

The genius ſeeing me myſelf indulge
this dull proſpect, told me I had dwelt
ficient time upon it: Take thine eyes
w, ſaid he, off the bridge and me inform,
yet you ſee what you don't comprehend.
looking up, what mean, ſaid I, theſe birds
at in great flocks e'er hover o'er the bridge,
d that on it alight from time to time?
ltures, harpies, cormorants, I behold,
d among other creatures cloth'd in plumes,
eral little boys bedeck'd with wings.
eſe are, reply'd the genius, envy, love,
rice, ſuperſtition, and deſpair,
h the like cares and paſſions that infeſt
d ſcatter thorns in all the road of life.

Iere a deep ſigh I fetch'd, ſaid I, alas,
n for no purpoſe or deſign was made!
ay to fate and miſery he's giv'n,
tur'd in life, and ſwallow'd up in death!
genius for me with compaſſion mov'd,
ull and painful proſpect bid me quit:
der no longer on that early ſtage
When man's exiſtence is but in the dawn,
And for eternity is ſetting out;
But on that thick miſt into which the tide
Carries the ſev'ral progenies of men
That fall into it, ſaid he, caſt a glance.
As he commanded me, my eyes I turn'd,
(And whether 'twas his ſupernatural pow'r,
That ſtrengthen'd them, or, of the miſt diſpell'd
That part before too denſe the eye to pierce,)
I ſaw the valley at the further end
Expanding forth into an ocean vaſt,
Having a huge, high adamantine rock
Acroſs it, forming two extenſive ſeas.
Still reſted on one half of it the clouds,
So that nothing in it I could obſerve:
But t'other ſeem'd to me an ocean great
Set and adorned with unnumber'd iſles,
That were with fruit and flowers cover'd o'er,
While interwoven and among them ran
A thouſand little ſeas that brightly ſhone.
Several perſons I could ſee array'd
In glorious habits, and their heads adorn'd
With garlands, paſſing 'mongſt the ſhady trees,
Reſting on the enamel'd beds of flow'rs,
Or by the fountains laid in bliſsful reſt;
And inſtruments of muſick, falling waters,
And the ſweet mingled notes of birds cou'd
hear.
On the diſcovery of ſo fine a ſcene
Gladneſs and joy within my boſom ſprung.
For eagle wings I wiſh'd, that I might fly
To thoſe bleſt places; but the genius ſaid,
There was no way, ſave, thro' the gates of death
Which I ſaw ever opening on the bridge.
The iſles, ſaid he, that are ſo freſh and green
Before you, and with which the ocean's face
Spotted appears, as far as thou can't ſee,
Are numerous more than ſands upon the beach;
Myriads of iſles behind thoſe which you ſpy
Are planted and to ſuch a diſtance ſtretch
As can't thine eye, or e'en thy fancy reach.
Theſe are the manſions of the good and juſt,
Who, in proportion to the different kinds
Of virtue they ſurpaſs'd in, are diſpos'd
Among the ſeveral iſlands, which abound
With joys of different natures and degrees,
Adapted to the excellence and taſte
Of thoſe that in them live; and ev'ry iſle
Is a commodious paradiſe for each.
Are not theſe ſeats, O Mirzah, worth the pains
Of man to occupy? does life appear
Of miſery full, that gives each ſeaſons fit
For the attainment of ſuch bright rewards?
Should death's approach be dreaded that con-
veys
Thee to an exiſtence ſo delightful?
Imagine not that man in vain was made,
Who has for him reſerv'd ſu h bleſt abodes.
Upon thoſe happy iſlands with delight
Which language cannot juſtly paint, I gaz'd.
At length, ſaid I, ſhow me, I thee entreat,
Thoſe ſecrets hid beneath thoſe pitchy clouds
That overſpread the Main on t'other ſide
Of the huge, lofty adamantine cliff.
The genius anſwering not, about I turn'd
Him to addreſs a ſecond time, but found
That he had left me; then I turn'd again

To

To thoſe delightful viſionary ſcenes
On which my fancy had been long employ'd;
But in the place of the great rolling tide,
The arched bridge, the rich and happy iſles,
Nothing I ſaw but Bagdat's hollow vale,
With ſheep and oxen grazing on its ſides.

J. G.

Trinity College,
October 3d, 1794.

Dying Ode of Julia de Roubigné.

AWAKE, awake, ye ſleeping chords,
Once vocal to your Julia's hand,
Wake ev'ry pow'r that ſound affords,
And hear, and grant her laſt command:
One kind, ſmall comfort to her breaſt impart,
And ſoothe with melody, with penſive melody,
And ſoothe with melody her aching, aching heart.

The ſoft, the ſolemn notes aſcend,
I feel, I feel the ſweet relief
Thro' all my thrilling veins extend,
And turn to rapture all my grief;
My leſs'ning pulſe declines in quick decay,
And viſions, bliſsful viſions call me hence away.

Still ſtronger the deluſions grow,
And now, methinks I ſeem to riſe;
Methinks I leave a world of woe,
To mount aloft to azure ſkies;
Celeſtial choirs with holy anthems move,
And ſoft embrace, with ſofteſt ſmiles embrace,
And ſoft embrace me with a ſaint-like love.

Ah! ſtay, ye fleeting viſions, ſtay,
Your notes of ecſtaſy prolong;
I go where angels point the way,
And call me with celeſtial ſong.
Ah! haſte where Seraphs mark the glorious road,
And bear me, bear me to your bleſt abode.

Alas! the dear deluſions fly,
And with them flies the fond delight,
And gathering clouds roll o'er my eye,
And wrap me in o'erwhelming night:
Nor muſic's charms one comfort can impart,
Or ſoothe with melody, with penſive melody,
Or ſoothe with melody this aching aching heart.

* * * * *

AN ITALIAN SONG.

DEAR is my little native vale,
The ring-dove builds and warbles there,
Cloſe by my cot ſhe tells her tale
To ev'ry paſſing villager:
The ſquirrel leaps from tree to tree
And ſhells his nuts at liberty.

In orange groves and myrtle bow'rs,
That breathe a gale of fragrance round,
I charm the fairy-footed hours
With my lov'd lute's romantic ſound:
Or crowns of living laurel weave
For thoſe that win the race at eve.

The ſhepherd's horn at break of day,
The ballet danc'd in twilight glade,
The canzonet and roundelay
Sung in the ſilent-green-wood ſhade:
Theſe ſimple joys that never fail,
Shall bind me to my native vale.

THE BLUSH OF SIMPLICITY.

WHILE Charlotte conſcious that ſhe loves,
Would hide the crimſon's tranſient hue
She veils the bluſh that only proves
An heart to love and Corin true.

In erring maids that fondly ſtray
A tinge as bright as thine we ſee;
Yet clouded looks its ſource betray
Unknown to innocence and thee.

No cloud thine eyes of candour know
To ſhade their ſweet expreſſion o'er:
But to the ſoft ſuffuſing glow
They kindle quick and ſparkle more.
Ah! may ſuch glances ever ſpeak
The *ſimple* bluſh on Charlotte's cheek.

THE GLEANER.

No. IX.

NOT ſuch the comforts of the kindred mind
That worth makes juſt, and ſympathies make kind:
Droops your ſad heart?—he's unprepared to ſhew
How 'tis but "inward gloom;—mere fancied woe;
But firſt *partakes*,—then, trembling, *weighs* your fears;
Nor 'till he ſhares them, ſeeks to dry your tears:
Divines the ſource of ſorrow, half untold;
Mutters a broken ſigh,—and—you're conſol'd.
The friend who loves you will not love the leſs
For rearing your own ſcheme of happineſs;
Sound worth he deems will ever form the baſe;
Sound intellect the precious ſtructure raiſe:
Frankly he gives th' advice his love ſecures;
And then, half offering his,—half follows yours:
Finds not all reaſons that refute him—bad;
Nor, though you differ from him, calls you mad:
To him to counſel, you to judge—belong;
And, ſtrange! he'll bear to be convinced he's wrong.

On

On his clear brow there low'rs no censor's frown;
He sees your frailty;—but he feels *his own:*
He, rigorous, seeks not each defect to scan;
And prove, at last, the friend he has chosen—
MAN.
Yet, should the lurking mischief meet his eye,
When rashness treads mid snares of misery,
His stern opposing love, arresting there,—
Lifts the firm voice of caution on your ear:
(But, hard to paint! the glance of feeling can
The crisis—and the conduct ascertain.)
Frugal in *praises* of your worth, or sense,
His *acts* announce esteem, and confidence*:
But, should success, or lingering fame, at hand,
Wait but th' attested merits of his friend;
Or crafty slander, seeming to lament
Your faults †,—your character, with whispers, taint,
Bursts forth, in honest praise, the friendly flame;
And sheds a radiant glory round your name.
Oh! could my lays attract the kindred mind
Which, here, my longing fancy has design'd;
Which, no bright creature of the Poet's brain,
Is drawn from nature, virtue, frailty, man;
How should my spirit bless the pensive hour,
When forth it ventured first its woes to pour!
How thank the clement muse, that had rehearse,
And melt the harshness of my griefs to verse‡!—
Nor let me, counting thus the friend unknown,
Suppress a lurking weakness; or disown;
But freely—thro' the candid verse declare,
If aught I know, of mine own character:—
If, then th' impending ill distinct and plain,
My soul can firmly wait it, or sustain:—
If rare the gloom my smiling temper knows,
Save shades—projected from substantial woes,
Yet, in those shades once wrapp'd, my childish mind,
Peopling the darkness with a frightful kind,
Deems, while the grief's scarce probable, 'tis sure;
And cloathes with threat'ning horrors, if obscure:
'Till, (ah! late rising!) hope's Elysian ray
Chears my benighted thoughts with mental day.
Stupend'ous gift! by tow'ring man enjoy'd,
While, to his fellow-creature, brute, denied
Not to remove the awful veil of fate,
But with prophetick glance half penetrate;
And thro' the shadowy *past*, or *future* spy
The glare of meteor grief, or lucid beam of joy!

NOTES.

* Be *sure* that he, who refuses you his confidence, is, *at the least*, not your friend.

† This is a wet drapery, which slander often chuses;—especially when she goes forth in company with those "who should against the *slanderer* shut the door, not bear the knife themselves."

‡ He gain'd from heaven, 'twas all he wish'd, a friend. GRAY.

Thus let me gild my subject with a ray
From virtuous, pensive, philosophick *Gray**!
Thus on that unknown, wond'rous essence pause
Which, to its point, all time, all nature draws;
While rapid hope along th' hereafter glides,
And stay'd reflection in the past resides!
Art thou, proud boon, a blessing or a curse?
Mending the lot of *man*, or making worse?
Say, as thro' life's vexatious paths we steal,
Midst numerous ills, where scatter'd comforts dwell,
While thronging griefs press round us, and pursue,
Shall *foresight* point at distant sorrows too?
Or the scarce closing wounds of former pain,
By savage *memory* open'd, bleed again?
—But how then better'd by the adverse hour,—
Unless preserv'd in memory's ample store?
For there experience holds her useful school,
And there reflection culls each weighty rule:
On past affliction virtue loves to dwell:
The powerful hand that strikes, would have us feel †.
Nay—in remember'd woes a balm is found,
To soothe the weary spirit; not to wound:
Fell deeds of elder *time* as bards rehearse;
And chear th' heroic banquet, with the verse.
Nor *foresight* less, recalling us from fate,
Points at perspective bliss, to compensate;
And, sooth, while life's o'ergrown with thorns of pain,
Full many a comfort glows in Hope's domain:
Eternal bloom! whose heav'n-engender'd dews
O'er care-sick hearts their fresh'ning balms infuse!
His fainting soul with these let man revive;
And taste the *present* joys that Hope can give;
Nor, ingrate, then his comforter upbraid,
That her bright paths to disappointment lead!
But doth not foresight damp, as well as chear,
Now feed unreal hope, now groundless fear?
And oft in dreams by timorous fancy led
Start from the yawning gulph, and waken dread?
Then has heaven's gift been indiscreetly used;
For, where's the blessing may not be abused?
Th' effect still varies, with the character
While toss the few in storms of causeless fear,
Brisk thousands glide in hope's enlivening gale;
And is't not foresight crowds the swelling sail?
True, while far off misfortune aims the dart,
Presaging fear anticipates the smart:
But who foresees an ill, may oft avoid,
And harmless view th' erroneous mischief glide:
Or hope will seem to shield him from the blow;
Or wisdom—gazing on the louring woe
Dispel the threat'ning darkness that surrounds;
And trace a brightness, dawning o'er its frowns.

NOTES.

* See his ode on the pleasures arising from vicissitude.

† See a letter of Gray's, in Mr. Mason's collection, containing nearly this sentiment.

As, erſt, mid melancholy boughs conceal'd,
The myſtic branch the Dardan chief beheld,
'Thwart the deep horrors that encompaſſed, gleam,
And pierce the foreſt—with a golden beam;
Or, quencht in ſhades, at firſt th' unpractis'd eye
Round its dim cell no guiding ray can ſpy,
But glimmering ſeen, a faint uncertain light
Lifts the imperfect objects into ſight:
Even then the gloomy maſs, yet half unſeen,
Wears to the ſtartled view a threat'ning mien;
'Till by degrees th' unfiniſh'd outline grows,
And thick, contraſting ſhadows—FORM diſcloſe
The eye, each moment, ſome new ſhape de cries;
Sees monſtrous blots refine to ſymmetries;
And uſed to huſband, thus, it's ſcanty ray
Shrinks dazzled from the glittering ſhafts of day

End of firſt Cant

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

Whitehall, October 26, 1794.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, was this day received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

Head Quarters, Nimeguen, October 20, 1794.

SIR,

YESTERDAY morning the enemy attacked the whole of the advanced poſts of my right wing, in very great force, particularly that of Drutin, which was defended by the 37th regiment, and that of Appelthern, where the Prince of Rohan's light battalion was poſted. Nothing could exceed the gallantry with which the whole of the troops on the advanced poſts, (particularly thoſe two corps) behaved; but at laſt the poſt on the left of the 37th regiment, which was occupied by a detachment of Rohan huſſars, having been forced, Major Hope, who commanded the 37th, and who diſtinguiſhed himſelf exceedingly, was obliged to retreat upon the Dyke along the Waal, which he continued for ſome time, without being much annoyed by the enemy.

Unfortunately, however, a ſtrong body of the enemy's huſſars being miſtaken for the corps of Rohan, the regiment allowed them to come upon them unmoleſted, when the huſſars immediately attacked, and the narrowneſs of the Dyke, which, on every other occaſion, muſt have afforded a ſecurity to the infantry, in this inſtance acted againſt them, as they were driven off it by the enemy's charge, and, I am ſorry to ſay, have ſuffered very conſiderably.

As they were upon the advanced poſts, I have not as yet received an exact return of their loſs; but I underſtand that Captains Baird, Hendley, and Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell, Thompſon, Colquhoun, and Murray, with the Quarter-maſter Mr. Duxall, were made priſoners; of which number Captain Duff, Lieutenants Mitchell and Colquhoun, are wounded.

All the priſoners who were taken agreed in the intelligence that the enemy had brought over thirty thouſand men; and at the ſame time I received the report that a very conſiderable body of them having paſſed the Meuſe between Ruremonde and Venlo, were advancing upon my left flank, and had already taken poſſeſſion of Cleves.

Under theſe circumſtances, (never having intended to riſk an action in my preſent poſition) which I only kept in order to preſerve a communication with Graves, and to cover the reparations which were intended to have been made to the fortifications of this place, I determined to paſs the Waal, and to take up the different cantonments, which were already marked out for the defence of the river, leaving General Walmoden, with a corps, to cover the town.

Part

Part of the troops began their march yesterday evening, and the remainder this morning, without any moleſtation from the enemy.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK.

P. S. I am ſorry to add, that Lieutenant Wadman, of the light infantry of the 37th regiment, who was upon picquet, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his intrepidity and prudence, is alſo dangerouſly wounded, and was brought in the evening to this town.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas, &c. &c.

CAPITULATION OF BOIS-LE-DUC.

The governor of the town of Bois-le-Duc, and the forts depending thereon propoſes to the General, commanding the French troops before that town, to ſurrender it on the following conditions:—

Article I. Within three days from the capitulation being ſigned, the garriſon ſhall march out with all the honours of war, colours flying, matches lighted, and with their field-pieces and baggage, and repair to ſuch place in the territory of the Republic as they ſhall chuſe. The French troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of Red Bridge, till the garriſon has left the place.

Anſwer. The governor of the fortreſs of Bois-le-Duc ſhall ſurrender that place, and the forts depending thereon, to the troops of the French Republic, in their preſent ſtate.

On the 21ſt Vendemiaire (October 11) at eight o'clock in the morning, the garriſon ſhall march out with all the honours of war, drums beating, matches lighted, and colours flying, and keep their arms, baggage and field-pieces, viz. eight cannon for the whole garriſon. They ſhall be conducted to the gates of Grave, whence they may march to any place they chooſe in the territory of the Republic, but they ſhall take an oath not to carry arms againſt the French before they are duly exchanged.

Immediately after the ſigning of the capitulation, the garriſon ſhall reſign to the troops of the French Republic the forts Iſabella and St. Anthony, with the gate of Vucht.

Art. II. The officers belonging to the Staff, as well as all the officers of the Garriſon, ſhall be allowed to take with them their goods, furniture, baggage, wives and children; all the ſoldiers ſhall be allowed to do the ſame.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. III. All other military perſons living in the town, officers as well as privates, invalids, with their wives and children, ſhall enjoy the ſame privilege.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. IV. For the tranſport of the baggage, as well as of the ſick and wounded, ſhall be allowed ten veſſels, four of them covered ones, or 30 waggons, 10 of which covered ones, with the neceſſary horſes, for the purpoſe of conveying the baggage to the firſt place of the Republic.

Anſ. The veſſels or waggons neceſſary for the conveyance of the baggage, and of the ſick and wounded, to the firſt place occupied by the troops of the coaleſced powers, ſhall be granted.

Art. V. Commiſſaries ſhall be appointed for the delivery of the artillery and warlike ſtores to be found in the arſenals and magazines.

Anſ. Inventories of the magazines and arſenals ſhall be delivered up by the Commiſſaries and Adminiſtrators thereof to the Republican Commiſſary, Officer, or others appointed for that purpoſe.

Art. VI. All the ſick, who are not in a ſtate of being removed, ſhall remain in the town, till they are recovered. The neceſſary ſurgeons ſhall be fixed by mutual agreement; and after their recovery paſſports ſhall be granted for their ſafe return home.

Anſ. All the ſick, who are not in a ſtate of being immediately removed, ſhall remain in the place till they are recovered. The neceſſary ſurgeons ſhall be left behind to take care of them; and after their recovery, they ſhall receive paſſports to return into their country. The ſame paſſports ſhall, on application, be granted to ſuch wives of officers and ſoldiers, as cannot immediately depart with the garriſon.

Art. VII. The inhabitants ſhall not be moleſted on account of their ſentiments, or the conduct they have been obliged to follow.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. VIII. The capitulation being ſigned, the Governor ſhall be allowed to ſend to the Hague a Staff-officer, with his Aid-de-camp and his Secretary.

Anſ. Granted.

Art. IX. The priſoners made on both ſides, during the ſiege, ſhall be exchanged.

Anſ. The French priſoners, now in the place, ſhall at the arrival of the French remain there, to return to their reſpective corps; thoſe made of the garriſon, only two in number, cannot be given back, ſince they have been ſent into the interior.—A ſerjeant of artillery, who deſerted during the ſiege, ſhall be delivered up to the detachment which takes poſſeſſion of the poſts mentioned in the 1ſt Article.

X. Three ſhips ſhall be granted; two for the Governor, and one for the Commander in ſecond, to carry their goods and baggage to Rotterdam, whence the ſhips are to be ſent back to Bois-le-Duc.

Anſ. Granted.

XI. All papers, plans and memoirs, concerning Bois-le-duc or other places, ſhall be delivered up to the officers thereto appointed. Theſe officers, as well as the commiſſaries of War and Adminiſtrators, to whom the military cheſts, magazines, and arſenals are to be delivered up, ſhall enter the place as ſoon as the capitulation ſhall be ſigned, to receive the inventories and take poſſeſſion thereof.

Art. XII. The Commiſſaries of the garriſon ſhall communicate to the Commiſſaries of the

French Republic exact returns of the troops, as they were at the time of their leaving the town.

Art. XIII. The term of this capitulation can in no respect apply to the Emigrants who are in the place.

Head-quarters before Bois-le-duc, 18th Vendemiaire, (Oct. 9) third year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

PICHEGRU,
Commander in Chief of the Northern Army.

I accept the above propositions.

WILLIAM, LANGRAVE OF HESSE.
Governor.

Bois-le-Duc, October, 9.

MIDDLEBURG,

October 16.

The consternation which pervades the minds of the people here may be more easily conceived than described. A few of the merchants are gone from hence, and from Flushing to Hamburg; that town however, is already too full to receive any more Emigrants. By letters received from thence last night, it appears, that neither houses nor lodgings can be procured at any price. The letters received from Amsterdam last night by no means tend to tranquillize the public mind. It appears, that a paper in the shape of a remonstrance against the admission of foreign troops into the town, and against the propositions for a general inundation, has been signed by no less than nine thousand people at Amsterdam.

All the Dutch troops, as well as the English, have now completely evacuated every part of Flanders. The French are in possession of Philippine, Hulst, and the whole chain of forts which a short time since were occupied by the Dutch.

FORT ST. ANDREES, ISLE OF BOMMEL.

Sunday Night, October, 19.

About three in the morning, the French opened a battery upon the Fort, and the village of Rossenn. We were all under arms in ten minutes. We have had two men killed, and what is remarkable, four grenadiers of the 78th regiment, highlander, had their caps taken off by cannon-balls, and neither of the men were wounded.

On Friday last, through an unfortunate mistake, the Dutch fired on the piquet of Captain Christy six rounds of grape shot, one of which tore off the greater part of Captain Christy's forehead, in consequence of which he languished in great agony till this morning, and then died.

We are exerting our utmost efforts to defend the pass, the only one which is practicable to the French, and which is but forty yards over. If they should accomplish this, we must move off immediately, for they could erect batteries that would destroy the vessels, which are our only means of escape.

OCTOBER 20.

We have immense numbers of men sick, and every day the list increases. The Guards have suffered less than the rest of our army, not from any comparative want of alacrity, but by the course of the service.

You will no doubt have heard of the melancholy fate of the 37th regiment. They consisted of about 450 men. Major Hope having observed for some days the movement of the French, wrote to head-quarters to state his apprehensions of an attack and desired to have orders. By one of those unaccountable mistakes which we have had daily to deplore, no return was made of this application. The 55th and 87th suffered severely in endeavouring to save them.

BERLIN,

October 23.

The account of the defeat of Kosciusko is now confirmed. We have learnt the following particulars of it. Having received the news of a defeat which a corps of the Polish army had met with at Bizese in Lithuania, and that General Suwarrow was on his march to attack Warsaw, Gen. Kosciusko resolved to march with 20,000 men, and give battle to the Prussian General before he should approach that city.

He was however informed that Gen. Fresen meant to attempt forming a junction with Gen. Suwarrow,—to prevent which Kosciusko, leaving the main body of his army under the command of Prince Poniatowski, advanced with 6000 men to intercept General Fresen.—This last General resolved to attack Kosciusko on the 12th, when a most dreadful engagement ensued.—Twice the Russians attacked with vigour, and twice they were repulsed.

The victory would have remained with the Poles,—had they contented themselves with having beaten back the enemy, but resolving to pursue this advantage, they abandoned the favourable position which they had taken upon the heights, and advanced in their turn to attack the Russians. The Russian troops formed themselves anew, succeeded in throwing the Polish line into confusion, which was already a little in disorder from their movement in advancing to the attack. The rout was soon compleat. The Polish infantry defended themselves with valour approaching to fury.—The

cavalry

avalry ſuffered leſs, and retreated in good or-
ier.

Gen. Koſciuſko himſelf, who performed pro
ligies of valour, received a wound in the neck
with a ſabre, fell from his horſe and was taken
priſoner —Prince Poniatowſki, hearing of this
leſeat, fell back with the main body of the Po-
iſh army to Warſaw. The taking of that city
will not be an enterprize ſo eaſy as was expect-
d.

Poniatowſki's army is ſtill 16,000 men ſtrong,
nd he is ſupported by the whole inhabitants of
Warſaw.—Generals Madalinſki, Dombrowſki,
&c. are at the head of ſtrong detachments in
lifferent parts of Poland.—The country is co-
ered with armed citizens, who are enthuſiaſts
n the cauſe. The reduction of Poland muſt
herefore be a work of labour. So much is our
Court convinced of this, that orders have been
iven for the return of 20,000 men from the
rmy of the Rhine. Theſe troops will march
mmediately into Poland.

From the London Gazette.

HORSE GUARDS—*November* 8.

By diſpatches this morning received from his
Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, dated Arn-
eim, the 28th of October and 1ſt and 4th of
November, 1794, it appears—that the enemy,
n the 27th ult. made an attack on the Britiſh
ut-poſts in front of Nimeguen, which were
riven in;—a new poſition was in conſequence
aken up oppoſite to the left of the town, againſt
which a heavy fire has ſince been kept up by
he French, who the ſame evening attacked the
-poſts of Fort St. André, which fell back to
he fort. Lieutenant Gen. Abercrombie and
ieut. Col Sir William Clarke were ſlightly
wounded in this ſkirmiſh, and Captain Picton,
the 12th regiment, was alſo wounded in a
lly made from Nimeguen on the morning of
he 28th. On the 1ſt of November, the enemy
oke ground, but it does not appear that they
ave ſince made any conſiderable progreſs in
he ſiege. The ſame diſpatches mention that
enlo ſurrendered on the 28th. The garriſon
allowed to march out with the honours of
ar, and 10 pieces of cannon—and is not re-
rained from ſerving again. Coblentz has been
the poſſeſſion of the French ſince the 21ſt
t.

HORSE GUARDS—*Nov.* 8.

By a diſpatch which has been received from
ajor General Williamſon, dated Jamaica, the
of September, 1794, it appears that the
rſons to whom the defence of the poſt of
tite Riviere, in the iſland of St. Domingo,
d been entruſted by General La Vaux, com-
mander in chief of the troops of the Convention in that iſland, made an offer to Lieutenant Colonel Briſbane, commanding his Majeſty's forces at St. Marc, to place the poſt of the Petite Riviere, with the pariſh of that name, and the adjacent plain of Artinobite, under his Majeſty's authority. This offer was accepted by Lieut. Col. Briſbane, and a capitulation to this effect was ſigned on the 16th of Auguſt, 1794. The terms of this capitulation and the means by which it was effectuated, were concerted with M. De Villanuova, commanding the forces of his Catholic Majeſty in that part of the iſland, who appears on this occaſion, and in the execution of ſome military operations which had previouſly taken place, to have co-operated in the moſt cordial and friendly manner with his Majeſty's forces.

[End Gaz.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Repreſentatives of the People with the Army of the Rhine, to the Convention.

"*Head-Quarters at Nieuſtadt, October* 17.

"*Citizen Preſident*,

"On the 7th the flag with which the Republic has recompenced the courage of our brothers in arms, was preſented to them in the plain of Monthac. They all ſwore death to tyrants and other ſlaves, the moſt entire attachment to the National Convention and the Republic, one and indiviſible: after which we marched to ſeek the enemy. The Committee of Public Safety has already informed you that we next day killed between three and four hundred of their cavalry, took 50 of their huſſars, as many ſaddle horſes and 48 draught horſes. We took poſſeſſion of Frankendal by aſſault, and ſtopped the courier from Mentz with very important diſpatches, which we tranſmitted to the Committee of Public Safety.

"Next day, on a reconnoitring party, we killed 30 horſes, and took poſſeſſion of Sechelles, Odemback, Velſheim, and all the adjacent country. The day after the army of the Mozelle and that of the Rhine effected their junction at Lautreck, where we aſſembled the Repreſentatives of the people, and the generals of the armies to concert future operations.

"On the 23d we took poſſeſſion of Auterberg, Rockenhauzem, Lauſberg, Abzem and Oberhouſe; on the 24th of Gelheim and Grimſtadt. The army of the Moſelle, with which

we

we are acting in concert, took Trarback, Bergtcaſtel, Birkenfeldt, Oberſtein, Kirn, Meiſenheim, and advanced upon Creutznenach.

" To-morrow we ſhall add to our conqueſts, Phidelſheim, Leiſelheim, Pederſheim, and the city of Worms.

" Thoſe who caſt an eye over the map, will, perhaps, be aſtoniſhed, that in ſeven days of very bad weather we ſhould have poſſeſſed ourſelves of ſuch a vaſt extent of country, and poſitions ſo formidable.

" We will follow up our efforts with the ſame boldneſs; and it will be by conqueſts more important that the army of the Rhine will prove its gratitude for the teſtimony of ſatisfaction tranſmitted to it by the Convention in the name of our country.

" Health and Fraternity!

" FERNAND.
" NEVEUX."

BRUMAIRE 6, OCTOBER 27.

Delmas, from the Committee of Public Safety, communicated the following letters:

" *Head-Quarters, at Peterſheim, before Maeſtricht, October* 24.

" I haſte you to announce to you that Coblentz, the famous reſort of Emigrants, is in our power. The diviſion of the army of the Sambre and Meuſe, commanded by General Marceau, took poſſeſſion of it yeſterday. The enemy were entrenched before the city; they were beaten, their redoubts carried by aſſault, and their troops obliged to paſs the Rhine. Marceau writes that he killed many of them, took ſome priſoners, and one piece of cannon.

" Health and fraternity!

" GILLET."

" *Head-Quarters at Cologne, October* 24.

" *Citizen Repreſentatives,*

" As ſoon as your collegue, Gillet, had communicated to me your wiſh that the army of the Sambre and Meuſe ſhould ſend troops againſt Coblentz, I ordered General Marceau to march with his diviſion.

" On the 22d he arrived at Audernach, where he met the enemy's huſſars, and charged them vigorouſly. Several of them were killed, and 50, well mounted and equipped, taken priſoners. We had three men killed or miſſing. General Marceau continued his march, and arrived yeſterday before Cobleniz. He found the enemy intrenched in an advantageous poſition, and charged them vigorouſly. The redoubts were carried by aſſault by the infantry, and turned by the cavalry. In ſhort the enemy were compelled to paſs the Rhine, and leave Coblentz in the power of the troops of the Republic. The three coloured flag is now flying on the walls of a city formerly the reſort of deſerters of their country, who had taken for their device—Honour is at Coblentz. Yes, honour was to be found at Coblentz; but to be found at by the faithful ſoldiers of liberty, not by vile Emigrants. I cannot ſend you the particulars, becauſe General Marceau has not yet had time to tranſmit them to me.

" I inform you, that the left wing of this army occupies the city of Cleves, and by this means communicates with the army of the north.

" Health and fraternity!

" JOURDAN."

On the propoſition of the Committee of Public Safety, Merlin of Thionville was ſent Commiſſioner to the armies of the Rhine and the Moſelle.

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7 BRUMAIRE, TUESDAY, OCT. 28.

Letter from General Pichegru.

" *Head-Quarters at Poſthiek, October* 20.

" *Citizen Preſident,*

" I have received the colours which the National Convention ſent to the army of the North. I wiſhed immediately to acknowledge the receipt, and expreſs the gratitude of the army: but the brave men who compoſe it obſerved to me, that the proper return for colours ſent them by the Convention, would be colours taken from the enemy. They were not ſlow in obtaining what they wanted. An huſſar of the 9th regiment is the bearer. The colours he brings you were taken yeſterday in a ſkirmiſh between the Meuſe and the Waal. We took beſides, four pieces of cannon, and 600 priſoners. Three hundred emigrants were cut to pieces; 69 were taken and brought to head-quarters, where they will ſoon undergo the fate reſerved for them.—Live the Republic! Live the Convention!

(Signed) PICHEGRU."

Applauded, and ordered to be inſerted in the Bulletin.

From

From the London Gazette.

HORSE GUARDS,

November 15.

A diſpatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters at Arnheim, November 7.

SIR,

On Tueſday afternoon, as the enemy had gan to conſtruct their batteries, Count Walden made a ſortie, with a party of the ops, in Nimeguen, conſiſting of the 8th, th, 28th, 55th, 63d, and 78th regiments of tiſh infantry, under the command of Major-neral De Burgh, and two battalions of Dutch, ported by the 7th and 15th Britiſh light dra-ns, the Hanoverian horſe-guards, one ſqua-n of the 2d regiment of Hanoverian horſe, ſquadron of the 5th regiment of Hanove-dragoons, one ſquadron of the 10th Hano-an light dragoons, and the legion of Damas, he Dutch ſervice.

'his ſortie had every ſucceſs which could be ected from it. The troops advanced to the my's trenches under a very ſevere fire, and ped into them without returning a ſhot.

he loſs of the enemy was almoſt entirely by bayonet, and amounted to above five hun-men.

am perſuaded that the gallantry of the troops this occaſion will merit his majeſty's ap-ation.

ount Walmoden ſpeaks in the higheſt terms e conduct of Major General De Burgh, e wound, I am happy to find, is very t.

is ſortie had the effect of checking the y's operations till yeſterday morning, when opened two batteries upon the bridge and pon the town. The effect of the former, very eaſily ſunk one of the boats, deter-d me to withdraw every thing from the poſted in the town, beyond what is neceſſary for its defence; and lieutenant am of the navy having repaired the damage o the bridge, all the artillery of the re-with the Britiſh, Hanoverian and Heſſian ons, marched out laſt night, without any enience, — leaving pickets, under the and of Major-General De Burgh, to the t of twenty-five hundred men; which, e Dutch forces, has been judged ſuffici-maintain the place till the certainty of the n movements can be determined.

I am, Sir, Your's,

FREDERICK.

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET,

November 19.

This day a treaty of commerce, and navigation between his majeſty and the United States of America was ſigned by the Right Hon Lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for Foreign Affairs, being duly authoriſed for the purpoſe on his majeſty's part, and the Honourable John Jay, Envoy Extraordinary from the United States of America, having a like authority on the part of the ſaid States.

DOWNING-STREET.

November 22.

His majeſty having been pleaſed, by commiſſion under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to appoint the Rt. Hon. James lord Malmeſbury, baron Malmeſbury, co. of Wilts—one of the lords of his majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and knight of the moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, to negotiate, conclude and ſign a treaty of marriage between his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales and the Princeſs Caroline, Amelia, Elizabeth, daughter to his moſt illuſtrious Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick and Lunenburgh—his lordſhip will immediately proceed to Brunſwick to execute the ſaid commiſſion.

HORSE GUARDS,

November 22.

A diſpatch of which the following is an extract, dated Arnheim the 11th of November 1794, has been received from his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

The evacuation of Nimeguen took place on Friday night. His majeſty's troops retired without any loſs: which would alſo have been the caſe with the Dutch, but for an unfortunate chance ſhot, which carried away the top of the maſt of the flying bridge to which the hawſer was made faſt—conſequently the bridge ſwung round, and they were taken priſoners, to the amount of about 400. The bridge of boats was entirely burnt, and the flying bridge of which they got poſſeſſion by the above accident, has been ſince deſtroyed by our fire.

[END GAZ.

GREAT

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON.

October 23.

YESTERDAY at half paſt twelve o'clock the King, Queen and Princeſſes, came from Windſor Lodge to Buckingham-houſe, from thence the King went to St. James's, where his majeſty held a levee, which was attended by the miniſters, ſeveral of the nobility, naval and military officers, foreign miniſters, &c.

At two o'clock the levee broke up, when his majeſty held a council, which was attended by the cabinet miniſters, and the four commiſſioners from Corſica, who inveſted his majeſty with the regal power of that kingdom. At four o'clock the council broke up, when another council was held in the private chamber, which was attended by the Duke of Portland, Mr. Pitt, the Earls of Chatham and Fitzwilliam, Lords Grenville and Amherſt, Mr. Windham, and Sir William Fawcet. The council ſat till ſix o'clock, when the King gave audience to the cabinet miniſters, and at ſeven o'clock his majeſty ſet off for Kew Palace, to which place the Queen and Princeſſes went at three o'clock.

The preſentations to the king at the levee were

Earls Macartney and Bathurſt, on their aſſuming their titles; Lord O'Neile, for the firſt time; Sir G. Stanton, and Captain Sir E. Gore, of the navy, on their arrival from China; the Marquis Barco, on his arrival from Spain; commiſſioner Hartwell, and Captain Chriſtian, of the navy, on their promotions; Sir Robert Ainſlie, on his arrival from Conſtantinople; Sir James Pulteney, on his marriage; the Lord Mayor elect and Sheriffs were introduced

The Earl of Chatham, the Duke of Portland, Lord Grenville, Mr. Pitt, Lord Amherſt, and Mr. Windham, laid ſeveral papers before the King, from their reſpective offices.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE PRISONERS.

LONDON—*October* 25.

Yeſterday, at eight in the morning, the Sheriffs in their carriages, attend d by the Un Sheriffs, the city marſhals on horſeback, the marſhals' men, together with a ſtrong p of ſheriffs' officers and conſtables, procee from Guildhall to the Tower—and having ſt ped at the outer gate, ſheriff Eamer ſen meſſage to the commander of the guard, firing his attendance—to whom he produ an order of the Privy Council to deliver the ſheriffs' charge the following ſtate pr ners:

THOMAS HARDY,
JOHN HORNE TOOKE,
JOHN AUGUSTUS BONNEY,
STEWART KYD,
REV. JEREMIAH JOYCE,
JOHN RICHTER,
and
JOHN THELWALL.

In about half an hour the priſoners brought out, under the eſcort of a Capt guard—and upon their delivery, the ſh gave a formal receipt to the Lieutenant o Tower, or his deputy, for their bodies.

They were placed in three coaches, o the ſheriffs' carriages leading the proceſſion priſoners following, and the other ſheriff his train cloſing.—The ſheriffs' officers we horſeback, and had their hangers drawn.

About ten they arrived at Newgate, v the priſoners were ſafely lodged under the of Mr. Kirby, the keeper, who conducted to the ſtate ſide of the priſon, and placed in ſeven different rooms, which had been viouſly prepared for their reception.

John Horne Tooke occupies the same apartment which the late Lord George Gordon did, and he has the same bed to sleep on.

To Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

The Address of the Republican Natives of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, resident in the City of New-York.

SIR,

WE, the republican natives of Great-Britain and Ireland, resident in New-York, embrace, with the highest satisfaction, the opportunity which your arrival in this city presents, of bearing our testimony to your character and virtues, and of expressing our joy that you come among us in circumstances of such good health and spirits.

We have beheld, with the keenest sensibility, the unparalleled persecutions which attended you in your native country, and have sympathized with you under all their variety and extents. In the firm hope, that you are now completely removed from the effects of every species of intolerance, we most sincerely congratulate you.

After a fruitless opposition to a corrupt and tyrannical government, many of us, like you, sought freedom and protection in the United States of America; but to this we have all been principally induced, from the full persuasion, that a republican *representative* government, was not merely best adapted to promote human happiness, but that it is the *only rational system* worthy the wisdom of man to project, or to which his reason should assent.

Participating in the many blessings which the government of this country is calculated to ensure, we are happy in giving the proof of our respectful attachment:—We are only grieved that a system of such beauty and excellence should be tarnished by the existence of slavery in any form; but as friends to the *equal rights of man*, we must be permitted to say, that we wish these rights extended to every human being, be his composition what it may. We, however, look forward with pleasing anticipation to a yet more perfect state of society; and, from that love of liberty which forms so distinguishing a trait in the American character, are taught to hope that this last—this *worst* disgrace to a free government, will finally and for ever be done away.

While we look back on our native country with emotions of pity and indignation, at the outrages which humanity has sustained in the persons of the virtuous *Muir* and his patriotic associates; and deeply lament the fatal apathy into which our countrymen have fallen: we desire to be thankful to the great author of our being, that we are in America, and that it has pleased him, in his wise providence, to make these United States an asylum, not only from the immediate tyranny of the British government, but also from those impending calamities, which its increasing despotism, and multiplied iniquities, must infallibly bring down on a deluded and oppressed people.

Accept, sir, of our affectionate and best wishes for a long continuance of your health and happiness.

(Signed)
HENRY POPE, Chairman.
WILLIAM ALLUM, Secretary.

New-York,
June 13, 1794.

To the Republican Natives of Great-Britain and Ireland, resident in the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

I think myself peculiarly happy in finding in this country so many persons of sentiments similar to my own, some of whom have probably left Great-Britain or Ireland on the same account, and to be so cheerfully welcomed by them on my arrival. You have already had experience of the difference between the governments of the two countries, and I doubt not, have seen sufficient reason to give the decided preference that you do to that of this. There, all liberty of speech and of the press, as far as politics are concerned, is at an end, and the spirit of intolerance in matters of religion is almost as high as in the times of the Stuarts. Here, having no countenance from government, whatever may remain of this spirit, from the ignorance, and consequent bigotry, of former times, it may be expected soon to die away; and on all subjects whatever, every man enjoys the invaluable liberty of speaking and writing whatever he pleases.

The wisdom and happiness of republican governments, and the evils resulting from the hereditary monarchical ones, cannot appear in a stronger light to you than they do to me. We need only look to the present state of Europe, and of America, to be fully satisfied in this respect. The former will early reform themselves, and among their improvements, I am persuaded will be removed the vestige of servitude to which you allude, as it so ill accords with the spirit of equal liberty, from which the rest of the system has flowed; whereas no material reformation of the many abuses to which the latter are subject, it is to be feared, can be made without violence or confusion.

I congratulate you, gentlemen, as you do me, on our arrival in a country in which men who wish well to their fellow citizens, and use their best endeavours to render them the most important services—men who are an honour to human nature, and to any country, are in no danger of being treated like the worst of felons, as is now the case in Great-Britain.

Happy should I think myself in joining with you in welcoming to this country every friend of liberty who is exposed to danger from the tyran-

ny of the Britiſh government, and who, while they continue under it, muſt expect to ſhare in thoſe calamities, which its preſent infatuation muſt, ſooner or later, bring upon it. But let us all join in ſupplication to the great Parent of the univerſe, that for the ſake of the many excellent characters in our native country, its government may be reformed, and the judgments impending over it prevented.

J. PRIESTLEY.

New-York,
June 13, 1794.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE,

OCTOBER 27.

Copy of a letter from Sir Edward Pellew, Captain of his Majeſty's ſhip the Arethuſa, to Mr. Stephens, dated off the Start, the 24th inſt.

SIR,

I beg you will be pleaſed to inform their lordſhips, that I ſailed with the ſhips under my command, viz.

ARETHUSA,
ARTOIS,
DIAMOND, and
GALATEA,

agreeably to their orders, on Sunday morning, the 19th, from Cawſand bay, and the wind having given me the opportunity, on the following evening I ſhaped my courſe for Uſhant, with the hope of falling in with any ſhips which might leave the port of Breſt on the commencement of the eaſterly wind—the ſucceſs of this intention affords me the pleaſure of begging you to acquaint my lords commiſſioners, that at day-break in the morning of the 21ſt, Uſhant bearing eaſt about 8 or 10 leagues, we had the good fortune to fall in with the French national frigate, La Revolutionnaire, to which the whole of the ſquadron gave chace. The advantage of being to windward permitted our cutting her off from the land—and the ſuperior ſailing of the Artois afforded Captain Nagle the happy opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf by a well-conducted action of forty minutes, when La Revolutionnaire ſtruck her colours to his majeſty's ſhip Artois, which ſhe was induced to do by the near approach of the reſt of the ſquadron—and perceiving the Diamond in the act of taking a poſition under her ſtern to rake her, the ſhip's company refuſed to defend her any longer.—She had ſcarcely ſurrendered when the breakers of the Saints were diſcovered a-head, altho' very hazy weather.

The diſtreſſed and crippled ſtate of the enemy allows me the opportunity of ſaying, that her reſiſtance could have been of no avail, had the Artois been alone; and if an officer of nearly the ſame ſtanding may be permitted, without preſumption, to offer his ſentiments on the conduct of another, I ſhould not confine myſelf in my expreſſions of approbation on the behaviour of Captain Nagle; and I have much pleaſure in adding, that he ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and ſhip's company, lamenting, as we all do, the loſs of a very gallant and worthy officer in Lieutenant Craigy of the marines, who with 2 men killed, and 5 wounded, are the ſufferers on this occaſion.

La Revolutionnaire is a remarkable fine new frigate—moſt completely fitted, and of large dimenſions—being 159 feet long, and 41 feet 7 inches wide, built at Havre-de-Grace, and never before at ſea.——She ſailed 8 days ſince on her way to Breſt, and was commanded by citizen Thevenard, mounting 44 guns, (28 eighteen pounders, 12 nine and 4 forty two ditto) 28 on her main deck, and 16 on her quarter deck and forecaſtle, and manned with 370 men, 8 of whom were killed and 5 wounded—among the latter is her Captain, ſlightly.

Lieutenant Pellew, who will have the honour to deliver this letter to their lordſhips, will be able to give any further information required;—and will inform their lordſhips of my intention of going to Falmouth to land the priſoners—who have the ſmall-pox among them

I have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
ED. PELLEW.

LONDON,

November 17 *and* 18.

The mail which arrived this morning (Nov. 18) has brought very circumſtantial and intereſting accounts of the operations of the armies on the Continent. Nimeguen was taken poſſeſſion of by the French on Saturday the 8th inſt.

As ſoon the French had gained ſome heights that enabled them to fire upon the bridge of boats thrown acroſs the Waal, it was determined that the place ſhould be evacuated. The Britiſh and Hanoverians paſſed over on the night of the 17th without loſs. The Dutch troops were not ſo fortunate, for the French had commenced ſo heavy and well directed fire upon the bridge, that the paſſage was extremely difficult and dangerous. After ſome regiments had croſſed the bridge, it was ſet on fire, and the Dutch battalions that covered the retreat, were forced to attempt the paſſage by a floating bridge.

An event of the moſt fatal kind occurred. By ſome error, or by the fire of the beſiegers, the

the cords were cut, and the bridge floated towards the city. Expoſed thus to the fire of the enemy, all the troops were either killed or taken priſoners. Of the regiment of Bentinck, only three officers and a few privates, who croſſed in a boat, eſcaped. The greater part of the regiment of Stuart, and 150 men of the regiment of Randwych, ſhared the ſame fate. The evacuation was ſo precipitate that all the artillery and cannon fell into the hands of the enemy, who entered the city early on the 8th. The troops that remained in the place ſurrendered by capitulation.

Wedneſday, Oct. 17.

Robert Watt, convicted of High Treaſon, was executed at the weſt end of the Luckenbooths, at Edinburgh, purſuant to his ſentence. About half paſt two o'clock, the two junior magiſtrates, and the Rev. principal Baird, walked from the council chamber, to the Caſtle-hill, preceded by the city conſtables, and town officers, the city guard forming a hollow ſquare. When they reached the waterhouſe, (the limits of the burgh,) they were met by the proceſſion from the caſtle, in the following order:

The two head officers of the ſhire of Edinburgh, in black, with batons —Two county conſtables with batons.

The ſheriff-depute, and ſheriff-ſubſtitute, dreſſed in black, with white gloves, and white rods.

Six county conſtables, two and two with batons.

The hurdle, painted black, (drawn by a white horſe,) in which were ſeated the executioner dreſſed in black, with the axe in his hand, and the criminal drawn backwards, and tied to the hurdle.

Six under-conſtables on each ſide of the hurdle, twelve on the outſide of them, and twenty in the rear.

Two hundred of the Argyleſhire fencibles keeping off the mob, walking the dead march from the caſtle to the waterhouſe.

Here the ſoldiers went back to the caſtle, and the proceſſion came down eſcorted by the city guard, the magiſtrates, conſtables, &c. going firſt. Having entered the tolbooth, the criminal, ſoon after, attended by the ſheriff and magiſtrates, came out upon the ſcaffold, where he was aſſiſted in his devotions by principal Baird. About a quarter before three he aſcended the platform; but, craving ſome longer indulgence, he came down, and, kneeling, prayed, with much fervency, for a ſhort time, when he again mounted, and having dropped a handkerchief as the ſignal, the platform dropped about three o'clock. When the body had hung about thirty-two minutes, it was cut down completely lifeleſs, and placed on a table. The executioner then came forward with a large axe, and at two ſtrokes ſevered the head from the body. The head, having been received in a baſket prepared for the purpoſe, was afterwards, in the uſual form, held up by the executioner, who pronounced, "This "is the head of a traitor!" The remains were then put into a coffin, and conveyed away. This execution was conducted with much regularity, and the proceſſion was ſolemn and impreſſive. Watt himſelf exhibited a picture of the moſt abject dejection. He was wrapt up in a great coat, a red night cap (which on the platform he exchanged for a white one,) with a round hat, his ſtockings hanging looſe, and his whole appearance wretched in the extreme. During the proceſſion his countenance was fixed, his body motionleſs, and he ſeemed altogether regardleſs of the multitude that ſurrounded him. On the ſcaffold he aſſumed a little more animation, and, after finiſhing his devotions, took leave of the clergyman very collectedly; and on the platform converſed with the executioner with much apparent compoſure. He appeared very penitent, acknowledging in general terms the juſtice of his ſentence; but made no particular confeſſion. It is ſaid he has given an account of ſome circumſtances of his life in writing. The crowd on this occaſion was ſlow in collecting, and, though numerous at laſt, ſcarcely amounted to what has appeared on former remarkable executions. When the platform dropped, little agitation was perceptible amongſt the ſpectators; there was evidently a becoming acquieſcence in the juſtice of the ſentence, accompanied with that ſilent ſympathy, which even the moſt atrocious criminal never fails to excite. But the appearance of the axe, a ſight to which they were totally unaccuſtomed, produced a ſhock inſtantaneous as electricity; and when it was uplifted, ſuch a general ſhriek or ſhout of horror burſt forth, as made the executioner delay his blow, while numbers ruſhed off in all directions to avoid the ſight.

Monday, Oct 20.

This morning, about half paſt nine, a fire broke out at a wax-chandler's in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, which conſumed the whole of the premiſſes, and burnt very furiouſly backwards, towards the ſquare, into which it made a complete opening. In the whole, four houſes and the workſhop of a coachmaker were totally deſtroyed.

At the council held at St. James's on Wedneſday, his Majeſty ſigned the inſtrument for permitting the marriage of the Prince of Wales with the Princeſs Caroline Elizabeth of Brunſwick.—The nuptials will not be celebrated till after chriſtmas.

October 28th.

Mr. Thomas Hardy was brought to the bar of the Old Bailey, where he was arraigned on a charge of High Treaſon, for conſpiring againſt the life of his Sovereign, and attempting to overthrow the preſent government. A moſt minute and elaborate inveſtigation took place, which afforded Mr. Erſkine, on the part of the defendant, another opportunity of diſplaying that wonderful ability and learning which deſervedly rank him among the firſt advocates in the world. The tryal continued for ſeveral days, and after the public expectation had been raiſed to the higheſt pitch of anxiety, the jury preſented to the court, a verdict of—NOT GUILTY.

When this verdict was returned, no viſible alteration appeared in the countenance of the man whoſe life or death depended on the awful deciſion. A low murmur of applauſe burſt from every perſon in the court, and the people who had been waiting with anxious ſolicitude for ſeveral hours on the outſide of the court, teſtified their exultation by loud and repeated acclamations. Mr. Hardy attempted to leave the priſon in private, and proceeded in a hackney coach down Snow-hill; but the people ſoon recognized him—they followed his coach, huzzaing, and imploring bleſſings on the twelve men who had acquitted him, and though the coachman drove faſt, they overtook the coach in the Strand, and taking the horſes out, drew it along Pall Mall, and up St. James's-ſtreet, to Mr. Hardy's late reſidence in Piccadilly.

Mr. Hardy then informed them that his brother-in-law's houſe, in Lancaſter court, was to be the place of his abode. The people eſcorted him from Piccadilly thither. He then alighted from his coach, and immediately proceeded to the grave of his wife, who died heart-broken, in conſequence of the impriſonment of her huſband.—After viewing it in ſilent agony for ſome minutes, he retired to his brother's houſe; and from the window thanked the people, for the honour which they had conferred on him, and entreated them to render his ſatisfaction perfect, by ſeparating peaceably, and without committing any acts of tumult or violence. The people acceded inſtantly to the requeſt, and after a loud huzza, departed.

Nor were the people unmindful of thoſe good and great advocates, Meſſrs. Erſkine and Gibbs. Both thoſe gentlemen continued for ſome time in court, ſuppoſing that the people would diſperſe; but they were miſtaken. As ſoon as they entered the carriage the horſes were immediately taken out, and they were drawn to Mr. Erſkine's houſe in Serjeant's Inn amidſt the loudeſt huzzas.

After Mr. Erſkine had alighted from his carriage, he appeared at the front window of his houſe, and ſilence having been with ſome difficulty obtained, addreſſed the populace to the following effect:

"Gentlemen,

"For ſeveral nights you have manifeſted your attachment to me by attending me home.

"You are all witneſs that, during that time, the fate of your dear countryman not having been decided upon by his jury, I ſpoke to no man.

"Had the verdict been other than it has been, whatever I might have thought, I ſhould have continued my ſilence.

"But, Gentlemen, what I expected from law and juſtice, has happily taken place. A jury of twelve good, honeſt, and independent men, have given a conſcientious, an honeſt, and good verdict.

"Gentlemen, you have ſhewn your approbation of that verdict in an honeſt and lawful manner; and, in ſuch, I hope, every honeſt and juſt man will ſhew it.

"Gentlemen, to us, (Mr. Gibbs being at the next window) you are unknown, but let me intreat you, now that you have ſhewn your approbation of the verdict, to go to your homes, and be happy, and thank God for what has paſſed."

Mr. Erſkine then retired from the window, and the populace, after a few huzzas, retired with the exclamations of "ERSKINE and GIBBS for ever."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN.

October 29.

The Governors of St. Nicholas' Hoſpital, Francis ſtreet, return their thanks to Mr. Thomas Doran, for his annual donation of 2l. 8s.

Col. Doyle, our Countryman, is at preſent in London. He is not yet perfectly recovered from the wounds he received in his arm.

The vaſt number of counterfeit half guineas in circulation evince that the coiners and their agents are buſily at work. Thoſe now uttered are generally crooked, and bear an ugly reſemblance of the laſt mint coinage.

November 1.

Thurſday laſt, 3000 yards of lace, and a quantity of muſlins and ſilk ſtockings, were ſeized by Mr. Heron, coaſt officer.

Thurſday, at Commiſſion, Mr. Whiteſtone moved the court, in the caſe of the king at the proſecution of James Potts againſt counſellor Giffard, that the bill of indictment which had been found might be quaſhed on account of the informality of ſome words in it, and that a new bill of indictment might be ſent up to the grand jury, which was ordered by the court accordingly. The proſecution muſt conſequently lie over to the next commiſſion.

The journeymen carpenters were acquitted of the combination and aſſault, but were found guilty of the riot, and ſentenced to be impriſoned for ſix months, and to be bound to keep the peace for three years; themſelves in a ſecurity of 100l. each, and to find ſureties for 50l. each.

Yeſterday thirty-five journey-men ſhoe-makers were arraigned under 12 different indictments, founded on the 19th and 20th of the King, for unlawful combination, under pretence of regulating trade; of theſe, ſix only were tried, and of theſe, three were found guilty, viz. James Bullen, Robert Adams, and James Fulham.

They were ſentenced by the court to a fine of 100l. each, reduceable, however, at the court's direction, according to their demeanor before the next commiſſion.

Another reſpite for a fortnight, from this day, has been granted to the unfortunate Mr. O'Berne, now under ſentence of death in the New Priſon.

November 4.

This day being the anniverſary of the birth of the late king William the Third, his excellency the lord lieutenant went in ſtate from the Caſtle through Dame-ſtreet, College-green, Graſton-ſtreet, and round St. Stephen's-green.

The army, upon the occaſion, afterwards fired a *feu de joie* round the ſtatue of the late king William in College green.

His excellency, the lord lieutenant, had a levee this day at the Caſtle, previous to his going in ſtate round St. Stephen's green.

Yeſterday, being the Eſſoign day of Michaelmas Term, the judges opened their reſpective courts with the uſual formalities.

November 7th.

On Friday another reſpite, from his majeſty to David Downie, for one month, was received at Edinburgh. It is to be reckoned from the 15th inſt. on which day the laſt reſpite was to have terminated.

November 8th.

Yeſterday the Rev. William Jackſon, charged on an indictment of high treaſon, with compaſſing and imagining the death of his majeſty, and alſo in adhering to his majeſty's enemies, appeared at the bar of the court of King's Bench, to ſtand his trial. There appeared as counſel for the proſecution, the Attorney General, Solicitor General, the Prime Serjeant, Mr. Franklin, and Mr. Ruxton; for the priſoner, Mr Curran, who (with Mr. Ponſonby, abſent) had been aſſigned by the court, Meſſ. M'Nally, and Guinneſs attending as aſſiſting counſel.

Mr. Curran moved that three affidavits, made by Mrs. Jackſon, Mr. Keane, attorney to the priſoner, and by Mr. Jackſon, ſhould be read. Thoſe affidavits ſtated the abſence of material witneſſes expected from London; that every poſſible exertion had been made to obtain their attendance;

attendance; that money had been remitted to bring them over, that there had been no negligence on the part of the prisoner; and that he expected their attendance on a future day.

Mr. Attorney General, admitting the materiality of the facts in the affidavits, said he had no objection to postponing the trial, and the court accordingly postponed it until the 25th of January.

The motion being granted, Mr. Jackson was remanded to prison.

November 10th.

Yesterday morning, Crosbie Morgell, Esq; representative in Parliament for the borough of Tralee, was discovered drowned near the first Wharf at the South Wall. His hat and umbrella were purposely placed together on the Wharf in such a manner as to preserve them from the incurrent tide. The body was entirely lifeless when brought ashore; of course every attempt to revive it was in vain. He was father-in-law to the late Sir B. Denny, who lost his life a few days ago in a duel.

At the final close of the poll for a representative of the county Kerry,

CANDIDATES,
John Crosbie, Esq;
Lieut. Col. Herbert

John Crosbie, Esq; was declared duly elected

The Duke Regent of Sweden has revoked the sentence of death on Mr. Ehrestrom. This pardon was announced to him in prison by his own father, a respectable old man; and the criminal has been conducted to the fortress of Carlstein.

CORK.

Mr. Raspe, the celebrated mineralogist, has been lately in that city, after having explored the mines in the vicinity of Killarney, and his researches have been crowned with the greatest success; among many others, he has discovered the richest cobalt mine in Europe, a ton of the ore of which is computed, at a moderate calculation, to be worth two hundred and fifty pounds sterling--and what renders this ore the more precious, is, that it is in great demand in China, where the India company exports annually to the amount of 180,000l. worth, which they principally draw from Saxony at a very heavy expence.

A company consisting of very independent men, is already formed in Killarney to work this mine.

Mr. Raspe has also discovered, according to the same papers, a very rich mine of gold in the province of Munster, a specimen of which he laid before the Royal Irish Academy in May last.

With infinite satisfaction we inform the public that the gallant Kosciusko is *not* dead. After having received two wounds, a Cossack prepared to give him a mortal blow--a Russian General, whose wife had been permitted by Kosciusko to leave Warsaw for the purpose of joining her husband, immediately commanded the Cossack to desist, and Kosciusko was *saved*. The accounts from Poland are very satisfactory. The patriots, whose number amounts now to 160,000, have taken Pillaw, a sea-port town, which enables them to obtain with facility, arms, ammunition and provisions.

The meeting of Parliament is deferred to the 30th of December.

Lately, a young man of the name of Meagher, viewing the works of the mill belonging to Mr. Smith of Nenagh, one of the shafts threw him on the wheel, by which his skull was broke in several pieces, and the head totally severed from the body.

DUBLIN CASTLE.

November 17th.

His majesty, by his Royal letters, having been pleased to appoint his Grace William Archbishop of Tuam to be of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council of Ireland, his Grace in council this day took the usual oaths, and his place at the Board accordingly.

November 18th.

Yesterday the trial of the Proprietors of the Northern Star, on the charge of publishing a seditious libel, came on at the King's Bench, when, after a hearing which lasted ten hours, they were acquitted.

The Barrymore, Sullivan, from Cork to St. John's, was deserted at sea, the crew saved in the Hawke.

The assize of the twelvepenny loaf this week is 7lb. 6oz 2 dr.--Wheat, 2l. 14s. 6d. and Flour 2l. 19s. per quarter---Wheat-meal, 1s 7d. and Oat-meal, 1s. 1rd. h. per stone.

November 21.

In consequence of the heavy fall of rain, Patrick Street and Patrick's-close, Bull-alley, Bride's alley, &c. were yesterday totally inundated---the houses several feet under water; as also the lower Castle-yard, Palace-street, Crampton-court, and that part of Dame-street impassable for foot-passengers.---Boats plied all yesterday in Patrick-street, Castle-yard, &c. &c.

Early on yesterday morning, a vessel (The Mercator) from Liverpool to Boston, was lost off Hoath---the crew saved.

The

The remains of his late Grace the Lord Primate arrived on Monday laſt on board a Britiſh trader, and were conveyed to Henrietta ſtreet ---They are to be removed for interment to the Cathedral of Armagh, which, during his Lordſhip's life, received ſo many marks of his attention and munificence---and which in death has the laſt bequeſt of giving ſepulchre to his remains.

A horſe, eſteemed by his Grace, was landed from the ſame veſſel ---By his deſire, this favourite animal is to be allowed to ſpend the remainder of his days in ſplendor and eaſe upon ſome of the eſtates which were purchaſed by his Lordſhip in this kingdom.

We hear from Waterford, that a very atrocious murder was perpetrated a few days ago at Callan,—the houſe of the deceaſed (a middle aged woman) was broke into by four men; they did not ſhew a diſpoſition of plunder, but terrified the deceaſed ſo much, by breaking ſome deſt ware, that ſhe ran into the ſtreet, and was followed by thoſe men, who killed her there, by blows with a bludgeon, and wounds with a lane ſword. The neighbours, hearing her cries, came running to the place, upon which the aggreſſors eſcaped.

A Coronor's inqueſt was held by Mr. Gore, of Kilkenny, and a moſt reſpectable jury, who found a verdict of wilful murder againſt two men of the town, who were immediately apprehended, and eſcorted to the gaol, at Kilkenny, by a ſmall party of the inhabitants.

25.—On the 24th inſt. Richard Edward Mercier and Co. were unanimouſly elected Bookſellers and Printers to the Hon. Society of King's-Inns, in the room of Mr. Henry Watts, deceaſed.

SUICIDE.

A few days ago, Lieut. R. put a period to his exiſtence! Prior to this fatal tranſaction, a lady who lived with him three years, and to whom it is imagined he was married, left his houſe, and after the moſt diligent enquiry, could not be diſcovered---the violence of his grief at her ungrateful conduct at length terminating in deſpair, 'tis imagined drove him to this miſtaken refuge.

He went to a friend's houſe at night, and appeared very much dejected---at times violently agitated; at ſupper, he drank pretty freely, and at 12 o'clock aſked for a bed, and ſhortly after retired ---In about an hour after, the report of a piſtol alarmed the family; they ran to his apartment, but alas, too late!--- they beheld him lying on the floor, a victim, loſt to this world, to virtue, and himſelf.

BIRTHS.

At Roſe Park, the lady of John William Forſter, Eſq; of a ſon.

At Aſhville, near Limerick, the lady of Henry Aſh of the 35th regiment, of a ſon.

At Bally-nowlan, the lady of Richard Spread, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

The lady of Eyre Burton Powell, Eſq; of a ſon.

In Kildare-ſtreet, the lady of Benjamin Ball, Eſq; of a ſon.

At Mount-Congreve, the lady of Ambroſe Congreve, Eſq; of a ſon and heir.

On the 1ſt inſtant, at his Lordſhip's ſeat, in the county Tipperary, Lady Viſcounteſs Hawarden of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

By ſpecial licenſe, at Palace, Chriſtopher Dillon Bellew, Eſq; of Mount Bellew, to the Hon. Miſs Nugent, and daughter of Lord Reverſtone.

At Duncannon, William Kiffen, Eſq; of the county Tipperary, to Miſs Lindſey, daughter of Lieut Colonel Lindſey

Exham Vincent, Eſq; to Miſs Going, daughter of James Going of Belleiſle, in the county of Clare, Eſq.

In London, at Lord Sidney's houſe, Groſvenor's Square, the Right Hon. Lord Dinevor, to the Hon. Harriet Townſend, ſecond daughter to Lord Viſcount Sidney.

DEATHS.

At her houſe in Portman-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Right Hon. Lady Helen Douglas, relict of the late Admiral Sir James Douglas, bart and aunt to the Earl of Glaſgow.

At his ſeat at Axwell, near New-caſtle, England, Sir Thomas Clavering, LL. D.

At Fluſh-hall, near Newtown-ards, the Rev. James Fluey.

In Mecklenburgh-ſtreet, Echlin Molineux, Eſq.

BANKRUPTS.

Brabazon Noble, late of the city of Dublin, to ſurrender on the 26th and 27th days of November, inſt. and on the 27th day of December next, at the Royal Exchange, Dublin.

Thomas Brooks, of the city of Cork, Coach-owner, to ſurrender on the 19th and 21ſt days of November, inſt. and the 20th day of December next, at the Tholſel of the city of Cork.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

On Monday evening the 10th of November the elegant amuſements of the Theatre commenced, and we are proud to declare that the performances have hitherto been conducted with that ſpirit and ability which have diſtinguiſhed thoſe of preceding ſeaſons, and muſt ever meet with the warmeſt encouragement from the public.

1794. *Nov.* 10.—The Young Quaker; Sadboy, Mr. Daly, Spatterdaſh, Mr. Palmer, Aminta, Miſs Brett, Dinah Primroſe, Miſs Campion; with the Highland Reel.

11.—The Chapter of Accidents; Woodville, Mr. Hargrave, and Cecilia, Miſs Campion; with The Spoiled Child.

12.—Wild Oats; Rover, Mr. Daly, Jane, Mrs. Hitchcock, Lady Amaranth, Miſs Campion; with The Prize, or 2, 3, 5, 8.

13.—The Jew, or Benevolent Hebrew; Frederick Bertram, Mr. Hargrave, Dorcas, Mrs. Hitchcock, and Eliza Ratcliffe, Miſs Campion; with The Poor Soldier.

14.---Hamlet;---Hamlet Mr. Hargrave, and Ophelia, Miſs Brett; with Peeping Tom of Coventry.

15.---The Caſtle of Andaluſia; Pedrillo, Mr. Cherry, Alphonſo, Miſs Bowles, Catalina, Mrs. Hitchcock, and Lorenza, Miſs Brett; with The Hotel.

17.---The Maid of Normandy, or The Death of the Queen of France; Theodore, Mr. Hargrave, Maid of Normandy, Miſs Brett, and Marie Antoniette, Miſs Campion; with William Tell, or The Deliverer of his Country.

18.---The Mountaineers; Octavian, Mr. Hargrave, and Zorayde, Miſs Campion, with The Merry Mourners.

19.---Othello---Othello, Mr. Cooke, Caſſio, Mr. Hargrave, Emilia, Miſs Brett, and Deſdemona, Miſs Campion. At the end of the Play the celebrated Chevalier D'Eon appeared on the Stage, and gave an extraordinary ſpecimen of her fencing talents, in the ſame uniform ſhe wore when captain of Dragoons in the French army; with The Spoiled Child.

20.---The Caſtle of Andaluſia; Catalina, Mrs. Hitchcock; with William Tell, and The Merry Mourners.

21.---Macbeth;---Macbeth, Mr. Cooke, and Macduff, Mr. Palmer; with William Tell, and the Village Lawyer.

22.-- The World in a Village, (a new Comedy.)

24.---Othello—Othello, Mr. Cooke, Caſſio, Mr. Palmer, Iago, Mr. Daly, Emilia, Miſs Brett, and Deſdemona, Miſs Campion; with William Tell.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To our Correſpondents in general we deſire to return our kindeſt acknowledgments, for the genius and liberality with which they have contributed to our Publication. Many unknown favours from which modeſty has with-held a ſignature, are marked with that elegance and erudition, which render it a pity that their authors ſhould not be known to the public. To ſuch we pay the higheſt regard, and while we render to their talents this tribute of reſpect, we alſo uſe the ſame opportunity of repreſſing the ardour of thoſe who would intrude on public notice without the neceſſary qualifications. Thus far we hint in a ſpirit of goodnature, and hope that hereafter we ſhall have no occaſion to give our anſwers any other complexion.

In our next month's Publication will be given an elegant engraved frontiſpiece, to be prefixed to the fourth volume, and a map of the ſeat of war in Poland, accurately executed, with a deſcription of that kingdom.

Alſo the Index, and liſt of Subſcribers; thoſe who would wiſh to have their names inſerted as encouragers of this work will pleaſe to ſend their addreſs to the Publiſhers before the 20th Inſt.

A MAP of The present Seat of War in POLAND
Long: east of London
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
BALTIC SEA
COURLAND
SAMOGITIA
LITHUANIA
PRUSSIA
BRANDENBURGH
POMERANIA
SILESIA
GREAT POLAND
LITTLE POLAND
VOLHINIA
PODOLIA
GALICIA
RED RUSSIA
LITTLE TARTARY
HUNGARY
MOLDAVIA
BLACK SEA
GERMANY
WARSOVIA
Riga
Mittau
Memel
Konigsberg
Dantzick
Elbing REGAL
Marienburg
Graudentz
Thorn
Brzesc
Gnesna
Posna
Lencici
Rawa
Siradia
Sandomir
Cracow
Jaroslaw
Zator
Sandec
Breslaw
Ratisbon
Berlin
Stettin
Camin
Wilna
Grodna
Novogrodeck
Bielsk
Brzesc
Kaminiecz
Mozyr
Bizsk
Cholm
Lublin
Kiew
Zytomiercz
Sinderow
Zwahorsz
Constantinow
Romankow
Tilow
Kaminco
Braclaw
Choczim
Kalus
Mohilow
Ribuizca
Orzacow
Smolensk
Mscislau
Rohaczow
Romanow
Gomell
Pinsk
Wisloc
Minski
Mereez
Slonim
Pilska
Wilkomerz
Pinsk
Polock
Dryssa
Bratslaw
Roslena
Dunaburg
Creuzburg
Mitau
Libau
Windau
Ingern
Memel
Wirwic
Rosienne
Pomeri
Wizuny
Wilsent
Niemen R.
Wielona
Mouth of the Oder
Bartestein
Lotzen
Pruty
Jesuita
Comins
Sopot
Bidgoerd
Lanzee
Ostrow
Gradek
Warsaw
Praga
Lima
Inowlodz
Kalisch
Varta
Schadeck
Rakom
Porcow
Zarnow
Kanow
Oberow
Visnada
Jaroslaw
Przemysl
Danilow
Halicz
Zalosce
Lambol
Sokole
Crupac
Lambol
Mielzeboz
Bar
Orlice
Kudlice
Kalus
Miarka R.
Sgvaten
Dniester R.
Dniepr R.
Vistula R.
Niemen R.
Wilna R.
Pinsk R.
Wisloc R.
Oder R.
Warta R.
Gilogau
Trefsen
Ginat
Sterrberg
Landspeig
Gartz
Jayers
Darg
Prad berg
Damm
Wartha R.
Shipez
Kamin R.
Ratzwarz
Swine R.
Gulf of Dantzick
Pillau
Labiau
Tilsit
Wirballen
Kalwarie
Lomza
Ostrolenka
Zaremba
Kamenetz
Brzesc
Pinsk
Rudnia
Zabolmitz
Ostrog
Zaslawsk
Zytomiercz
Kiew
Kanow
Zarnow
Rakom
Porcow
Lublin
Cholm
Ratna
Dubno
Orly
Hovodek
Kodeu
Wisnitce
Kobryn
Midnicki
Kaminiecz
Bielsk
Novogrodeck
Gomell
Romanow
Rohaczow
Wisloc
Pinsk

ANTHOLOGIA HIBERNICA:

OR,

MONTHLY COLLECTIONS

OF

SCIENCE, BELLES LETTRES, AND HISTORY,

FOR DECEMBER 1794.

The ancient and preſent State of Poland deſcribed, illuſtrated with a Map of the preſent Seat of War in that Country.

THE country which comprehends the preſent kingdom of Poland, was in the time of Herodotus, 460 years before the chriſtian Æra, poſſeſſed in part by a race of people whom the Romans called *Baſternæ*, and conſiſted of two large nations, that is, the *Sudini* and *Budini*. The *Sudini* inhabited the preſent Lithuania, and were the anceſtors of the preſent Swedes, who in ſubſequent periods tranſmigrated acroſs the Baltic in the preſent Sweden. Their ancient ſepulchres conſiſting of Tumuli, upright pillar ſtones, and Cromlichs, are ſtill remaining in Lithuania, and by the preſent inhabitants called Swediſh graves. The *Budini* were the anceſtors of the Goths, called by Tacitus *Gothini*. They denominated themſelves Wodini or *Wodenmen*, whence corrupted by the Romans to *Gothini*, and by the Greeks to Budini; and inhabited the preſent Wolhynia, Podolia, Moldavia and little Tartary; living in a fertile country they profeſſed agriculture, whence by Herodotus they were called ploughmen. Several tribes of theſe people in the time of this hiſtorian were moving northward, and at length ſeated themſelves on the ſouthern coaſts of the Baltic in the preſent Poliſh Pruſſia, and by Tacitus are called *Gothones*, and by Pliny *Guttones*, and who afterwards removed into Scandinavia or South Sweden, at this day called from them *Gothland*. Whilſt the remainder of the Budini retained their ancient ſeats, and under the name of Goths from the northern ſhores of the Danube, ſubverted the Roman empire in the 4th century.

During the periods in which Herodotus wrote, Poland proper, or the plain country between the rivers Viſtula and Oder, was a perfect deſert, inhabited only by wild beaſts, and ſaid to be eight days paſſage over; but was, about the chriſtian æra, taken poſſeſſion of by ſome of the Baſternic nations. On the retreat of theſe people either into Scandinavia or the countries ſouth of the Danube, their country, comprehending the preſent Lithuania, Wolhynia, Podolia, Moldavia and Poland, was taken poſſeſſion of by the Agathyrſi, Cariones, Hamaxobii and Geloni, Sarmatic people, the anceſtors of the preſent Poles, during the 1ſt, 2d and 3d centuries.

Poland proper comprehends the preſent great and little Poland, is in general a flat level country, and formerly in lakes and moraſſes, whence by the Germans, it was denominated *Logoer* or marſhy land or plain country, and by the preſent inhabitants *Pole* or *Poleſkoi*, which in the Sarmatic tongue, ſignifies a flat country; to which the preſent Germans have added *land*, the term in their language for a country, thus calling it *Poland* or the flat country; as they had done formerly by that of *Logoer*. Whence the Romans named the old inhabitants *Lugii*, *Lygii*, *Ligii* and Logiones

All the Saree or Sarmatic tribes, were divided into ſmall communities governed by elective, and in ſubſequent periods, by hereditary chiefs. Theſe chiefs became abſolute ſovereigns in their principalities. And the inhabitants of Poland comprehending the country from the Viſtula to the Oder, and from the Baltic ſea to the Viſtula on the confines of the N. W. of the Carpathian mountains, were reduced under the dominion of one chief, about the beginning of the 10th century, and Piaſt ſeems to be the firſt who gave a line of kings to Poland; which was regularly ſettled under Miciſlaus 2d in 964. Theſe kings appear to have been elective in their perſons, but hereditary in the ſame family. Whence it became cuſtomary during the life of the reigning monarch to elect the ſucceſſor, who was formally nominated and recognized in an aſſembly of the nobility, who ſeem in theſe periods to have been the only free people, all others being abſolute ſlaves, and dependent on the will of their lords. From this abſolute command of a number of vaſſals, the principal barons were turbulent and oppreſſive, not only over the leſſer nobility and gentry, but even interfered with the prerogatives of the ſovereign. On which account Caſimir the great in 1347 retrenched their authority, and granted certain immunities to the leſſer nobles. Theſe nobles, however, though extremely tyrannical over their vaſſels, were ever jealous of their own liberties; and on Caſimir being ſucceeded by his nephew Louis, king of Hungary, took the opportunity of his being a foreigner, to regain in a great meaſure their original power, and forced him, in order to ſecure the poſſeſſion of the throne, to ſubſcribe to certain conditions, which infringed the power of the ſovereign, and gave freſh vigour to that of the barons and inferior nobles. In which the ſovereign was prevented from impoſing taxes, without conſent of the nation, and in caſe of his demiſe without male heirs, the appointment of a ſovereign ſhould revert to the nobles at large. Which privileges they further encreaſed on the death of Louis without male iſſue, when they elected his ſon-in-law, Ladiſlaus duke of Lithuania, to the monarchy, by which that country became in 1383 united to the kingdom of Poland. And under Caſimir 3d when the power of the crown was nearly annihilated, by the convention of a national diet being inveſted with the ſole power of granting ſupplies; each province was permitted to ſend to this general diet, beſides the principal barons, a number of repreſentatives choſen by the leſſer barons and burghers. In Poland, as in all feudal governments, the king could require the military aid of the ſeveral barons, at the head of their vaſſals, but Caſimir 3d in compenſation for ſome pecuniary aid, gave up that privilege, and renounced the power of ſummoning the nobles to his ſtandard; and agreed not to enact any laws without the concurrence of the national diet.

To theſe conceſſions to the nobles, Alexander in 1505, declared the following limitations of ſovereign authority to be the fundamental laws of the kingdom. 1. The king cannot impoſe taxes, 2. he cannot require the feudal ſervices 3. nor alienate the royal domains, 4. nor enact laws, 5. nor coin money, 6. nor alter the proceſs of the courts of juſtice.

About this period the Poland conſtitution and kingdom ſeem under the reign of Sigiſmund 1ſt. when the dukedoms of Podolia, Volhynia, &c. had been annexed to the Poliſh crown, when the

the perſon and property of the ſubject were ſecured by ample proviſions; and the crown ſtill retained conſiderable influence. But the time was arrived, when an inordinate paſſion for liberty, or rather power, led the nobles to render the throne entirely elective; and at each election to continue their encroachments upon the regal authority, until the king was reduced to a mere pageant; for in 1572 all title to the crown from hereditary right was formally abrogated, and the moſt abſolute freedom of election eſtabliſhed by a charter of immunities nominated the Pacta Conventa. Thus though the nobleſſe, under the general cry of liberty, took every method of enlarging their own power and diminiſhing that of the king, they paid no regard to the liberty of the people, whom they ſtill retained in the greateſt ſtate of ſlavery; and even the ancient right of the burghers of ſending repreſentatives to the diet, was taken away, and the conſtitution of Poland became perfectly ariſtocratical, of all ſpecies of government perhaps the worſt, being a turbulent ſyſtem of licentiouſneſs, where a few members of the community are above the controul of the laws, whilſt the majority are excluded the protection, as is evinced in the following facts, 1. The preſent wretched ſtate of the towns, compared with their former flouriſhing ſtate, when the burghers were poſſeſſed of a right to ſend repreſentatives to the diets. 2. The wretched condition and poverty of the peaſants, whoſe increaſe of oppreſſion has kept pace in an equal proportion with the increaſe of the power of the nobles; for when the king loſt his weight in the conſtitution, this moſt numerous and uſeful order of ſociety loſt a patron and protector. 3 A total confuſion introduced into the adminiſtration of publick affairs; and a ſtate of anarchy, which prevents any ſalutary meaſures from being taken for the good of the country.

The kingdom of Poland was far more powerful and extenſive than it is at preſent, for from marriages and other alliances, the ancient dukedoms of Poland, Podolia, Volyhina and Lithuania were united under one monarch; but ſince the changes in the conſtitution, and the introduction of anarchy, falſely termed liberty, the Poles have not only made no conqueſt, but have ſeen their original territories gradually mouldering away, and at laſt conſiderably reduced by partition. For on the demiſe of Auguſtus the ſecond, Staniſlaus Auguſtus, the ſon of Count Poniatowſki the friend and companion of Charles 12th of Sweden, ſupported his pretenſions to the crown by not only a large party among the nobles, but applied for the aſſiſtance of the empreſs of Ruſſia and king of Pruſſia. Theſe ſovereigns who, with the houſe of Auſtria, had long beheld the confuſed ſtate of Poland, willingly agreed to the ſupport of Staniſlaus the preſent king, under the expectation of having an opportunity of either governing the country, or dividing it among them. Accordingly they procured the election of the young Count Poniatowſki, and with it the general direction of Poliſh affairs; and a circumſtance, from civil diſcord in matters of religion, in which the king had nearly loſt his life by aſſaſſination, gave them an opportunity of accompliſhing a partition, of which they had long formed a ſecret deſign. In 1772 this unjuſt partition was made, by which Pruſſia obtained weſt or Poliſh Pruſſia, and Great Poland, which he nominated South Pruſſia. Auſtria obtained the ancient dukedoms of Galicia and Lodomeria. Ruſſia obtained near a third part of Lithuania, comprehending the ancient diſtricts of Poliſh Livonia, Vitepſk, Miciſlaw and part of Polotſk. Of theſe diſmembered countries, the Ruſſian province is the largeſt, the Auſtrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian the moſt commercial.

Poland, as before obſerved, is moſtly a level country, except on the ſouth where the Carpac mountains divide it from Turkey and Hungary. Theſe

mountains produce immenſe mines of ſalt, copper and iron. The plain country is fertile in corn and paſture, eſpecially the latter, which, if well cultivated, would be ſufficient to ſupply all Europe. There are alſo immenſe foreſts of excellent timber. But from the unſettled ſtate of the country, and bad conſtitution, neither commerce or agriculture are attended to. Though Poland contains above 14 millions of inhabitants, from the neglect of arts, agriculture and commerce, the annual revenue of the crown does not exceed 399,857*l.* 11*s.* 8½*d.* ſterling; and the expences in 1768 to 663,559*l.* 9*s.* 8½*d.* Poland, by the late diſmemberment, loſt nearly half of its annual income. Commerce is in an extreme low ſtate, though from the various productions and great fertility of Poland, its trade might be carried to a conſiderable height; but a number of cauſes ſerve to ſuppreſs the ſpirit of induſtry, the principal of which are, the nobles being degraded if they engage in any kind of traffic, the burghers of large towns are not rich enough to eſtabliſh any manufactures, and leave almoſt all the retail trade in the hands of foreigners, the peaſants, being ſlaves, are incapacitated from exerting themſelves in any ſpecies of induſtry. On theſe accounts, the Poles are obliged to draw from foreign countries the greater part of their manufactured goods. Corn, for which Poland has been called the granary of the north, is not exported, though the country might be capable of ſupplying Europe; yet ſo neglected is agriculture, even in Podolia and Kiovia, little more is raiſed than is neceſſary for the conſumption of the inhabitants; and if any overplus ſhould remain, it is employed in the production of ſpirituous liquors. The principal exports of Poland are all kinds of grain, hemp, flax, cattle, maſts, planks, timber for ſhipbuilding, pitch, tar, honey, wax, tallow, pot-aſh and leather; its imports, foreign wines, cloths, ſtuffs, manufactured ſilks and cottons, fine linen, hard-ware, tin, copper, ſilver, gold, glaſs-ware, &c. though if the mines were properly wrought, neither tin, iron or copper, nee be imported, and every article of expo might be encreaſed threefold, and th imports diminiſhed in like proportion, commerce and induſtry were encourag ed.

The preſent excellent monarch, wit a ſpirit of true patroniſm, did all in hi power to encourage manufactures an agriculture, but ſeeing the impoſſibility o ſucceſs, under the preſent conſtitution on the breaking out of the French Re volution, took the opportunity, whilſt th general minds of men were intent or public liberty, to reform the wretched conſtitution of his country, and having formed a party of the nobleſſe, agreeable to his ideas, in 1792, in a general Diet formed a conſtitution ſomewhat after the model of the Britiſh, in which the crown ſhould be hereditary, with limited authority, the convention part hereditary and part elective, and the peaſants free. The plan, though ſo neceſſary to the welfare of the kingdom, met with much oppoſition, but was at length carried by a ſmall majority. Such a circumſtance however, threatening to raiſe Poland to the rank of the other nations of Europe, could not but be viewed with a jealous eye by the neighbouring powers, that is, Pruſſia, Ruſſia and Auſtria; they being ſenſible, that if liberty, arts and commerce flouriſhed in Poland, their unjuſtly acquired dominions would be taken from them; therefore joined the diſcontented party to the new conſtitution, and inſiſted that every thing ſhould remain in its former ſtate. The king probably finding his party not ſufficiently powerful to cope with the combined forces, and not willing to expoſe his country to the horrors of an ineffectual war, ſubmitted to the requeſt. The ſucceſs, however, of the French during the preſent campaign, inſpired the Poles with a deſire to throw off the foreign yoke, and ſeveral of the nobleſſe, it is ſuppoſed with the ſecret concurrence of the king, formed a party of their relations, friends, and vaſſals, declared themſelves a free and independent nation, and

under

under the command of Koſchuiſko oppoſed the Ruſſians and Pruſſians.

How the preſent conteſt will terminate, is yet unknown, and their power to vanquiſh the Ruſſians and Pruſſians doubtful. And even if their preſent endeavours, ſhould be crowned with ſucceſs, neither the nobleſſe or peaſants, ſeem to be ſufficiently experienced and enlightened, to form a regular free government, but the country may for a number of years ſtill remain a prey to anarchy. This, however, we may aſſert, that whenever Poland flouriſhes, Pruſſia muſt fall.

A BIOGRAPHY of SOVEREIGNS AND STATESMEN, &c.

(Continued from p. 365.)

BEDFORD—DUKE of—SEE RUSSELL.

BAVARIA—HOUSE OF

DESCENT.

THE common anceſtor of the Palatine and Bavarian families was Lewis the ſevere, duke of Bavaria and count Palatine; who was deſcended from Otho count Palatine of Wittleſbach and Lewis (who died 1294) dividing his dominions between his two ſons, Upper Bavaria was given to his younger ſon Lewis, who married firſt Beatrix, daughter of the duke of Glogaw; and afterwards Margaret, heireſs of William count of Hainault, &c. During his time lower Bavaria, which had been the portion of a younger branch, devolved on him: and was again alienated by him in favour of his younger ſon Albert, who became count of Hainault in right of his mother. But it returned to the houſe of Bavaria by the death of his ſon William, without male heir 1417. The emperor Sigiſmund would have granted it to his ſon-in-law Albert V. of Auſtria, ſon of Albert IV. and Jane daughter of the above Albert, count of Hainault. But it being a male fief, the meaſure was oppoſed by the German princes as contrary to the ſpirit of the Germanic conſtitution. Stephen, ſon of the above Lewis, dividing his domains between his three ſons, Stephen the eldeſt had the dutchy of Ingoldſtadt—Frederic had Landſhut—and John had Munich. The two firſt becoming extinct in 1445 and 1503, the whole domains devolved to Albert V. duke of Bavaria Munich. A regulation was afterwards made to prevent any future diſmemberments. The electoral dignity was granted to Maximilian I. 1623, on the forfeiture of it by Frederic elector Palatine.

MAXIMILIAN M. EMANUEL.

Maximilian M. Emanuel, duke and elector of Bavaria, was ſon of Ferdinand, duke of Bavaria by Hen. Adelaide, daughter of Victor Amadeus, duke of Savoy; and grandſon of the above Maximilian I. and Mary Ann, archduchеſs of Auſtria, daughter of the emperor Ferdinand. He was born 1662, and engaging in the Auſtrian ſervice when very young, he attended the duke of Lorrain in the Hungarian war, and gained honour by his behaviour on many occaſions, particularly at the ſiege and battle of Newhauſel in 1685—Two years after, his good conduct and rank recommended him to the command of 20,000 men, with which he contributed much to the memorable victory of Mahatz. The enſuing campaign, the duke of Lorrain being diſabled by illneſs, he took the command in chief, and beſieged and reduced the important fortreſs of Belgrade. In 1689 he was obliged to return to the defence of his own dominions againſt the French, who had entered Germany and were ravaging the Palatinate. And on the death of the duke of Lorrain in 1690, he was inveſted with the command in chief on the

the Rhine. In 1692 he was appointed governor of the Spaniſh Netherlands, and co-operated with the king of England during the remainder of the war, which terminated with the peace of Ryſwick. By the firſt partition treaty his eldeſt ſon by the archduchefs M. Ann, whom he married 1685, was nominated to the crown of Spain; but he died in 1700, not without ſuſpicion of poiſon. In the war which enſued on the death of Charles II. he was prevailed upon to ſupport the pretenſions of the houſe of Bourbon to the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, a meaſure which was the cauſe of great diſtreſs to himſelf and his country. In 1706 he was put under the ban of the empire. In 1712 Philip V. in acknowledgment of his ſervices transferred to him the ſovereignty of the Spaniſh Netherlands. By the treaty of Utrecht he was reſtored to his dominions and electorate. On the death of the archduchefs M. Ann, he married, 1694, Thereſa Cunegunda, daughter of John Sobieſki, king of Poland, by whom he had Charles Albert, his ſucceſſor, and ſeveral other children.—He died 1726.

CHARLES ALBERT.

Charles Albert, ſon of Maximilian elector of Bavaria and Thereſa Sobieſki, was born 1697, and ſucceeded his father, 1726. On the death of the emperor Charles VI 1740, he claimed Bohemia by virtue of the will of Ferdinand I. and Upper Auſtria and Tirol as provinces diſmembered from Bavaria. Tempted by the ſupport offered him by the court of Verſailles through Marſhal Belleiſle, a warm advocate for war, he determined to aſſert his right by force of arms. In 1741, having received a reinforcement of French troops, he made himſelf maſter of Paſſau, Lintz and Upper Auſtria; and marching into Bohemia, reduced Prague, and was proclaimed king of Bohemia. Proceeding in his career of ſucceſs, he was elected emperor by the influence of France, January 1742. But his proſperous fortune was of ſhort continuance. That year the Auſtrians under Prince Charles of Lorrain and count Kevenhuller recovered Auſtria; and entering Bavaria reduced Munich. And the enſuing year the elector being in the greateſt diſtreſs, and but feebly ſupported by his ally, entered into a treaty of neutrality for Bavaria. He did not long ſurvive this reverſe of fortune. His death, which happened January 1745, was imputed to grief. He married 1722, M. Amelia youngeſt daughter of the emperor Joſeph, by whom he had Charles Maximilian Joſeph, his ſucceſſor, M. Antoinetta, electreſs of Saxony, and Mary Joſephina, married to the emperor Joſeph.

CHARLES MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH.

Charles Maximilian Joſeph, duke and elector of Bavaria, was born 1727. He married M. Ann Sophia, daughter of the elector of Saxony. He died 1778, and having no heirs, was ſucceeded in his dominions by Charles Theodore, elector Palatine.

BEDMAR.

Iſidore J. Dominique de Cueva, marquis de Bedmar, was born 1652—He was bred to arms and employed during his younger years in Italy and Flanders. In 1701 he was appointed commandant of the Spaniſh Netherlands in the abſence of the duke of Bavaria. And the enſuing year he was created a grandee of Spain, and ſoon after counſellor of ſtate.—The honourable appointment of viceroy of Naples was conferred on him in 1704. In 1709, when, by the advice of Portocarrero, the adminiſtration was put upon a Spaniſh bottom, he was appointed miniſter of the war department, and in 1717, preſident of the council of war. He died 1723, having acquired high repute as a ſoldier, a ſtateſman and man of honour, and received every mark of the perſonal eſteem and approbation of his ſovereign.

BELLEISLE.

BELLEISLE.

Charles, L. Auguſtus Fouquet, duke de Belleiſle, ſon of Lewis marquis de Belleiſle, was born 1684. He was bred a ſoldier, and had a ſubaltern command under Villars in the campaign of 1734 in Italy. He was likewiſe early initiated in the political world. And his natural penetration, aſſiſted by attentive ſtudy and thoſe obſervations, which his appointment as negotiator upon ſeveral occaſions gave him an opportunity of making, led him to acquire a knowledge of the relative intereſts and intrigues of the European courts. Such was the idea entertained of his genius and abilities, that Mr. Voltaire ſays, "that although he had neither been a miniſter nor general, he paſſed for a man who was capable of managing a ſtate or commanding an army;" and, "that with the politeneſs of an amiable courtier he had the openrankneſs of a ſoldier." With thoſe endowments and this impreſſion in his favour, he gained ſuch an influence in the ſtate, during the years of cardinal Fleury's adminiſtration, as enabled him to drive that miniſter from his pacific ſyſtem in 1741, and involve France in war to give the elector of Bavaria poſſeſſion of the Auſtrian dominions, and make him emperor of Germany—A field was now opened to his enterpriſing genius. He negotiated the treaty of Nymphenburg with that prince; and afterwards engaged his Pruſſian majeſty to join it. He then took a command under the elector, who was appointed generaliſſimo, and who made himſelf maſter of Paſſaw, Lintz and Prague, and received the imperial crown January 1742—The elector ſoon experienced a reverſe of fortune. Prague was inveſted by a powerful army in 1742; and the beſieged being diſappointed of the expected relief, Marſhal Belleiſle, who commanded, by a wonderful ſtroke of generalſhip eſcaped with his army to Egra. In 1747 he was more ſucceſsfully employed againſt the Auſtrians and king of Sardinia in Provence, whom he forced to retreat with great loſs. For theſe ſervices he was created a peer of France. In 1758, when the ſtate was ſunk to the loweſt pitch of diſgrace, under a weak miniſtry, ſupported by the influence of the marchioneſs de Pompadour, and it was found abſolutely neceſſary to call men of abilities into office, Belleiſle was placed at the head of the war department, and did all that the debilitated ſtate of the kingdom would permit to retrieve the honour of its arms. The ſatisfaction which this gave him in his latter years was embittered by the death of his only ſon, the count of Gizors, who fell in the battle of Crevelt with the character of a gallant young officer. He continued miniſter till his death, in 1761, when he was ſucceeded by the duke de Choiſeul.

Life of Earl Camden.

(Concluded from p. 346.)

THE bill reſpecting trials in caſes of libel being carried in the houſe of lords by a conſiderable majority, and principally through the zeal, perſpicuity, and eloquence of lord Camden, was one of thoſe circumſtances which were propitious to the political character of this illuſtrious nobleman.

It ſeemed to be a principle laid down ſince lord Raymond's time, who was created Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench in 1724, "That in all proceedings relative to trials for libels, the jurors were only to be judges of the fact, whilſt the queſtion of law was left to the court" Lord Camden from the earlieſt days of his profeſſional life combated this doctrine upon conſtitutional grounds, and in the caſe of Owen the bookſeller (now above forty years ago) he enforced ſo eloquently this axiom, "that juries were judges of law, as well as the fact," that the jury, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, and feeling themſelves inveſted with that authority which was ſo ably laid down as their undoubted right, acquitted the defendant.

We

We have already taken notice that it was this acquittal which was one of the firſt occaſions of drawing out his lordſhip's great abilities to public view; and this doctrine not being the reſult of a temporary advice to a client, but a confirmed principle of his own, he enforced and defended it in all the high ſtations of life he paſſed through, never once ſhrinking from it, but often calling on ſome of the moſt reſpectable ſages of the law, who held the contrary doctrine, to meet him upon the ground of public diſcuſſion. How happy then it was for his lordſhip's peace of mind, how gratifying to the intereſt he ever took in the conſtitution of his country, as well as how flattering to his earlieſt principles, to have this his favourite opinion at laſt ſanctioned by an Act of Parliament, and principally through his means.—He ſeemingly wanted but this to crown a life of honour and integrity, and to enable him to ſing in uniſon with old Simeon—"Lord, now letteſt thou thy ſervant depart in peace."

From the moment that the libel bill received the ſanction of Royal authority (which he regularly attended through all the ſtages of its progreſs through the houſe) he never afterwards appeared in the Houſe of Lords.—It was the climax of his political life, and he contented himſelf with performing his duty as preſident of the council, which he regularly attended whenever his growing infirmities would permit him. About a year before his death he again ſolicited his ſovereign to reſign—but as his lordſhip's mind was fully competent to the diſcharge of that high office, his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint him, "that he claimed a continuation of his ſervices whilſt he was ſo well able to perform them."

In this interval to the time of his death, every indulgence was ſhewn him that was poſſible. Councils were often previouſly held at his houſe, and draughts of deliberations ſent him down into the country, where he for the moſt part reſided in the domeſtic enjoyments of his family, whom he always attended to with parental and affectionate attachment. Finding his health viſibly decreaſe, about the beginning of the year 1794 he was removed from Camden-place in Kent (his country ſeat) to his town reſidence in Hill-ſtreet, Berkley-ſquare; where gradually declining, more through the preſſure of old age than any immediate diſorder, he died at the advanced age of eighty-one, on Friday the 18th of April 1794.

To review even the prominent features of a character ſo able, ſo honeſt, ſo active and ſo diſtinguiſhed, would be too extenſive for the preſent ſketch: indeed it is almoſt unneceſſary, as his actions are too freſh in the recollection of his countrymen to be recited, and their effects too laſting and conſtitutional to be ever forgotten.

To thoſe who recollect his early and ſpirited defence of liberty as counſel at the bar—his perſeverance in the ſame line when Attorney-general—his equal adminiſtration of juſtice, with his ſpirited and effectual condemnation of General Warrants when he preſided in the Common Pleas—his manly efforts in favour of the rights of election whilſt Lord Chancellor, with his perſeverance in the protection of thoſe rights, even at the loſs of his high office—his unceaſing efforts in ſupport of the rights of juries in caſes of libel, particularly the laſt ſplendid exertion of his eloquence (at the great age of ſeventy-nine), when the favourite doctrine of his life became the law of the land—when theſe great actions are recollected, together with his uniform attachment to the conſtitution upon all occaſions, every Engliſhman muſt acknowledge him as the faithful guardian of their rights and liberties.

He contraſted his public life with ſuch an integrity and amiableneſs of manners in private life, as reflected credit on both. In the circle of his friends he was pleaſant, eaſy, and communicative, carefully avoiding either the lawyer or the ſtateſman, but mingling in the converſation with every degree of livelineſs or gravity ſuitable to the ſubject. Amongſt other companions of wit and humour,

humour, he was the intimate friend of Garrick and frequently badinaged with that great actor, not only at the table, but on several excursions in and about this metropolis, which not only afforded present merriment, but presented scenes of nature not unbecoming the gravity and observations of philosophy.

Possessed of these great and various qualities, he was as it were the center of a wide-spread and illustrious friendship. He was consulted upon all occasions by his friends in some of the most momentous actions of their lives; and his lordship's facility, as well as skill, in giving his advice, attached him more to their veneration of his character. We have heard many instances of this, and shall give one as a specimen: it was in the case of an opinion asked him by a nobleman of high rank and distinguished talents, relative to the education of his son:—it was done impromptu, at table, when after some hesitation Lord Camden expressed himself in nearly the following words:

"In respect to any particular mode of education, he said, it was impossible to decide, so far as to say which way may be the best—it must be varied according to the rank, the temper, and the situations of the children. There was one general rule, which he thought seldom failed of producing salutary effects, and that was the good example of parents. Children are apt to look up to them in early life, from a variety of concurring circumstances, as the models for every thing:—a proper behaviour therefore should always be supported on the side of the parents, and leading principles so strongly inculcated, that when the root is properly struck, there will be no eradicating it ever afterwards.

"As plants receive their nutriment from the air and water which surround them, so children will likewise partake of those early habits, customs, and modes of thinking, practised by those whom they are instructed both by nature and religion to love and respect.

"This species of education should not come altogether by precept, it should be infused by conversation, and seemingly accidental—so that the character, when completed, will appear to be formed entirely by nature; and indeed it will become so very like it, as to make the distinction for the most part unobservable."

We do not mean to give the precise words in which his lordship delivered himself upon this occasion: we only mean to say this was the substance, which we had from a gentleman present, and which struck him in so forcible a manner, that he repeated it in the order we have set down.

Lord Camden had frequently been compared to Lord Somers, as perhaps the only Chancellor, whom from similarity of personal habits, talents, and circumstances, he nearest resembled. How far this opinion may be founded, will best be judged of, by attending to the particulars of both characters, and which we have attempted to sketch in the following parallel.

Nature seems to take delight in all ages to produce those men, who, from their talents and integrity, are able to prolong the date of, and give celebrity to empires: no matter how distant the æras, the same characters are brought forward, possessed nearly of the same talents, the same integrity, and that similar impulse of mind which carry them through the greatest difficulties. Plutarch has rendered instances from the antients unnecessary. Modern history proves the fact sufficiently, and perhaps in few instances more than in a parallelism of character between Lord Somers and Lord Camden, two of the most illustrious persons that any nation hath given birth to, and who seemed born for the direct and immediate purpose of contributing, in a great degree, to the safety, the dignity, and constitutional liberty of their country.

In an excellence of intellectual powers, as in a spotless integrity of heart, none could more perfectly agree than those great men. Transcendant merit, unaided by private favour or party cabal, raised them both to the highest and most important

important office with which a ſubject can be intruſted. This office they both filled with the utmoſt dignity; adored by their friends—reſpected even by their enemies—and determined to render themſelves uſeful to their fellow-ſubjects, as long as it was poſſible, they, with a magnanimous diſdain of the mortifications given them by the ſycophants of a court, both held their high employments until it pleaſed their reſpective maſters to demand a reſignation of them.

It is true, Lord Camden appeared to have better proſpects at ſetting out in life than Lord Somers, being the ſon of a Lord Chief Juſtice, whereas the latter was only the ſon of an attorney at Worceſter. But, as we have before obſerved, Lord Camden was but the ſon of a ſecond marriage, and his fortune, in conſequence of that, little better than thoſe of the younger branches of a private gentleman. His lordſhip's father likewiſe died before the ſon grew into any notice: and ſuch are the fading remembrances of friendſhip, that when high official characters ceaſe to exiſt, and cannot leave fortune as their repreſentative, their power and influence generally accompany them to their graves. So that, theſe circumſtances conſidered, theſe two illuſtrious characters, in reſpect to fortune and uſeful connexions, ſtood pretty much upon an equality; with perhaps this balance in favour of Lord Somers, that he had not thoſe early demands of expence and appearance which Lord Camden had, and which might in that proportion have quickened his induſtry and ambition.

Lord Somers was ſome time at the bar before he had an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf, and ſhewing to the world thoſe great conſtitutional and legal powers he poſſeſſed. Being employed as counſel for Thomas Pilkington, Samuel Shute, and Henry Corniſh, Eſqrs. Lord Grey, Sir Thomas Player, and others, who were tried for a riot in the city, at the chuſing of the ſheriffs in the year 1682, he gave the firſt public ſpecimens of his abilities, which were ſo far confirmed in the year 1688, when he pleaded as one of the counſel for the Seven Biſhops, that he was unanimouſly choſen one of the repreſentatives of his native city of Worceſter.

Lord Camden, as we before have obſerved, had a much longer trial at the bar before he got into notice. The firſt great opportunity, however, unfolded his powers, which he cultivated with ſo much aſſiduity, integrity, and ſucceſs, as to obtain a verdict for his client, in the caſe of a libel being charged upon him, in defiance of ſeveral of the great court lawyers of the time, and was ſoon afterwards called up to the Houſe of Commons as one of the repreſentatives of the city of Bath.

Soon after the acceſſion of King William and Queen Mary, Lord Somers was appointed Solicitor-General, and in the debate upon the bill for recognizing their majeſties, and the act of the Convention, he ſpoke with ſo much fluency, zeal, and aſcendant authority, that it paſſed without any more oppoſition. In conſequence of this great act of conſtitutional ſervice he was made Attorney-General; the month following, Lord-keeper; and in 1697 he was created Lord High Chancellor of England, under the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Eveſham.

Lord Camden having paſſed through the office of Attorney-General, to which place he raiſed himſelf by the ſuperiority of his talents and character,—was afterwards appointed Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; and in that high ſituation acquitted himſelf with ſuch extent of information and firmneſs on the ſubject of general warrants, as for ever endeared him to the love of the public, who looked up to him no leſs as the vigilant protector of the laws, than as the guardian of their rights, liberties, and properties.—From thence he was called up to the office of Lord High Chancellor of England, under the title of Baron Camden.

By the intrigue of parties who ſet their faces againſt the true ſpirit of a whiggiſh government, Lord Somers was removed from his poſt of Lord High Chancellor,

Chancellor, and, through the efforts of the ſame intrigue was the year following impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors;—but the juſtice of his character, aided by the ſpirit of the people, reſiſted this iniquitous buſineſs, and he was honourably acquitted upon trial by the Houſe of Lords.

After four years unremitting attention to the duties of his high office, Lord Camden was ſuddenly removed from the woolſack—and for what? For that which ſhould be and was the pride of his character, and the glory of his political life:—for giving an opinion in council in favour of the rights of election, and for which he ſaid, "if he had not done ſo, he ſhould look upon himſelf as a traitor to his truſt, and as an enemy to his country." No impeachment, it is true, as in the caſe of Lord Somers, followed this removal; but other inconveniencies aroſe—he was by this reduced to the narrow penſion of fifteen hundred pounds per year to ſupport the character of a Lord of Parliament.

Though Lord Somers was removed from office, his great mind was far from inſenſible to the wants and intereſts of his country. In 1706, he made a motion in the Houſe of Lords to correct ſome proceedings in the common law and in Chancery that were both dilatory and chargeable; and by thus endeavouring to amend the profeſſion he adorned, ſhewed himſelf greatly ſuperior to little prejudices. He was thwarted in thoſe laudable views by the abettors of "the law's delay;" but he had the ſilent thanks of his country for his beneficial endeavours. The union between England and Scotland was projected by him the ſame year; and it is principally to the unwearied aſſiduities of this great man that this ſalutary buſineſs was compleated, as the male-contents in both countries exerted a ſpirit of ſilent intrigue and open oppoſition, which checked and embarraſſed the bill in all its ſtages.

Lord Camden was equally attentive and induſtrious in his retirement from office. During the whole courſe of the American War, he watched its progreſs, foretold its conſequences, and by the beſt advice he could give, and by the moſt powerful eloquence, endeavoured to conciliate the differences which then ſubſiſted between the two countries. In reſpect to the law of libel, as it then ſtood, he from the infancy of his profeſſional purſuit ſet his face againſt it, as an innovation on the conſtitutional rights of the ſubject; and his talents at the bar often warded off the effects of this pernicious doctrine. When his authority grew higher, from long experience and high official honours, he raiſed his voice againſt it in the ſame proportion; challenging the higheſt ſages in the law to come forward on the occaſion; daring them to prove their authorities; and offering himſelf as always ready to ſupport the contrary doctrine, at the peril of his reputation and character.—Here Lord Camden at laſt was more ſucceſsful than Lord Somers. The latter attempted the reformation of the law's delay in vain: but Lord Camden, by his unremitted perſeverance in this buſineſs, communicated the zeal of inquiry to other minds, when Mr. Fox, in conjunction with the miniſter and other great characters, at laſt obtained a complete victory; his lordſhip, ſeemingly forgetting the advanced age of ſeventy-nine upon this occaſion, and with all the powers of manly eloquence ſuſtaining the cauſe of liberty to the laſt.

In 1708 Lord Somers was made preſident of the council, and by his advice and ſpirited direction, ſhared in all the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough; victories which raiſed England to the higheſt pinnacle of glory, and will ever remain as records of her military and political abilities. He was removed to make way for a Tory miniſtry in 1710, and his infirmities ſome time after rendering him unfit for any other ſituation than a ſeat at the Council table, on the acceſſion of George the Firſt,—he died ſuddenly, full of age and honours.

Lord Camden was likewiſe made preſident of the council, many years after his being Lord Chancellor of England;

and it is but fairneſs to attribute many of the ſignal advantages which this nation has derived under Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, to the long experience and known wiſdom of the preſident. A change in adminiſtration once ejected Lord Camden from this high ſituation; but another change ſoon after replaced him where he continued to the hour of his death, diſcharging the duties of an able and faithful ſtateſman.

Thus far we have drawn the parallel between thoſe two great men in their political actions; we ſhall now detain our readers a little longer, in drawing it between their writings; together with a general abſtract of their reſpective characters.

Lord Somers firſt diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a writer, by a conſiderable ſhare he had in a piece entitled, "A juſt and modeſt vindication of the proceedings of the two laſt Parliaments:" in anſwer to king Charles the ſecond's "Declaration to all his loving ſubjects touching the cauſes and reaſons that moved him to diſſolve the two laſt parliaments. "Biſhop Burnet ſays, "that this was at firſt ſketched by Sydney; but a new draught was made by Somers:" who, as he afterwards obſerves, "writ the laſt papers that came out at that time, though the titles of them are not known." His other political tracts (beſides his tranſlations from the antient poets and hiſtorians) are, "The ſecurity of Engliſhmen's lives, or the truſt, power, and duty of Grand Juries of England;" and "The hiſtory of the ſucceſſion of the crown of England, collected out of the Records:" the one, a vindication of the Grand Jury who threw out the bill againſt Lord Shaftſbury; the other, "a proof of the right of parliament to ſettle the deſcent of the crown"

In reſpect to Lord Camden's political writings, though we have not the abſolute authority of his lordſhip's name to any, yet upon the beſt founded report, both of the public and his moſt particular and political friends, the much admired letter "Upon general warrants, and the ſeizure of papers," together with that maſterly defence of the rights of the freeholders of England, entitled, "A fair trial, &c" are aſcribed to his lordſhip's pen. His lordſhip, we hear, was likewiſe not inſenſible to the charms of poetry, and ſometimes amuſed himſelf in this line; but none of his pieces were ever publiſhed.

We now haſten to an abſtract of the general characters of theſe two illuſtrious men. In reſpect to Lord Somers, we will partly take it from a contemporary hiſtorian, who, from an opportunity of perſonally knowing him, muſt have greater opportunities of giving his character in detail. "He was," ſays Biſhop Burnet, "very learned in his own profeſſion, with a great deal more learning in other profeſſions; in divinity, philoſophy, and hiſtory. He had a great capacity for buſineſs, with an extraordinary temper; for he was fair and gentle, perhaps to a fault, conſidering his poſt; ſo that he had all the patience and ſoftneſs, as well as the juſtice and equity, becoming a great magiſtrate."

A noble writer of our own times * calls him "one of thoſe divine men, who, like a chapel in a palace, remain unprofaned, whilſt all the reſt is tyranny, corruption, and folly. All the traditional accounts of him, the hiſtorians of the laſt age and its beſt authors, repreſent him as the moſt incorrupt lawyer and the honeſteſt ſtateſman, as a maſter orator, a genius of the fineſt taſte, and as a patriot of the nobleſt and moſt extenſive views; as a man who diſpenſed bleſſings by his life, and planned them for poſterity."

Of all the great lawyers of his own time, Lord Camden ſeemed to poſſeſs the higheſt reputation; not perhaps ſo much from the mere ſuperior knowledge of the profeſſion, as for the liberal and manly uſe of it when applied to the ſupport and inveſtigation of our moſt excellent conſtitution. He poſſeſſed the con-

NOTE.

* See "Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," vol. II. 2d. Edit.

fidence

fidence of the public very early in his professional life; and, what is not often the case, it increased through all the gradations of office; as Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and as Lord High Chancellor of England.

He had, like Lord Somers, a great capacity for business, which he saw through with quickness and precision, at the same time that he possessed an extraordinary equality of temper, which permitted him to go through it (when necessary) with patience and deliberation. He was a very able speaker, both in the courts and in parliament, rather close and logical than florid or oratorical; but his manner, as well as his matter, always claimed the strictest attention. He had beside this singular felicity in speaking, that the audience always felt him to *be in earnest*, and as such were generally persuaded by the power of his discourse.

He attached himself with great sincerity to his political friends, and he had the good fortune to find these friends worthy of his choice. We have already noticed his connexion with Lord Chatham, and that connexion continued unbroken and unimpaired to the death of that illustrious nobleman, constantly supporting him in all his great political struggles for liberty, and paying every eulogium to his memory that such virtue and abilities deserved.

In all the great political changes of his time, Lord Camden was always staunch to his party, going into office with those men whom he thought best calculated, by their integrity and abilities, to serve the country: and this reputation for *steadiness* so rounded his character, which was full of integrity to the nation, and candour to individuals, that the illiberality of party never risqued the slightest reflection on his character; which may be mentioned as a rare instance of strict justice done a great statesman during his own life-time.

To enter into a farther detail of a life so active, so able, and so distinguished, would be as unnecessary, as too extensive, for the present sketch: his actions are too fresh in the recollection of the country to be forgotten. He will ever live in the remembrance of Englishmen, as the faithful guardian of their rights and liberties.

C.

An Important Discovery.

THE immortal captain Cook, in a voyage of three years and thirteen days, lost only one man by disease. Sir John Pringle, in his discourse to the royal society, upon preserving the health of seamen, imputes this singularity to the use of malt, which captain Cook carried out with him, and from which he made worts.

This opened the eyes of the public to the consequence of worts to preserve the lives of seamen. But as malt, and brewing worts from malt, were found inconvenient in a ship, the extract of worts was substituted in the place of worts; and these extracts, made at land, were turned into worts at sea, by infusing them with warm water. But these had two inconveniencies:—first, In the way in which they were made, they had a burnt, or, as it is called, an empyreumatic taste, because the empyreumatic oils were not taken from them;—and secondly, They were dear; for I am told, that the contract-price of the victualling board for them is 9d. per pound; on which account they are sent out only as medicines to the sick, not as a beverage to seamen.

The reason which Sir John Pringle gives why worts are so wholesome at sea is, that they contain a quantity of gas, or what is called fixed air, which prevents the bad effects of salt meat, strong spirits, and sea air. But worts do not contain one-fourth part of the fixed air that is in beer; because the fermentation in beer is both the creature and creator of fixed air; on which account Sir John Pringle and all the navy people agree, that the seamen never lose their health as long as the beer lasts. But no beer can be made without yest, and no yest has

has hitherto been discovered that will keep fresh above a few days; on which account commercial nations have, for a century past, been offering bounties for an improved yest.

This yest I have hit upon, by a contrivance in which I can hardly claim the merit of ingenuity; because it is so simple that a child might have discovered it. And I combine it with three other improvements, in such a way, that henceforth the seamen of the world may drink fresh beer every day and in every climate.

The particulars of this combination are four in number.

First particular.—I extract the aqueous or watery parts from worts of the strength of porter worts; that is, 112 gallons from a quarter of grain; or of the strength of strong beer, which is stronger, and thus reduce the worts to a kind of cake, of the consistence of bees-wax. When afterwards this cake is to be used, exactly the same quantity of water which was taken from it is to be added to it, in which it dissolves, and then returns to its original state in quantity, quality, taste, and strength. If the cake was taken from porter worts, it returns to porter, and if from strong-beer worts, it returns to strong-beer; and according as less or more water is added, it can be turned into small beer, or into what is commonly called seamen's beer, or table-beer; that is, five barrels from a quarter. In the method which I use, the liquor neither has, nor possibly can have a burnt or empyreumatic taste; and instead of the cake costing 9d. the pound, the prime cost of the malt liquor, when made from the cake, will not be dearer than malt liquor of the same quality made in the common way, and therefore may be the common beverage of the seamen.

Second particular.—Captain Cook complained of the difficulty of making his worts keep. The cause is obvious; he used no hops, without which no beer will keep. But to remedy the complaint, I draw all the aqueous parts from hop-liquor, and thereby reduce them also to a cake of the consistence of bees-wax. It is done by an art which, so far as I know, was never practised before, and which prevents one atom either of the flavour, or of the bitter, or of the strength of the hops from being lost.

Third particular.—I reduce the above species of yest, I mean my own yest, also into a cake of the consistence of bees-wax, which, when dissolved in water, returns also to its original quantity and power.

Accurate rules are given for mixing these three cakes in infusion with the water, so simple that no person who makes the beer can commit a mistake. When the infusion is made in the water, the fermentation takes place in about twenty minutes, and lasts two days; the beer settles the third day, and may be drank the fourth.

Fourth particular.—I wrote an account of these things to the victualling board, and sent to London, and kept at a large expence for three months, my confidential operator, to make the beer at the sight of the board. In the press of public affairs he could not be attended to; but the board paid great attention to my papers; and in a letter which they did me the honour to write to me, objected, That ships had not room for fires and coppers to boil, nor for coolers to cool malt-liquor. The objections appeared so solid, that I had nearly thrown up all hopes so far as related to the operation at sea; but by an improvement, which I almost ascribe to the interposition of providence, in mercy to seafaring people, I found that the beer could be made in the hold of a ship with cold water, even in the climate of Scotland in winter; and consequently that no fires, coppers, or coolers, were needed, nor any thing but common casks of cold water, to receive the cakes after they had been dissolved in a small quantity of cold water.

In consequence of the above four particulars thus combined, I repeat it, that seamen may be supplied with fresh beer, at no additional expence, every day and in every climate. I know the ridicule to

o which I expose myself, if I be mis-aken; but in return, if I be in the right, shall be proud to have it said, that I was ne best friend the navy of England ever iw.

I make no complaints of boards or nen in power who have been acquainted vith my operations. On the contrary, have much reason to be thankful, that oming from a man in my line of life, hey have not been totally disregarded. Lord Howe was so polite as to answer ny letter the very day he received it, o wit, the 21st of September last, when ie was just going to sail, and sent my apers to the victualling board. The ictualling board were candid and con-lescending. The Lord Advocate is o carry from Scotland, and deliver vith his own hands, a specimen of the eer made from cold water, to the oard. He did much more, for he kept ip my spirits when he saw me faulter-ng from the fear of being accounted a projector.

But though I make no complaint, *Deliberat Roma, perit Saguntum.* I confess I feel and am hurt that nothing is done, nd that the seamen are every day pe-ishing, though I hold forth a relief vhich may be as easily accomplished in month as in ten years. The king's ninisters (and the greatest of them may e proud of the office) may have the perations put to the test of experience t London when they please: and if hese answer, the three cakes can be nade either at the government breweries, r by contract with brewers and distil-ers, whom I shall teach all that I know. Last autumn, in letters to Lord Chat-am and Lord Howe, I offered to send confidential hands to teach my arts to very surgeon in the great fleet which vas then to sail; leaving to the king's ervants afterwards to indemnify me as hey pleased for making arts public, vhich if kept private, must be so bene-cial to my family. But Lord Howe ailed before I could get an answer. I annot now renew that offer; because I ave, since that time, made contracts vith private persons, the value of which depends upon the fidelity with which my contrivances are kept secret. One of them is with Mr. Easton, late a partner of the great distillery house of Bush and company at London, and now proprie-tor of one fifth of the whole distillery of Scotland; and he writes me, that he will save 3000l. a-year in his works by my yest. But I shall do what will be equally beneficial for the public; I shall communicate them to the confiden-tial persons employed by government. If I might presume to point out persons, I would mention Mr. John Calvert, brewer, if he be the gentleman with whom I was at College at Cambridge, and Mr. Benewell, distiller, near Lam-beth, or the above Mr. Easton, at Aber-deen, because I know them to be men of abilities.

His majesty's military servants of the cabinet are best judges how far a plan which will save 90 per cent. of carriage in the beer of an army, and supply them with beer wherever they are, can be of use to his armies.

I have annexed to this memorial co-pies of the two last letters which I wrote to the victualling board. These contain another idea, to supply the seamen with British corn spirits, finely rectified, and flavoured with flavours of Spanish Bran-dies; a great portion of which brandies are made in Spain, not from grapes, but from corn spirits. The letters will speak for themselves. I learnt the art of the flavours in Spain, and am confi-dent it is unknown in Britain: but if a better than mine can be found, let it by all means be taken.

JOHN DALRYMPLE.

Account of an Interview between Tee-shoo Lama and Lieutenant Samuel Tur-ner (who was appointed on an Em-bassy to Tibet), at the Monastery of Terpaling: communicated in a Letter from

from Lieutenant Samuel Turner, to the Honourable John Macpherson, Esq. Governor-General of Bengal.

Patna, March 2, 1784.

DURING my residence in *Tibet*, it was an object I had much at heart to obtain an interview of the infant Teeshoo Lama, but the emperor of *China's* general orders, restricting his guardians to keep him in the strictest privacy, and prohibiting indiscriminately the admission of all persons to his presence, even his votaries, who should come from a distance, appeared to me an obstacle almost insurmountable: yet, however, the Rajah, mindful of the amity subsisting between the Governor and him, and unwilling, I believe, by any act to hazard its interruption, at length consented to grant me that indulgence. As the meeting was attended with very singular and striking circumstances, I could not help noting them with most particular attention; and though the repetition of such facts, interwoven and blended as they are with superstition, may expose me to the imputation of extravagance and exaggeration, yet I should think myself reprehensible to suppress them; and while I divest myself of all prejudice and assume the part of a faithful narrator, I hope, however tedious the detail I propose to enter into may be found, it will be received with candour, and merit the attention of those for whose perusal and information it is intended, were it only to mark a strong feature in the national character, of implicit homage to the religious sovereign, and to instance the very uncommon, I may say almost unheard-of, effects of early tuition.

I shall, perhaps, be still more justified in making this relation; by adverting to that very extraordinary assurance the Rajah of Teeshoo Loomboo made me but a few days before my departure from his court, which, without further introduction, I will beg leave literally to recite.

At an interview he allowed me, after having given me my audience of leave, said he, "I had yesterday a vision of "our tutelary deity, and to me it was "a day replete with much interesting "and important matter. This guar-"dian power, who inspires us with his "illuminations on every momentous "and great occasion, indulged me with "a divination, from which I have col-"lected that every thing will be well: "set your heart at rest, for though a "separation is about to take place be-"tween us, yet our friendship will not "cease to exist; but through the favour "of interposing providence you may "rest assured it will increase, and ter-"minate eventually in that which will "be for the best."

I should have paid less regard to so strange an observation but for this reason, that however dissonant from other doctrines their positions may be found, yet I judge they are the best foundation to build our reliances upon, and superstition combining with inclination to implant such friendly sentiments in their minds, will ever constitute, the opinion having once obtained, the strongest barrier to their preservation. Opposed to the prejudices of a people, no plan can reasonably be expected to take place; agreeing with them success must be the result.

On the 3d of December 1783, I arrived at *Terpaling*, situated on the summit of a high hill, and it was about noon when I entered the gates of the monastery, which was not long since erected for the reception and education of Teeshoo Lama. He resides in a palace in the centre of the monastery, which occupies about a mile of ground in circumference, and the whole is encompassed by a wall. The several buildings serve for the accommodation of three hundred *Gylongs* appointed to perform religious service with Teeshoo Lama, until he shall be moved to the monastery and musnud of Teeshoo Loomboo. It is unusual to make visits either here or in Bootan on the day of arrival; we

therefore reſted this day, only receiving and ſending meſſages of compliment.

On the 4th in the morning, I was allowed to viſit Teeſhoo Lama, and found him placed in great form upon his Muſnud; on the left ſide ſtood his father and mother, on the other the officer particularly appointed to wait upon his perſon. The Muſnud is a fabrick of ſilk cuſhions piled one upon the other until the ſeat is elevated to the height of four feet from the floor; an embroidered ſilk covered the top, and the ſides were decorated with pieces of ſilk of various colours ſuſpended from the upper edge and hanging down. By the particular requeſt of Teeſhoo Lama's father, Mr. Saunders and myſelf wore the *Engliſh* dreſs.

I advanced, and, as is the cuſtom, preſented a white pelong handkerchief, and delivered alſo into the Lama's hands the Governor's preſent of a ſtring of pearls and coral, while the other things were ſet down before him. Having performed the ceremony of the exchange of handkerchiefs with his father and mother, we took our ſeats on the right of Teeſhoo Lama.

A multitude of perſons, all thoſe ordered to eſcort me, were admitted to his preſence, and allowed to make their proſtrations. The infant Lama turned towards them, and received them all with a chearful and ſignificant look of complacency. His father then addreſſed me in the *Tibet* language, which was explained to me by the interpreter, that Teeſho Lama had been uſed to remain at reſt until this time of the day, but he had awoke very early this morning, and could not be prevailed on to remain longer in bed, for, added he, "the *Engliſh* "gentlemen were arrived, and he could "not ſleep." During the time we were in the room, I obſerved the Lama's eyes were ſcarce ever turned from us; and when our cups were empty of tea, he appeared uneaſy, and throwing back his head and contracting the ſkin of his brow, he kept making a noiſe, for he could not ſpeak, until they were filled again. He took out of a golden cup containing confects, ſome burnt ſugar, and ſtretching out his arm made a motion to his attendants to give them to me. He then ſent ſome in like manner to Mr. Saunders, who was with me. I found myſelf, though viſiting an infant, under the neceſſity of ſaying ſomething, for it was hinted to me, that notwithſtanding he is unable to reply, it is not to be inferred that he cannot underſtand. However, his incapacity of anſwering excuſed me many words, and I juſt briefly ſaid, that the Governor-General on receiving the news of his deceaſe in *China*, was overwhelmed with grief and ſorrow, and continued to lament his abſence from the world until the cloud that had overcaſt the happineſs of this nation by his re-appearance was diſpelled, and then, if poſſible, a greater degree of joy had taken place than he had experienced of grief on receiving the firſt mournful news. The Governor wiſhed he might long continue to illumine the world with his preſence, and was hopeful that the friendſhip which had formerly ſubſiſted between them would not be diminiſhed, but rather that it might become ſtill greater than before, and that by his continuing to ſhew kindneſs to my countrymen, there might be an extenſive communication between his votaries and the dependants of the *Britiſh* nation. The little creature turned, looking ſtedfaſtly towards me with the appearance of much attention while I ſpoke, and nodded with repeated but ſlow movements of the head, as though he underſtood and approved every word, but could not utter a reply. The parents, who ſtood by all the time, eyed their ſon with a look of affection, and a ſmile expreſſive of heartfelt joy at the propriety of the young Lama's conduct. His whole regard was turned to us; he was ſilent and ſedate, never once looking towards his parents, as if under their influence at the time; and with whatever pains his manners may have been formed ſo correct, yet I muſt own his behaviour on this occaſion appeared perfectly

fectly natural and ſpontaneous, and not directed by any action or ſign of authority.

The ſcene in which I was here brought to take a part was too new and extraordinary, however trivial, if not abſurd, as it may appear to ſome, not to claim from me great attention and conſequently minute remark.

Teeſhoo Lama is at this time about 18 months of age. He did not ſpeak a word, but made moſt expreſſive ſigns, and conducted himſelf with aſtoniſhing dignity and decorum. His complexion is of that hue which in *England* we ſhould term rather brown, but not without colour. His features good—ſmall black eyes—an animated expreſſion of countenance—and altogether I thought him one of the handſomeſt children I had ever ſeen. I had but little converſation with the father. He told me he had directions to entertain me three days on account of Teeſhoo Lama, and entreated me with ſo much earneſtneſs to paſs another on his own account, that I could not reſiſt complying with his requeſt. He then invited us for to-morrow to an entertainment he propoſed to make at a ſmall diſtance from the monaſtery; which invitation having accepted, we took our leave and retired.

In the courſe of the afternoon I was viſited by two officers of the Lama's houſhold, both of whom are immediately attendant on his perſon. They ſat and converſed with me ſome time; enquired after Mr. Bogle, whom both of them had ſeen; and then remarking how extremely fortunate it was the young Lama's having regarded us with very particular notice, obſerved on the very ſtrong partiality of the former Teeſhoo Lama for the *Engliſh*, and that the preſent one often tried to utter the name of the *Engliſh*. I encouraged the thought, hopeful that they would teach the prejudice to ſtrengthen with his increaſing age; and they aſſured me that ſhould he, when he begins to ſpeak, have forgot, they would early teach him to repeat the name of Haſtings.

On the morning of the 6th, I again waited on Teeſhoo Lama to preſent ſome curioſities I had brought for him from *Bengal*. He was very much ſtruck with a ſmall clock, and had it held to him, watching for a long time the revolutions of the moment-hand; he admired it, but with gravity and without any childiſh emotion. There was nothing in the ceremony different from the firſt day's viſit. The father and mother were preſent. I ſtaid about half an hour, and retired to return and take leave in the afternoon.

The votaries of Teeſhoo Lama already begin to flock in numbers to pay their adorations to him. Few are yet admitted to his preſence. Thoſe who come eſteem it a happineſs if he is but ſhown to them from the window, and they are able to make their proſtrations before he is removed. There came to-day a party of *Kilmaaks* (*Calmuc Tartars*) for purpoſes of devotion and to make their offerings to the Lama. When I returned from viſiting him, I ſaw them ſtanding at the entrance of the ſquare in front of the palace, each with his cap off, his hands being placed together elevated, and held even with his face. They remained upwards of half an hour in this attitude, their eyes fixed upon the apartment of the Lama, and anxiety very viſibly depicted in their countenances. At length, I imagine, he appeared to them, for they began altogether by lifting their hands, ſtill cloſed, above their heads, then bringing them even with their faces, and after lowering them to their breaſts, then ſeparating them: to aſſiſt them in ſinking and riſing, they dropt upon their knees and ſtruck their heads againſt the ground. This with the ſame motions were repeated nine times. They afterwards advanced to deliver their preſents, conſiſting of talents of gold and ſilver, with the products of their country, to the proper officer, who having received them, they retired apparently with much ſatisfaction.

Upon enquiry I learnt that offerings made in this manner are by no means unfrequent, and in reality conſtitute one of the moſt copious ſources from which the Lamas of *Tibet* derive their wealth.

No

No one thinks himself degraded by performing these humiliations. The persons I allude to, who came for this devout purpose, were attendant on a man of superior rank, that seemed to be more engrossed than the rest in the performance of the ceremony. He wore a rich satin garment lined with fox skins, and a cap with a tassel of scarlet silk flowing from the centre of the crown upon the sides all around, and edged with a broad band of *Siberian* fur.

According to appointment, I went in the afternoon to make my last visit to Teeshoo Lama. I received his dispatches for the Governor General, and from his parents two pieces of satin for the Governor, with many compliments.

They presented me with a vest lined with lambskins, making many assurances of a long remembrance, and observing, that at this time Teeshoo Lama is an infant and incapable of conversing, but they hoped to see me again when he shall have become of age. I replied, that by favour of the Lama I might again visit this country; I looked forward with anxiety to the time when he should mount the Musnud, and should then be extremely happy in the opportunity of paying my respects. After some expressions and protestations of mutual regard, my visit was concluded: I received the handkerchiefs and took my leave; and am to pursue my journey towards *Bengal* to-morrow at the dawn of day.

Remarkable History of the Sale of the Linnæan Collection. From a Letter of James Edward Smith, M.D.F.R.S. of the Linnæan Society of London, and Professor of the Linnæan Collections to Mr. Stoever, Author of the Life of Linnæus.

London, November 21st, 1791.

IN the first place, I shall give you, Sir, an historical account of the sale of the Linnæan collections with as much accuracy as I can.

On the death of the younger Linnæus, in the autumn of 1783, his majesty the king of Sweden was, I believe, in France. The mother and sisters of the deceased were anxious to make as large a profit as they could of his museum, and therefore within a few weeks after his death, employed Dr. John Gustavus Acrel, professor of medicine at Upsal, to offer the whole collection of books, manuscripts and natural history, to Sir Joseph Banks, for the sum of 1000 guineas, (1050 pounds sterling.)

Dr. Acrel wrote to Dr. Engelhart the younger, now professor at Gottenburgh, and who was then in London, to make this offer to Sir Joseph Banks. It happened that I breakfasted at Sir Joseph's that very day, which was December 23, 1783, and he told me of the offer he had, saying he should decline it, and advising me strongly to make the purchase, as a thing suitable to my taste, and which would do me honour.

At that time we knew very little of what the collection consisted. When the catalogue of the books and other particulars were afterwards sent, they proved much richer than either Sir Joseph Banks or myself had any idea of; but I ought not to omit, that Sir Joseph acted throughout the affair with the utmost honour and liberality, for which indeed he is very remarkable, always encouraging me in every difficulty with his advice and assistance. On the 23d December I made my desire known to my friend Dr. Engelhart, with whom I had been intimately acquainted at Edinburgh, and we both wrote the same day to professor Acrel, desiring a catalogue, and saying that if it answered my expectations, I would be the purchaser at the price fixed.

In this affair I trusted to the honour of professor Acrel alone, nor did I apply to any body else to take care of my interest in the matter. I never was in Sweden at any time of my life. In due time the professor sent an accurate catalogue of books, and a general account of the other articles. But by this time the mother and sisters of Linnæus began to think they had been too precipitate.

cipitate. They had been in great haſte to ſell the collection before the return of the king of Sweden, perhaps, leſt ſhe might be obliged to ſell it to the univerſity of Upſal at a cheap rate: and they had pitched upon Sir Joſeph Banks, as the moſt opulent and zealous naturaliſt in Europe, thinking he would give more for it than any body elſe, and at the ſame time they fixed 1000 guineas as probably the largeſt ſum that could be thought of.

But while they were in treaty with me, enquiries were made which gave them an higher idea of the value of the collection, and they had unlimited offers from Ruſſia. They therefore wanted to break off their engagement with me, but profeſſor Acrel would not conſent to that, and inſiſted on their waiting for my refuſal. For this honourable conduct he has unfortunately incurred their cenſure, and all ſorts of falſe reports have been raiſed againſt him, ſuch as, that I bribed him with 100 guineas, which, however, is ſo far from being the caſe, that he never had a preſent from me, except a few Engliſh books out of the Linnæan library, worth about 6 or 8 guineas, which he deſired to purchaſe of me, as he could not get them in Sweden, and which I prevailed on him with ſome difficulty to accept. I thought this a very ſmall and inadequate return for the trouble he had on my account, and it ſurely could not be conſidered as a bribe

At this time Baron Alſtroemer, claimed of the heirs of Linnæus a debt, which the younger Linnæus owed him, and for which they agreed to give him a ſmall herbarium, made by the ſame Linnæus during his father's life, containing only duplicates of the great collection, and not any of the plants he afterwards collected in his travels. On conſideration of this they agreed to abate one hundred guineas of my purchaſe money. To all this I conſented, I paid half the money down, and the reſt in three months—and in October, 1784, received the collection in twenty-ſix great boxes, perfectly ſafe.

I paid eighty guineas to the captain for freight, which was too much by half: but I was careful to avoid all delay. For the ſhip had juſt ſailed when the king of Sweden returned, and hearing the ſtory, he ſent a veſſel after the ſhip, to bring it back; but happily for me, it was too late. The Engliſh government, in conſequence of the application of my friend, Sir John Jervis, was very indulgent to me, in ſuffering the whole collection to paſs the Cuſtom-houſe, without any examination or expenſe, except a ſlight duty on the books.

This is a true ſtatement of the purchaſe. As to what Dr. Dahl has mentioned in his Obſervationes Botanicæ about Mr. Mauhle, I have authority to ſay, it is altogether falſe; and if it had been true, it could not have prevented the collection coming away, unleſs the heirs had acted diſhonourably towards me. I do not wonder the Swedes are angry at loſing ſuch a treaſure: but they ought to ſtick to truth: and I can at any time juſtify Dr. Acrel and myſelf by publiſhing our whole correſpondence. I have endeavoured to do him ſome juſtice in the dedication of my Reliquiæ Rudbeckianæ.

The collection conſiſts of every thing poſſeſſed by the two Linnæi, relating to natural hiſtory or medicine. The library may contain about 1500 volumes, or many more, if all the diſſertations were reckoned ſeparately. The old Herbarium of Linnæus contains all the plants deſcribed in the Species Plantarum, except, perhaps, about 500 ſpecies (Fungi and Palmæ excepted) and it has perhaps more than 500 undeſcribed. The herbarium of young Linnæus is more ſplendid and on better paper. It contains more of the plants of his Supplementum, except what are in his father's herbarium, and has beſides about 1500 very fine ſpecimens from Commerſon's collection, moſt of them new: beſides vaſt collections from Dombay, La Mark, Pourret, Guan, Smeathman, Maſſon, &c. and above all, a prodigious quantity from Sir Joſeph Banks, who gave him duplicates of almoſt every one of Aublet's ſpecimens,

specimens, as well as of his own West Indian plants, with a few of those collected in his own voyages round the world, of which last, however, he has not yet given many away to any body.

Young Linnæus also made ample collections from the gardens of Holland, France and England: he made his collection a duplicate one, independent of his father's and separate from it, as I still keep it, and have added many things to it collected by myself in England, France, Italy and the Alps. I am also enriching it daily by the kindness of my friends, and have lately had a fine addition to it from the East Indies.

The insects are not so numerous; but they consist of most of those that are described by Linnæus, and many new ones. The shells are about thrice as many as are mentioned in Systema Naturæ, and many of them very valuable, as young Linnæus had increased that part of the collection very much. The fossils are very numerous, but mostly bad specimens and in a bad condition. I have also many birds from the South Seas, with some Indian dresses and weapons, a number of dried fish, particularly all those sent by Dr. Garden from Carolina, some seeds of plants, and an herbarium Surinamense in spirits of wine, and several other things.

The manuscripts are very numerous. All his own works are interleaved, with abundance of notes, especially the Systema Naturæ, Species Plantarum, Materia Medica, Philosophia Botanica, Clavis Medicinæ, &c. &c. I have not yet found the Nemesis Divina; but I have a vast number of papers I have not yet perused. I have Iter Laponicum, Iter Dalecarlicum, and some others: also a diary of the life of Linnæus, in his own hand, for about the thirty-first years of his life. I have also Descriptiones Liliarum et Plantarum, and Systema Mammalium, by Linnæus the son, the first of which I shall probably publish soon. The letters to Linnæus are about three thousand. Young Linnæus left all his things in such disorder; that I have the utmost difficulty in arranging them, and I every day discover something that I did not before know.

THE SGEALD.

No. X.

(Continued from page 326.)

IT has been a general observation among writers on morality, that virtue in her various departments, can expect little attention from the reigning manners of any age, the world in every period, being too corrupt to respect that, whose tenor of conduct is in most respects diametrically opposite to their own. Virtuous actions therefore are supposed to be productive of their own rewards. Though this may not always be the case, yet if we examine the various incidents of human life, we may be convinced, that by shunning every temptation to evil or imprudent actions, if we are not thereby placed in a situation as eligible as could be wished, we shall always find ourselves in a state in that respect much superior, to what one should have experienced, by yielding to the solicitations either of passion, folly or vice.

Count all th' advantage prosperous vice attains,
'Tis but what virtue flies from and disdains;
And grant the bad what happiness they wou'd,
One they must want, which is, to pass for good.

During the civil wars in Ireland, which attended the abdication of the crown of the British empire by the unfortunate James 2d. a widow lady of considerable property and ancient family lived in the north not far from the woody borders of Lough Earn, who had resident with her two daughters not only beautiful in their persons, but accomplished in their manners.

ners. Slany the eldeſt aged about 20, and Raghnait the younger ſomewhat under 18 years of age. They had lived in their country reſidence for ſome years after the death of their father, in an ancient family manſion, but which during the ravage of the country by the contending parties, was attacked, pillaged and burnt to the ground, in which alſo their mother and moſt of the domeſtics periſhed; the young ladies ſaved themſelves by flight into a neighbouring wood, on the verge of which lived a poor old woman, formerly a ſervant to the family. With her they remained concealed for ſome time; but as the horrors of war encreaſed, no part of the country was free from pillage, and the whole almoſt laid waſte; ſcarce a caſtle, a houſe or a cabbin were left ſtanding, even the wretched cottage the aſylum of the fair fugitives was not unnoticed. A party of horſe commanded by two young men of diſtinction in the ſervice of king James, came up in ſearch of plunder; but in ſuch a place, as little could be expected as found. Beauty however could not eſcape the attention and deſire of the young officers, who obſerving the two ſiſters, inſiſted on their accompanying them to their camp and living with them, and in caſe of refuſal, threatened not only to uſe force, but to deliver them to the brutality of their ſoldiers. The eldeſt had not reſolution ſufficient to withſtand the menace; but agreed to accompany one of the officers; but the youngeſt with a courage far ſurpaſſing her years, drew the ſabre of her intended raviſher, and wounded him ſeverely in the thigh, then flying with all her ſtrength into a neighbouring wood, had the good fortune to eſcape the ſhots fired after her by ſome of the cruel ſoldiers, and for that day concealed herſelf in a thicket. At the cloſe of the evening ſhe ventured out in ſearch of ſome habitation, which at that time was not eaſy to obtain, as the country for two days had been in continual flames and moſt of the houſes reduced to aſhes; at length, however, arriving on the borders of the lake, ſhe diſcovered a lone cabbin, though little conſolation was found therein, it being entirely deſolate, containing only the bodies of two dead children and their mother expiring with hunger. In this wretched abode Raghnait remained during the night; when on the approach of morn, a foraging party of the Britiſh army, commanded by a ſerjeant, advanced. Our heroine now conſidered her deſtruction near, expecting, if not uſed with the greateſt brutality, at leaſt to be ſtripped of her cloaths, and left to periſh with hunger and nakedneſs. She however had reſolution ſufficient to approach and addreſs the commanding officer, who by his mien appeared of an origin ſuperior to the rank he held. Sir, ſaid ſhe, you ſee here a wretched and forlorn female, reduced by the circumſtance of the times, from a ſtate of affluence to the greateſt miſery. My life can be of little conſequence to you, and all the cloaths which I wear, are of little value; if you are as generous as your nation is brave, you will rather protect than injure one, who neither has nor can do you any hurt. Madam, anſwered the ſerjeant, we do not make war on your ſex, nor inſult the wretched, on the contrary will afford every relief in our power. But alas! added he, what relief can be obtained in a country already deſolated and laid waſte, that neither inhabitants, habitations or cattle are to be found! During our excurſion yeſterday on the lake, we diſcovered in one of the wooded Iſlands a neat ſmall cottage inhabited by an old decent couple, who had retired there from the horrors of war; thither we will conduct you, as you will be there ſecure from any attempt or moleſtation from the parties of either army. The old man and his wife received the fair ſtranger with the greateſt pleaſure, between whom a friendſhip was ſoon contracted, which nothing but death could diſſolve. They had a cow, two pigs, and the old man cultivated a ſmall but plentiful garden, and every year contrived to raiſe as much corn as ſerved them for bread. Raghnait on her part endeavoured to encreaſe their little ſtock, by making ſtock-

ings,

gloves and purſes, which, on the uſion of the war, ſhe ſold in the bouring towns and villages. The s ariſing from this little manufacture more than ſufficient to ſupply them neceſſaries, were expended in the of the poor and ſick, and though gave but little, ſhe frequently be- d her all. Which, with the humane ion paid to the diſtreſſed, endeared o the neighbourhood, and the fair e of the lake was liſped among the en from cottage to cottage. Thus upwards of 15 years, when one eturning from viſiting a ſick patient, as overtaken by a gentleman of the ry belonging to a hunting party; he ed her, by enquiring into the then f the country. I remember, ſaid he, 15 or 16 years ſince during the war, on a foraging party near this place, ve met with a young woman of in great diſtreſs whom we placed an old couple in one of the Iſlands, which the neighbouring lake is ſtud- I ſhould be very glad to know what e of her, and whether ſhe return- ain into the boſom of her family. Sir, ſaid Raghnait, moſt of the es of conſequence have been de- d, and thoſe few who have eſcap- e ſword and famine, are reduced ggary; the perſon your humanity and whoſe goodneſs now enquires has lived in that cottage ever ſince, xiſts in the perſon whom you at t converſe with. He then in par- enquired into her family and eſ- which having been informed of, ed, madam, your caſe though hard, much afraid is too common at this That eſtate which was once yours, e obtained a grant of from the , it would be unjuſt, it would be to intirely deprive you of it. ſufferings, your virtue and your merit a better fate. I here will your patrimony provided you ac- me as an appurtenance thereun- onging. Raghnait bluſhed con- nd they were ſhortly after married, ſeveral years the happieſt of cou- and the good old people of the lake were taken great care of, during the ſhort remaining period of their lives by the generous and worthy ſerjeant. Some years after this marriage, Raghnait walking in the ſtreets of Dublin, was addreſſed for charity by a female covered with rags and nearly expiring with wretchedneſs and diſeaſe. Raghnait thought ſhe knew ſomething of her features, but could not recollect where ſhe had ſeen her. But as her humanity was conſtantly awake to diſtreſs; ſhe deſired her to come to her houſe at an appointed hour, for, good woman, ſaid ſhe, I have nothing for you at preſent. On her arrival Raghnait enquired into her fate, condition and parentage, and diſcovered to her inexpreſſible grief, in this wretched being, Slany her eldeſt ſiſter, who having been deſerted and ill uſed by the officer whom ſhe went with, had been brought by ſome ſoldiers to the metropolis, where for ſubſiſtance ſhe entered a houſe of ill-fame, whence experiencing every miſery attendant on ſuch a courſe of life was reduced to the ſtate as found. Her ſiſter took every poſſible care of her, but in a few days ſhe expired; fully exemplifying, that virtue alone is the road to happineſs.

On Buffon's Natural Hiſtory. From Aikin's Letters to his Son.

DEAR SON,

IN my former letter on the ſubject of natural hiſtory, I ſlightly characterized the great maſter of arrangement. At preſent I mean to communicate to you a few reflections on a writer who holds an equally high rank in a directly oppoſite mode of treating theſe ſubjects, the illuſtrious Count de Buffon.

The works of this naturaliſt and philoſopher, unrivalled in deſcriptive eloquence, and filled with curious and exact details of matter of fact, exhibit alſo continual marks of that diſpoſition to theorize which is almoſt inſeparable from genius. Not ſatisfied with being the ſecretary, he aſſumes the office of legiſlator of nature; and frequently quits the humbler taſk of painting things as they

they are, for the loftier purpoſe of ſpeculating how they have been and may be. One leading principle runs through all his diſcuſſions of this kind;—a diſpoſition to reduce as much as poſſible the number of ſpecies, by ſuppoſing perpetual varieties generated by climate, domeſtication, and other incidental cauſes. He is ever in ſearch of the original ſtock from whence a number of kindred ſpecies have proceeded; and largely indulges himſelf in ſuppoſitions reſpecting the means by which all the ſhades and ramifications of difference have been produced, often highly ingenious, but often, too, in my opinion, perfectly gratuitous and deluſory.

This deduction of numerous preſent forms of nature from a few original archetypes, does not appear to me, even a priori, a very probable hypotheſis. All the parts of nature have a mutual relation to, and dependence on, each other. If it be admitted that a large tract of country has long exiſted in the form of ſolid land, it muſt have been clothed with vegetables accommodated to each ſoil and ſituation. Theſe muſt have afforded food and ſhelter to the inſect race, with which vegetables are every where found to ſwarm. Their multiplication to a noxious exceſs, muſt have been checked by the numerous birds which derive their chief ſubſiſtance from them. Quadrupedes, though leſs cloſely connected with the other claſſes of creation, yet muſt be ſuppoſed to have an appropriate place, and may reaſonably be imagined to have exiſted wherever their exiſtence was conſonant to the general arrangement of things. We view, without ſurpriſe, in regions very diſtant from our own, all this general order of nature exiſting, yet made up of ſpecies ſo different from ours in the different claſſes, that we muſt neceſſarily refer them to a diſtinct origin. Is it a greater wonder that other ſpecies ſhould be formed upon a model nearly reſembling ours? After having gazed with admiration at the paradiſe-birds in an Aſiatic foreſt, or the Toucans in an American one, and recogniſed the creative power that originally placed them there, ſhall we perplex ourſelves with endeavouring to account how the thruſhes, pigeons and finches, could get there, and by what means, with a general ſimilitude to thoſe tribes as they exiſt with us, the variations which diſcriminate them ſhould have been produced?

A decided purpoſe of what we call nature, is to give birth to variety; and according to a remark of Buffon himſelf whatever can exiſt ſeems actually to exiſt. She ſports a thouſand ways in colour, ſhape, and proportion, keeping only within the bounds neceſſary to ſecure the great purpoſes of continuing and propagating exiſtence. Why then ſhould migration be called in to frame an imagined genealogy of kindred tribes, which in our country as well as in another ſerve to fill up the great plan of being? In the vegetable kingdom, where, as migration cannot have taken place, except in cultivated plants, all variations in others muſt have been original, ſcarcely an inſtance can be found of perfectly ſimilar ſpecies exiſting in the two great continents, even where the generical reſemblances are moſt ſtriking. But ſo prepoſſeſſed is Buffon againſt the notion of the original formation of nearly reſembling ſpecies of animals in diſtant parts of the world, that where he cannot deny their preſent exiſtence, and is unable to conceive a natural migration, he frequently invents the moſt unlikely ſuppoſition of their conveyance by men; and, on the other hand, he as frequently rejects, without reaſon or authority, the ocular teſtimony of travellers to their being found in parts of the world where he does not chooſe to admit them.

Of the means by which changes in original ſpecies may be ſuppoſed to be effected, the principal are climate and domeſtication. That both of theſe are capable of producing conſiderable effects we can ſcarcely doubt; and carefully to enquire into theſe, and from a ſeries of eſtabliſhed facts to deduce a ſcientific theory of this important part of the animal œconomy, would be a moſt valuable addition

addition to phyſiology. But to employ them in the explanation of perplexing facts, at random and without any proper clue of known cauſes and effects, is rather to propagate error than true ſcience. Yet this M. de Buffon perpetually does, and more eſpecially with regard to domeſtication. Whether by this vague term he underſtands ſuch a perfect ſubjection and ſubſerviency to man as we ſee in the horſe, and the dog; or ſuch a lax connexion with him as ſubſiſts in the cat and the pidgeon, there is ſcarcely a change in form and diſpoſition which he does not aſcribe to it, as hypotheſis may require. It can ennoble or debaſe, enlarge or diminiſh, ſtrengthen or enfeeble, juſt as ſuits the preſent occaſion. It has given the camel his bunches and calloſities, and has made the horſe ſleek and fine-limbed. It has created all the varieties of ſhape, ſize, and inſtinct, in the family of dogs, from the lap-dog to the maſtiff, from the greyhound to the ſpaniel. It operates even upon the free winged tribes; and contaminates by a touch thoſe who only approach it at a diſtance. To deny the great effect of ſuiting and contraſting breeds, of feeding, houſing, and exerciſing the animals which man ſelects for his particular uſe, would be to betray groſs ignorance or prejudice. But, on the other hand, to extend the operation of known cauſes beyond all bounds of proof or analogy, and to apply words for the purpoſe of argument, where the things are totally diſſimilar, is to level all diſtinction between imagination and reaſon.

If domeſtication be uſed as a general term to expreſs every aſſociation between man and animals, it is obvious that to reaſon with any accuracy on its effects, it muſt be divided into different ſtages. The firſt is that in which they are merely fed unconfined; man repaying himſelf for this care by the opportunity of making prize of them more eaſily when he wants them. Wild rabbits and pheaſants are in this degree of dependence on man. It is but a little ſtep beyond this to provide them with a detached lodging, as pigeons in a dovecote; or even to confine them within bounds, provided an ample range be allowed them, as deer in a park. In all theſe caſes no other changes in them can be reaſonably ſuppoſed, than ſome diminution of their natural ſagacity and active powers, owing to the greater eaſe they find in ſubſiſting, and perhaps, an improvement in ſize and bulk in the individuals from their being better fed. A farther ſtage is that of animals kept in the fold and the yard, whoſe whole ſubſiſtence and protection depend on man, and who live with him and with their fellow-ſubjects in a ſtate of ſociety, but without conſtraint. This is the condition of domeſtic fowl, and ſwine. Among theſe, varieties of ſize and colour begin to ſhew themſelves; which, however, are probably owing not ſimply to their domeſtication, but to the contrivance of men, in ſelecting peculiar individuals, or importing foreign varieties, for the purpoſe of propagating the breed; for without this care, an uniformity ſoon comes to prevail, with a ſet of qualities, derived rather from climate, than from other circumſtances.

The moſt complete ſtage of domeſtication is that of dogs and of beaſts of burthen. Theſe are trained up to be the ſervants or companions of man; and their natural qualities are all directed to this purpoſe. They live a life of perpetual conſtraint. To inſtinct is ſubſtituted habit; to native wants and deſires, the will of a maſter. Their food, their lodging, their exerciſe, the propagation of their ſpecies, are all ſubject to artificial rules. By theſe, variations in ſize, ſhape, colour, and faculties of all kinds, are carried to the utmoſt extent. But in order to keep up to any given ſtandard, a continued attention and ſuperintendence is neceſſary; for all theſe acquired variations are merely individual, or at leaſt temporary, and the ſpecies has a perpetual tendency to relapſe to its natural model. From this principle, which I believe is univerſal, it appears an error to aſſign a remote domeſtication of progenitors, as the cauſe

of ſubſiſting varieties in wild animals; as it is likewiſe probably an error to impute any conſiderable alterations to the very imperfect domeſticity in the ſtages firſt deſcribed.

No writer in natural hiſtory dwells ſo much as Buffon on the manners, and what may be called the moral character of animals. Theſe ſpeculations are extremely curious and entertaining; though you will readily conceive that in a writer of a warm imagination and lively feelings they will be very apt to become fanciful and deluſory. Thoſe of Buffon will probably often appear to you to deſerve this character; though on the other hand it muſt be acknowledged in their favour, that his perſonal obſervations have in many inſtances been conducted with the moſt patient and minute attentions; and certainly very few writers have poſſeſſed equal advantages with himſelf. He warns his readers againſt falling into the miſtake of attributing to animals the paſſions and ſentiments of men; yet I cannot ſay, that he always avoids it himſelf. On the whole, Buffon is an author whom all may read with pleaſure, but whom none but the informed and judicious can read with unmixed improvement.

Farewell!

Obſervations and Inquiries made upon and concerning the Coal Works at Whitehaven in the County of Cumberland in the Year 1793. *By Joſeph Fiſher, M. D. Fellow of the Royal Phyſical Society in Edinburgh.*

IN the neighbourhood of Whitehaven are two coal works or collieries, called Howguill and Whinguill. The firſt lies on the ſouth weſt part of the town, and the preſent works extend from the town towards the ſouth about two miles and a half, reaching nearly to the valley called Sandwith, and in breadth about one mile and a half, viz. from a rivulet called the Powbeck on the eaſt ſide to about nine hundred yards under the ſea towards the weſt, making in area about two thouſand four hundred acres. This is the extent of the preſent workings, and is aſſerted to be the moſt extenſive colliery in Great Britain

In this colliery are now diſcovered five workable ſeams or bands of coal, beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſeams which are not worth the working.

In the pit named King pit, which is the deepeſt pit in this colliery or in Great Britain, the firſt ſeam or band is called the Crow Coal, which is two feet two inches thick. It lies at the depth of ſixty yards.

The ſecond ſeam or band is called the Yard-band, in thickneſs four feet ſix inches, and lies at the depth of one hundred and ſixty yards.

The third ſeam is called the bannock-band, about eight feet thick, including two metals, which are about twelve inches thick. It lies at the depth of two hundred yards.

The fourth ſeam is called the Main or Prior band, which is from ten to twelve feet thick, and about two hundred and forty yards deep.

The fifth ſeam is called the Six-quarters Coal, about five feet thick. It lies at the depth of three hundred and twenty yards. No part of this laſt ſeam has been yet wrought.

What other ſeams lie below theſe is yet unknown. No trial has been made above twenty yards below the fifth ſeam, which makes the greateſt perpendicular depth hitherto ſunk, to be three hundred and forty yards below the earth's ſurface.

It would not be difficult to perceive, before any coals were got, that this tract of land contained ſeams or bands of coal, becauſe the Bannock or third ſeam, and the Main-band or fourth ſeam, before mentioned, have burſt out, as it is termed at Whitehaven; that is, they ſhew themſelves in ſeveral places on the ſloping ſurface of the earth, on the weſt ſide of the valley leading from Whitehaven to St. Bees. To the ſouthward of this colliery theſe ſeams of coal are alſo thrown much nearer the ſurface by

what

what is called upcaſt dykes (words which will be hereafter explained) the largeſt of which is about forty yards.

At a pit called Wilſon's pit, which is the moſt ſouthern pit in this colliery, the main band or fourth ſeam before-mentioned lies only about one hundred and forty yards below the ſurface; whereas at King-pit, as before ſtated, it lies one hundred yards deeper, or about two hundred and forty yards.

It appears that at the firſt beginning to work this colliery a level or water-courſe has been driven from the rivulet called Powbeck, near the copperas-work, to the ſouth of the town about three hundred yards.

The courſe of this level is to the full dip or deſcent of the colliery, which is nearly due weſt, until it cuts or interſects the Bannock band or third ſeam of coal before-mentioned. This level effectually drained about three hundred yards in length, and about one hundred yards in breadth, water level courſe in this ſeam. The extent of coals thus drained is called a winning. The depth of the pits in this winning or extent is from twenty to ſixty yards.

The ſecond winning or extent drained is effected by driving a level from the ſurface of the Powbeck near a farm-houſe called Thicket, further ſouthward than the firſt winning. By continuing this level to the weſtward they have cut or interſected the main band or fourth ſeam before-mentioned, about four hundred yards to the dip or weſt of the outburſt or appearance of this coal at the ſurface.

This level drained about a thouſand yards in length water level courſe, and four hundred yards in breadth or dip and riſe courſe, and alſo ſomething more in breadth in the Bannock-band ſeam of coal.

The coals obtained from theſe two winnings or extents muſt have been very conſiderable.

At that time the coals were drawn out of the pits by men with jack-rolls or windlaſſes, and laid up in banks, from whence they were carried to the ſhips upon the backs of little horſes in pack loads, each pack load containing what is called a Cumberland buſhel, conſiſting of twenty-four gallons, and each weighing fourteen ſtones.

Having obtained as much coal as they could by theſe two levels, the third winning was made at a place now called Ginns, which is a village or hamlet near Whitehaven on the ſouth weſt.

Horizontal vertical wheels were erected here, called Ginns, by which they drew the coals with horſes out of the pits, which before was done by men with windlaſſes or jack-rolls.

A few houſes being built here, in conſequence, for the colliers and workmen, became a conſiderable village, now known by the name of Ginns.

With theſe ginns or vertical wheels both water and coals were drawn from the pits; but drawing the water thus by horſes and theſe vertical wheels became too expenſive, ſo that the coals drawn would not pay for the expenſes incurred. To remedy this, the late Sir James Lowther purchaſed the materials of an engine in London which had been formerly uſed there for raiſing water to ſupply the city. Report ſays that this was the ſecond ſteam-engine which was erected in England. The materials were ſent in a ſhip from London to Whitehaven, where they were put together and fixed upon a pit near Ginns. The depth of this pit is about fifty-ſix yards from the earth's ſurface to the main band or fourth ſeam of coals. This engine had a copper boiler about ten feet in diameter, with a lead top, a braſs cylinder twenty-eight inches in diameter, and wooden pumps eight inches in diameter, with a braſs working barrel.

As the number of pits was increaſed, the water augmented, until at length it was judged neceſſary to erect another engine with greater powers than the firſt. By theſe two engines the water was drained from a conſiderable extent of the Yard-band, Bannock-band and Main-band, ſeams of coals, which, being thus laid water free, ſupplied the town and export-market for many years.

The pit, called Parker's pit, about half a mile from what is called the Staith, (a place to hold a large quantity of coals) which is near the harbour, was won in the Yard-band ſeam by theſe engines.

It was from this pit that the firſt waggon-way (as it is called) was laid in this county. A waggon-way is a road for a waggon with four wheels to run upon. It is made with wood laid down faſt on each ſide of the road at a proper diſtance for the ſolid iron wheels of the waggon to move upon; the wheels are confined from running off from the wood by a protuberant rim of iron on the interior ſide of each wheel. The road is made ſo as to have a gentle deſcent along its whole length, ſo that the loaden waggon runs from the pit to the ſtaith without any horſe to draw it; where the deſcent is ſo much that the motion would be too quick, a man who is mounted behind the waggon, by preſſing down upon one wheel a piece of wood, called the convoy, which is fixed to the waggon for that purpoſe, can reſtrain the too rapid motion and regulate it properly.

A Horſe is uſed to draw the empty waggon back again to the pit from the ſtaith by an eaſy aſcent along another ſimilar waggon-way, laid along the ſide of the former at about three feet diſtance: thus it is ſo contrived that the loaden and empty waggons never meet or interfere with each other.

The ſtaith is a large wooden building on the weſt ſide of the town adjoining to the harbour and covered in. In this ſtaith are fixed five hurries or ſpouts, at ſuch a diſtance from each other that a ſhip of three hundred tons burthen can lie under each hurry and receive a loading at one time. The ſtaith is about thirty-ſeven feet above the level of the quay, and when the waggons arrive there, the bottom of each waggon is drawn out, and the coals are dropped from thence into the hurry or ſpout under it, through which they run down into the ſhip laid below to receive her loading. The hurries or ſpouts lie with an inclining ſlope of about forty-five degrees.

When there are no ſhips ready to receive coals, they are depoſited in the ſtaith, which will contain about ſix thouſand tons, Dublin meaſure, or three thouſand waggon loads. Theſe coals thus depoſited, are once more put into waggons and dropped through the hurries or ſpouts into ſhips, when there are more veſſels than the uſual daily ſupply of coals will load. There have been two hundred waggon-loads, or four hundred Dublin tons, ſhipped from the pits in one day, and an equal quantity on the ſame day from the ſtaith, making in the whole about eight hundred tons, Dublin meaſure.

By the contrivance of waggons and waggon-roads, one horſe carries as much coals at once as twenty-four horſes uſed to do upon their backs before this invention.

The fourth winning or extent of coal drained, was made about eighty years ago at a place called Saltom near the ſea, about a mile ſouth weſt of Whitehaven. This was a very expenſive undertaking; it was, however, deemed abſolutely neceſſary, as on the completion of this depended the future ſucceſs of this colliery. A fire engine was therefore erected here with a twelve feet boiler, a cylinder forty inches in diameter, and a pump ſeven inches in diameter. The pumps were divided into four ſets or lifts, the pit being one hundred and fifty-two yards in perpendicular depth. It was perceived neceſſary, however, a few years afterwards, to erect a ſecond ſteam-engine in this place of the ſame dimenſions as the firſt, becauſe the water was increaſed very conſiderably by ſinking ſeveral new pits.

The fields of coal already drained by theſe two engines have been explored from north to ſouth about three miles, and may probably be extended about three miles more when wanted. The coal now drained, and ready to be wrought in the ſeveral working pits at preſent, will ſerve for about twenty years, according to the quantity now drawn. Pits, however, being in ſome time naturally exhauſted, it is thought prudent

now

ow and then to drive what is called trial rifts, in order to explore the fields of oal, and to find proper places where to nake new pits, when the ſame may be vanted.

About twelve years ago, theſe two ngines being nearly worn out, a new ne was erected at Saltom, capable of rawing more water than the two old nes. It has two boilers, each fifteen eet in diameter, a cylinder ſeventy nches in diameter, and a working bar- el eleven inches and a half. It can raw all the water in eight hours which s produced in ſummer in twenty-four ours, but in winter it requires double hat time as there is double the quantity f water. This engine was repaired bout three years ago at a very great ex- enſe, with a new cylinder, a new regu- ating beam, and new cylinder and pring beams. At this time it is ad- itted, by ſeveral profeſſional men who ave examined it, to be the beſt engine f the ſize within the kingdom. Its maxi- num in working is fifteen ſtrokes, each ix feet and a half long in a minute; ach ſtroke draws twenty-ſeven gallons f water, that is, four hundred and five allons per minute, or nine thouſand wo hundred and forty hogſheads every our.

All the bands or ſeams of coal in this olliery dip or deſcend nearly due weſt, loping towards the horizon with a de- cent of one yard in eight to one in twelve, nd the ſeams are always and invariably qually diſtant from each other, what- ver be the depth. However, though heſe ſeams of coal are thus always qually diſtant from each other, yet they re not equally deep from the earth's urface. The ſeams, as before-mentioned, onſtantly dip or deſcend towards the veſt, and riſe towards the eaſt, till at ength they ſhew themſelves in ſome laces on or near the earth's ſurface.

Beſides this general deſcent or aſcent, he ſeams are in ſome places abruptly roken off by a bed of ſtone or other natter of a conſiderable thickneſs, betwixt he coal and which there is generally a cavity or hollow called at Whitehaven a Gut. When a ſeam of coal is thus in- terrupted by the interpoſition of other matter, the workmen know that they will find the ſame ſeam either above or below this place, or, as they term it, they know that the ſeam is thrown either upward or downward. In order to know whether the ſeam of coal will be found above or below, they endeavour to diſcover which way the ſtone or other ſeparating matter hangs or ſlopes. If it recedes from the coal, ſloping ever ſo little upwards, they conclude that the ſeam of coal is thrown upwards (as they call it) that is, in ſuch a caſe the ſeam is always found above the break. If the ſlope be hanging over the coals, ſloping towards the ſurface, then the ſeam of coal is ſaid to be thrown downwards, and is found below the break. The real fact is, that in ſome former time there has been ſome great convulſion of the earth, in which all the ſuperincumbent covering matter, conſiſting of ſeams or beds of ſtone, coals or other materials, have been moved upwards in all ſuch chaſms or breaks, leaving the ſeam or bed of coal below, in one part, where it was at the time the dreadful convulſive motion happened. Hanging over and ſloping upwards or downwards are only relative terms, de- pending upon which ſide of the interpoſed matter you arrive at. Where any ſeam or field coal ſeems thus to end, the in- terpoſing matter hangs or ſlopes one way on one ſide of the matter and the con- trary on the other ſide, ſo that the ſuper- incumbent matter with the ſeam of coals has been invariably thrown upwards by the convulſion, whilſt the remaining part of the bed has been left as it was before the motion.

Whitehaven collieries abound with what they there call Dykes, that is, beds of ſtone of a conſiderable thickneſs, which ſeparates one field of coal from another. The principal ones run in a direction nearly eaſt and weſt. They divide the ſeams of coal into fields, as they are called, that is, ſeparate tracts of coal almoſt like the fields or incloſures

of

of a farm. These dykes or separations are very useful, by restraining the water or inflammable air from flowing out of any adjoining field of coal, where no works are going on, into another where men are working, until it is found convenient to cut through or work a new field. Without these dykes it would frequently be very difficult to keep the works from being overcharged with water, but it is sometimes very troublesome and expensive to cut through them, being of a considerable thickness. Where the covering of superincumbent matter is not of so great a thickness, which is towards the rise of the seam or field, there pillars of coal are left from five to ten yards square, and the workings are from three to four yards wide, so that about one-half of the coal is taken away, and the other half left to support the earth above. Where the coals lie from one hundred and fifty to three hundred yards deep, and especially where the coal is drawn from under the sea, the pillars are left from sixteen to twenty yards square, so that about one-third part of the coal is taken, and two-third parts are left to support the roof.

The Whitehaven colliery is not so much laden with water as the collieries about Newcastle and other flat countries are, where they are not able, by what is called day levels, to take away the top water, called surface feeds, as is practised at Whitehaven.

The coal works at Whitehaven have produced and still do produce greater quantities of inflammable air, commonly called damp, than any other coal-work known. This seems to arise from the coal lying at a greater depth below the level of the sea than in any other known colliery. This observation holds invariably true both here and about Newcastle, that in all coal-works lying above the level of the sea little or no inflammable air is perceived, except in the guts of the dykes, that is, in the cavities betwixt the fields of coal and the dykes or beds of stone which separate the fields. The quantity of inflammable air appears to bear proportion to the depth of the work below the level of the sea.

When they began to sink the coal pit at Whitehaven so deep that coals were drawn from below the level of the sea inflammable air was found in such quantities that it frequently took fire from the flame of the candles used by the workmen under ground, which caused violent and dangerous explosions, by which numbers of the workmen were burned and maimed, and by which several lost their lives. Mr. Spedding, a late eminent engineer and director of the coal-works at Whitehaven, discovered that sparks produced from flint and steel were not nearly so productive of these explosions, by kindling the inflammable air, as the flame of candles was. He therefore contrived a machine, composed so that by being turned about by a wheel, it struck a great number of flints against steel in perpetual succession. This gives light sufficient for the workmen to work by in such depths as the inflammable air abounds in, whereby the danger is greatly abated. Without this or some similar contrivance the deepest coal-works would probably before this have been totally given up as being so dangerous to the men employed.

It is now about one hundred and fifty years since coals are supposed to have been first raised here for exportation. What the quantity exported has been at different periods cannot now be well ascertained. Within the last twenty years the export trade has increased about one-third part of what it now is. Whitehaven colliery has produced for a few years last past from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand tons, Dublin measure, yearly. Two tons contain about a chaldron and a quarter, London measure. In general a Whitehaven waggon of coals contains two Dublin tons, each ton weighing from twenty-one to twenty-two hundred weight. The best coals are invariably the lightest. One third part of the main band seam, which lies in the middle thereof, would, if separated, be as good

as

s the beſt Newcaſtle coal. The bank r bottom is worſe in quality, but when nixed they are allowed to be the beſt oals raiſed in the county of Cumber-and.

On the ſouth-weſt ſide of Whitehaven, n the part called Preſton Iſle, there ap-ears to be coal enough to ſupply ex-ortation at the preſent rate for near two undred years to come. There are three ay holes, called Bear-mouths, where ne men and horſes go from the ſurface own a ſloping cavern to the works; ney are made into the different ſeams f coal. By theſe entrances horſes are aily brought down, to draw the coals om the places where they are hewn, in aggons, along a waggon way under ne ground, made as before-mentioned, o the bottom of the reſpective pits, here they are put into baſkets, and rawn perpendicularly up to the earth's rface by ſteam engines, through a pace of near three hundred yards in epth in ſome places. Each engine per-orms what twenty-four horſes uſed to do rmerly. The men alſo walk up and own theſe caverns to and from their ork, which is much eaſier and leſs oubleſome than being let down and rawn up through the pits each night nd morning, which was formerly done. n ſhort every thing is moſt wonderfully ontrived to ſave labour and expenſe.

n the Power of Fixed Cauſtic Alkaline Salts to preſerve the Fleſh of Animals from Putrefaction. In a letter to the Reverend George Graydon, &c. from the Reverend Hugh Hamilton, D. D. &c. [*From the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy*, Vol. V. *juſt publiſhed.*]

THE ingenious paper you communicated to the Royal Iriſh Academy on the fiſhes that have been found cloſed in ſtone in the quarry of Monte lca, brought to my recollection ſome ſervations I had made many years ago, the power that alkaline ſalts, even ien highly cauſtic, have to preſerve animal ſubſtances. I mentioned to you ſome of theſe obſervations, and you have deſired I ſhould give you a fuller account of them, as you thought they in ſome meaſure coincided with the theory you had delivered, concerning the preſervation of the more ſolid parts of the fiſhes found in quarries of lime-ſtone.

I came to the knowledge of this power of alkaline ſalts, I may ſay, accidentally. I had a wiſh to procure ſome kind of alkaline liquor that might be ſafely taken, for the purpoſe of correcting acidities in the ſtomach. I knew that a ſolution of ſalt of tartar was exceedingly offenſive to the taſte, and if it was of ſtrength ſufficient to neutralize any quantity of acid in the ſtomach, it could not be ſwallowed without danger to the paſſages, from its cauſticity. It occurred to me, that its cauſticity might probably ariſe from its having a ſtrong affinity to ſomething or other, to get at which it burned or deſtroyed the texture of the fleſh. If this ſhould be the caſe, it was natural to ſuppoſe, if intimately mixed with fleſh, it would ſaturate itſelf with whatever it was that it had ſuch a ſtrong appetite for, and, being ſo ſaturated, it would act no further on our fleſh, and might, without danger, be taken inwardly. To try this, I firſt encloſed ſome bits of lean raw mutton in a vial with a ſtrong ſolution of ſalt of tartar; but, after ſtanding ſeveral days, no ſuch alteration as I expected appeared in the liquor. I was willing to account for this, by ſuppoſing the ſalt had a greater affinity to the water than to any thing in the fleſh; I therefore cut ſome fleſh from the breaſt of a turkey, roaſted the day before, and made it as dry as I could; this I pounded in a mortar, adding by degrees ſome dry and finely powdered ſalt of tartar *, until I thought there was enough, for I had no rule to judge by;

NOTE.

* This ſalt had been ſent to me rendered cauſtic by quick-lime, though I had not deſired it.

the

the mixture grew moiſt, and when it was ſufficiently pounded, I ſpread it into a thin cake on an earthen diſh, and ſet it before the fire, and it ſoon became quite dry. I found it had then a ſapo-naceous mild taſte, for the taſte of the ſalt was ſcarcely perceptible. Having macerated this fleſh in warm water, and poured off the clear liquor, I found it effervesced with vinegar, which ſhewed, that the ſalt was not ſo far neutralized, but that it would unite itſelf with an acid, ſo that I conſidered it as a mild alkaline liquor, ſuch as I ſought for: However, that I might have an opinion from a perſon of ſkill on the ſubject, I wrote to my late worthy and ingenious friend, Doctor Mc. Bride, and acquainted him with the preparation I had made, and the intention of it. In his anſwer, he was pleaſed to ſay he approved of the idea, and would make ſome of the liquor I deſcribed, and let me know what he thought of it. He afterwards wrote to me, and ſaid he had tried the alkaline liquor, and thought it might prove a uſeful medicine, particularly as it might be mixed with milk and given to children, who have often acids in their ſtomachs. He alſo mentioned a phyſician then in Dublin, to whom he recommended the liquor, and who had found great benefit from it. I firſt made this liquor in the year 1771, and in the year 1777, being then at Bath, I met with an account of ſome experiments made by Mr Bewly, an ingenious chymiſt, which plainly proved that fixed air is an acid, and ſaturates alkaline ſalts; this at once informed me, what it was in the fleſh of an animal, that alkaline ſalts had ſuch a ſtrong affinity to. At the ſame time I got from London one of Doctor North's glaſs machines for impregnating water with fixed air, and to the water I added ſalt of tartar; after this, you may ſuppoſe, I thought no more of my alkaline broth, having got a way of obtaining what I wanted in a much more elegant manner.

I would not have given you this long detail of a matter now unintereſting, had you not deſired me to write the whole of what I had told you in our converſatio The only thing now worth attention the experiment I have related is, that diſcovered a power in even cauſtic alk line ſalt to preſerve fleſh, I may ſa incorruptible; though it has been gen rally imagined that ſuch ſalts wou conſume it. I have ſome fleſh prepare with theſe ſalts in the year 1772; fo finding ſome bits made the year befor had continued unaltered, I made ſom more, and laid it by to ſee how long would keep, and what alterations would undergo. I made it into a cak and when quite dry I cut it into four bits about the ſize of half a crown, an put them into a drawer in my deſk; ſhewed ſome of them to Mr Kirwan th ſummer before laſt, when I had the ho nour of receiving a viſit from him Armagh, and a few months ago I foun ſeveral pieces in another drawer, *whe they have lain near two and twenty year and remain unaltered; when they ar broken, the pieces hang together by fibre and look like a piece of plaſter taken from wall; the fibrous or ſtringy parts of th fleſh do not ſeem to have been corroded diſſolved by the ſalt.*

After I knew that fixed air was an aci and ſaturated alkaline ſalts, I began t form conjectures about the means b which theſe ſalts had ſo entirely pre vented putrefaction in the fleſh to whic I found they were united. Anima ſubſtances afford much volatile alkal and now they are known to contain alſ a volatile acid gas. While theſe tw volatile principles continue united wit each other, they may prevent any mate rial change from taking place in th ſubſtance; but if one of them by an means eſcapes, the other will follow the acid ſeems to be the moſt volatile and eſcapes firſt, though we may not b ſenſible of its eſcape, becauſe it has n ſuch ſtrong ſmell as the alkali has. Th letting looſe theſe volatile principles ſeem to be the beginning of putrefaction. I this be the caſe, we may ſee the reaſo why fleſh, growing putrid, is reſtored to ſweetneſs by fixed air, that acid re placing what had eſcaped, and retaining th

the volatile alkali. It is probably on this account that the aerial acid is found to be of use in stopping the progress of some putrid diseases; it seems to act as a sort of pickle. If vinegar preserves flesh by keeping its volatile alkali united with this acid which is not volatile, we may expect a fixed alkali will have a like effect in preserving flesh, by expelling the weaker volatile alkali, and uniting itself to the volatile acid, which will therefore be retained. This I found to be really the case; for, while the flesh and alkali were combining in the mortar, a very strong smell arose like that of *sal volatile*; and at one time that I used a brass or metal mortar, I perceived its edges to be tinged with blue, which shewed the metal had been affected by a volatile alkali.

There seems to be a good reason why fixed alkaline salts should preserve flesh much longer than any fluid-acid, such as vinegar, can do; for when the alkaline salt combines with the flesh, it expells what is volatile, the mass grows hard, and it is easily reduced to a state of dryness, in which no sort of fermentation or any intestine motion can take place, and therefore there is nothing that can effect a change in this compound substance: whereas when an animal or vegetable substance is immersed in vinegar, a very heterogeneous mixture is formed, which, in length of time, will be very apt to run into a sort of fermentation, with an intestine motion among the minute particles, and this will bring on some change in the texture of the substance, and every fermentation, when long continued, ends in putrefaction, which, indeed, is said to be the last stage of fermentation.

Whether the conjectures I have offered on this subject be well or ill founded is but of little consequence; you may rely on the facts I have mentioned, and if you think they throw any light on your theory, you may, if you think proper, submit to the consideration of the Royal Academy this paper as an appendix to yours.

I am, Sir,
Your very humble servant,
HUGH HAMILTON.

On the Manners, Religion, and Laws of the Cucis, or Mountaineers of Tipra, communicated in Persian, by John Rawlins, Esq.

THE inhabitants of the mountainous districts to the East of *Bengal* give the name of PA'TYA'N to the Being who created the Universe; but they believe that a Deity exists in every Tree, that the Sun and Moon are Gods, and that whenever they worship those subordinate divinities, PA'TYA'N is pleased.

If any one among them put another to death, the Chief of the Tribe, or other persons, who bear no relation to the deceased, have no concern in punishing the murderer; but if the murdered person have a brother, or other heir, he may take blood for blood; nor has any man whatever a right to prevent or oppose such retaliation.

WHEN a man is detected in the commission of these or other atrocious offences, the Chieftain causes a recompence to be given to the complainant, and reconciles both parties; but the Chief himself receives a customary fine; and each party gives a feast of pork, or other meat, to the people of his respective tribe.

In ancient times it was not a custom among them to cut off the heads of the women whom they found in the habitations of their enemies; but it happened once, that a woman asked another why she came so late to her business of sowing grain: she answered, that her husband was gone to battle, and that the necessity of preparing food and other things for him had occasioned her delay. This answer was overheard by a man at enmity with her husband; he was filled with resentment against her, considering, that as she had prepared food for her husband for the purpose of sending him to battle against his tribe, so in general, if women were not to remain at home, their husbands could not be supplied with provision, and consequently could not make war with advantage. From that time it became a constant practice, to cut off the heads of the enemy's women; especially if they happen to be pregnant, and there-

fore confined to their houſes; and this barbarity is carried ſo far, that if a *Cúcl* aſſail the houſe of an enemy, and kill a woman with child, ſo that he may bring two heads, he acquires honour and celebrity in his tribe, as the deſtroyer of two foes at once.

As to the marriages of this wild nation; when a rich man has made a contract of marriage, he gives four or five head of *gayáls* (the cattle of the mountains) to the father and mother of the bride, whom he carries to his own houſe: her parents then kill the *gayáls*, and, having prepared fermented liquors and boiled rice with other eatables, invite the father, mother, brethren, and kindred of the bridegroom to a nuptial entertainment. When a man of ſmall property is inclined to marry, and a mutual agreement is made, a ſimilar method is followed in a lower degree; and a man may marry any woman, except his own mother. If a married couple live cordially together, and have a ſon, the wife is fixed and irremoveable; but if they have no ſon, and eſpecially if they live together on bad terms, the huſband may divorce his wife, and marry another woman.

They have no idea of heaven or hell, the reward of good, or the puniſhment of bad, actions; but they profeſs a belief, that when a perſon dies, a certain ſpirit comes and ſeizes his ſoul, which he carries away; and that, whatever the ſpirit promiſes to give at the inſtant when the body dies, will be found and enjoyed by the dead; but that, if any one ſhould take up the corpſe and carry it off, he would not find the treaſure.

The food of this people conſiſts of elephants, hogs, deer, and other animals; of which if they find the carcaſes or limbs in the foreſts, they dry them and eat them occaſionally.

When they have reſolved on war, they ſend ſpies, before hoſtilities are begun, to learn the ſtations and ſtrength of the enemy, and the condition of the roads: after which they march in the night; and two or three hours before day-light, make a ſudden aſſault with ſwords, lances, and arrows: if their enemies are compelled to abandon their ſtation, the aſſailants inſtantly put to death all the males and females, who are left behind, and ſtrip the houſes of all their furniture; but, ſhould their adverſaries, having gained intelligence of the intended aſſault, be reſolute enough to meet them in battle, and ſhould they find themſelves over matched, they ſpeedily retreat and quietly return to their own habitations. If at any time they ſee a ſtar very near the moon, they ſay, "To-night we ſhall undoubtedly be attacked by ſome enemy;" and they paſs that night under arms with extreme vigilance. They often lie in ambuſh in a foreſt near the path where their foes are uſed to paſs and repaſs, waiting for the enemy with different ſorts of weapons, and killing every man or woman who happens to paſs by: in this ſituation, if a leech or a worm, or a ſnake ſhould bite one of them, he bears the pain in perfect ſilence; and whoever can bring home the head of an enemy, which he has cut off, is ſure to be diſtinguiſhed and exalted in his nation. When two hoſtile tribes appear to have equal force in battle, and neither has hopes of putting the other to flight, they make a ſignal of pacific intentions, and ſending agents reciprocally, ſoon conclude a treaty; after which they kill ſeveral head of *gayáls*, and feaſt on their fleſh, calling on the Sun and Moon to bear witneſs of the pacification: but if one ſide, unable to reſiſt the enemy, be thrown into diſorder, the vanquiſhed tribe is conſidered as tributary to the victors; who every year receive from them a certain number of *gayàls*, wooden diſhes, weapons, and other acknowledgements of vaſſalage. Before they go to battle they put a quantity of roaſted *alù's* (eſculent roots like *potatoes*) and paſte of rice-flour into the hollow of hambu's, and add to them a proviſion of dry rice with ſome leathern bags full of liquor: then they aſſemble and march with ſuch celerity, that in one day they perform a journey ordinarily made by letter-carriers in three or four days, ſince they have not the trouble and delay of dreſſing victuals.

victuals. When they reach the place to be attacked, they ſurround it in the night, and at early dawn enter it, putting to death both young and old, women and children; except ſuch as they chuſe to bring away captive: they put the heads which they cut off, into leathern bags: and, if the blood of their enemies be on their hands, they take care not to waſh it off. When, after this ſlaughter, they take their own food, they thruſt a part of what they eat into the mouths of the heads, which they have brought away, ſaying to each of them: "Eat; quench thy thirſt; and ſatisfy thy appetite: as thou haſt been ſlain by my hand, ſo may thy kinſmen be ſlain by my kinſmen." During their journey, they have uſually two ſuch meals; and every watch, or two watches, they ſend intelligence of their proceedings to their families: when any one of them ſends word, that he has cut off the head of an enemy, the people of his family, whatever be their age or ſex, expreſs great delight, making caps and ornaments of red and black robes; then filling ſome large veſſels with fermented liquors, and decking themſelves with all the trinkets they poſſeſs, they go forth to meet the conqueror, blowing large ſhells, and ſtriking plates of metal, with other rude inſtruments of muſick. When both parties are met, they ſhow extravagant joy, men and women dancing and ſinging together; and, if a married man has brought an enemy's head, his wife wears a head-dreſs with gay ornaments, the huſband and wife alternately pour fermented liquor into each other's mouths, and ſhe waſhes his bloody hands with the ſame liquor which they are drinking: thus they go revelling, with exceſſive merriment, to their place of abode; and, having piled up the heads of their enemies in the court-yard of their chieftain's houſe, they ſing and dance round the pile; after which they kill ſome *gayáls* and hogs with their ſpears, and, having boiled the fleſh, make a feaſt on it, and drink the fermented liquor. The richer men of this race faſten the heads of their foes on a rambu, and fix it on the graves of their parents; by which act they acquire great reputation. He, who brings back the head of a ſlaughtered enemy, receives from the wealthy preſents of cattle and ſpirituous liquor; and, if any captives are brought alive, it is the prerogative of thoſe chieftains, who were not in the campaign, to ſtrike off the heads of the captives. Their weapons are made by particular tribes; for ſome of them are unable to fabricate inſtruments of war.

In regard to their civil inſtitutions; the whole management of their houſhold affairs belongs to the women; while the men are employed in clearing foreſts, building huts, cultivating land, making war, or hunting game and wild beaſts. Five days (they never reckon by months or years) after the birth of a male child, and three days after that of a female, they entertain their family and kinſmen with boiled rice and fermented liquor; and the parents of the child partake of the feaſt; they begin the ceremony with fixing a pole in the court-yard; and then, killing a *gayál* or a hog with a lance, they conſecrate it to their deity; after which all the party eat the fleſh and drink liquor, cloſing the day with a dance and with ſongs. If any one among them be ſo deformed, by nature, or by accident, as to be unfit for the propagation of his ſpecies, he gives up all thought of keeping houſe, and begs for his ſubſiſtence, like a religious mendicant, from door to door, continually dancing and ſinging. When ſuch a perſon goes to the houſe of a rich and liberal man, the owner of the houſe uſually ſtrings together a number of red and white ſtones, and fixes one end of the ſtring on a long cane, ſo that the other end may hang down to the ground; then, paying a kind of ſuperſtitious homage to the pebbles, he gives alms to the beggar; after which he kills a *gayàl* and a hog, and ſome other quadrupeds, and invites his tribe to a feaſt: the giver of ſuch an entertainment acquires extraordinary fame in the nation; and all unite in applauding him with every token of honour and reverence.

When a *Cúci* dies, all his kinſmen join in killing a hog and a *gayàl*; and, having

boiled the meat, pour ſome liquor into the mouth of the deceaſed, round whoſe body they twiſt a piece of cloth by way of ſhroud: all of them taſte the ſame liquor as an offering to his ſoul; and this ceremony they repeat at intervals for ſeveral days. Then they lay the body on a ſtage, and kindling a fire under it, pierce it with a ſpit and dry it; when it is perfectly dried, they cover it with two or three folds of cloth; and, encloſing it in a little caſe within a cheſt, bury it under ground. All the fruits and flowers that they gather within a year after the burial, they ſcatter on the grave of the deceaſed; but ſome bury their dead in a different manner; covering them firſt with a ſhroud, then with a mat of woven reeds, and hanging them on a high tree. Some, when the fleſh is decayed, waſh the bones, and keep them dry in a bowl, which they open on every ſudden emergence; and fancying themſelves at a conſultation with the bones, purſue whatever meaſures they think proper; alledging, that they act by the command of their departed parents and kinſmen. A widow is obliged to remain a whole year near the grave of her huſband, where her family bring her food; if ſhe die within the year, they mourn for her; if ſhe live, they carry her back to her houſe, where all her relations are entertained with the uſual feaſt of the *Cuci's*.

If the deceaſed leave three ſons, the eldeſt and the youngeſt ſhare all his property; but the middle ſon takes nothing: if he have no ſons, his eſtate goes to his brothers, and if he have no brothers, it eſcheats to the chief of the tribe.

NOTE.

A party of *Cuci's* viſited the late Charles Croftes, Eſq. at *Jafarabad* in the ſpring of 1776, and entertained him with a dance: they promiſed to return after their harveſt, and ſeemed much pleaſed with their reception.

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

IF you think the following account of the Iſland of Ennis-Murry deſerves a place in ſo conſiderable a Publication as the Anthologia, you will oblige me by inſerting it.

Being ſome years ago in the American trade, ſtreſs of weather once obliged me to make Sligo bay as the only port on that coaſt my ſailors had the ſmalleſt knowledge of. At the entrance of it is Ennis-Murry; there being a ſtrong weſterly gale we thought it adviſeable to lie that night to the eaſtward of it, in hopes that next day we might have a fair wind and proceed on our voyage. Our wiſhes were not gratified for a few days, during which time I made ſome obſervations from which the following account is taken.—Ennis-Murry lies nearly in lat. 54—10, long. 9—20, W. on the weſt is the Atlantic, on the eaſt the bay of Sligo. Ballyſhannon the neareſt land is about three leagues N. E. Sligo about nine leagues E. The iſland is in length about a mile and a half, in breadth near a mile, ſomewhat of a triangular form, the ſhore exceedingly bold, and the tide riſes immenſely, 'tis almoſt intirely one vaſt rock, however, the ſoil, though by no means rich, is nevertheleſs not very poor, no tree grows on it, owing (I ſuppoſe) to the ſtrong weſterly winds. The ſea abounds in fiſh of all kinds, ſuch as lobſter, crab, mackerel, bolawn or bian with many others; there are no rivulets on the iſland, nor any other freſh water than a fine well. The inhabitants in number about a ſcore live in a ſmall village together. The iſland abounds in many antiquities, which from their venerable appearance ſeem to deſerve the notice of ſome of our antiquarians, but even its natural curioſities deſerve particular attention. The whole eaſtern ſide is one vaſt rocky precipice, near a hundred feet perpendicular, (though at the ſame time

rough

ough and craggy) from the ground, at
:s bottom is a broad baſe of near fifty
eet wide, and near five feet above the
evel of the low water mark, this level
; here and there indented with little
reeks formed I ſuppoſe by the working
f the waves, which in ſome places has
ormed regular natural bridges. In one
lace is a dreadful ſubterraneous paſſage
xceeding lofty and ſpacious, it opens
ear two hundred yards in land, its
outh is about a hundred feet wide
ith a gentle declivity all round of near
ght feet, next is a natural level ſpace
f three feet which is continued as far as
n be ſeen through the dark part, below
hich it is twenty feet to the high water
ark perpendicular, with ten fathom
ader water. To thoſe who will venture
to its dreadful mouth there appears a
ore dreadful and ſublime ſcene than
n well be conceived; the gloomy dark-
:ſs, the re-echoed * bellowing of the
aves, the ſtupendous height above, the
eadful abyſs below, with the ſmall
ace there is to ſtand, the deſtruction
e ſmalleſt ſlip would neceſſarily oc-
ſion, all combine to ſtrike the beholder
ith diſmay.

The principal of their antiquities they
ll the caſiol; it conſiſts of nearly an
re of ground, incloſed by a wall of ex-
iſite workmanſhip nine feet thick and
out ten high for the moſt part, without
e ſmalleſt cement, ſomewhat of an
tangular ſhape, the inſide is quite full
odd buildings, tombs, and burial
ices. The principal building is about
e centre of this area about eight feet
ng and four broad, there are three or
ir ſteps down inſide of the door ſo
at it is dark and gloomy: along one
e, is what one would ſuppoſe was in-
ded for a ſeat, being three feet high
d about two and a half broad from
: wall, but it ſeems this is the grave of
a man they call father Malaſh, (of whom I ſhall ſpeak more fully in the courſe of this narration,) whoſe image made of red oak reſts on the grave leaned up againſt the wall, no bad piece of ſculpture, which ſhows that we were not as ignorant of the fine arts in former ages as our enemies affirm. Another of theſe buildings is ſomewhat remarkable in its conſtruction, being nearly round, about eight feet wide and roofed with rough ſhapeleſs ſtones, laid on ſo careleſsly that one can ſee every thing inſide through every two ſtones; what is moſt ſurpriſing is how they could form a roof ſo large, without the ſmalleſt help from the arch, yet in this ſtate it has laſted for ages. Here are two ſhapeleſs ſtate ſtones, four feet long, about ſix feet from each other, ſtanding perpendicular with their edges facing, they are carved with rude croſſes; the inhabitants affirm that if a woman in child-bed ſtands between theſe ſhe will have a ſafe delivery, but if any other perſon does ſo he will die in a ſhort time. Beſides thoſe already mentioned is another apparently more modern, (there being ſome cement uſed in it,) about twelve feet by ſix, in the centre is a ſhapeleſs ſtone which is ſaid to have had the quality of producing fire on the application of ſomething elſe which I don't recollect, in caſe by any accident all the fires on the iſland ſhould at any time be extinguiſhed; however, ſome impious Scotſman profanely dared to **** on the ſtone, which deſtroyed the quality: and it is ſaid that the ſtone poured forth ſuch dreadful flames as conſumed the poor Scot immediately; his ſcull lies half burned in an alcove of the gable end, and each one that enters muſt throw a ſtone at it in deteſtation of the impious fact.

Elſewhere in this caſiol is a regular heap of ſtones fixed in an oblong form, ſomewhat in the ſhape of a ſmall tomb; the top is covered with ſtones of the ſize of nine pounder ſhot. If you ſuffer any flagrant injuſtice you will have but to turn theſe ſtones one after another and repeat a certain prayer, and the rogue will be hanged or drowned in the courſe of a year

NOTE.

* The noiſe occaſioned here by the
lence of the waves when the ſea is
igh and at high water, can be heard
ne leagues off.

year and a day; but if the injury was only imaginary, or you did this through malice, the ſame fate attends yourſelf. All through this caſiol, eſpecially at the heads of graves, are broad ſlates carved with many different kinds of rude croſſes. I believe all except the natives have left off burying here; the bones ſcattered up and down ſeemed larger than thoſe of the preſent race of mankind. There are likewiſe the ruins of a church in ſomewhat of a modern taſte, and there is ſcarce a riſing ground without ſome curious piece of antiquity, which it would be endleſs to attempt to deſcribe.

Theſe buildings have all the marks of being originally in uſe in the time of the druids, but it is plain (from the croſſes) they were afterwards uſed by chriſtians; one thing worthy remark, however, there needs no farther proof that Ireland was not entirely ignorant of building in ſtone in former ages, as is generally believed. The religion of the inhabitants is ſomewhat ſtrange, being in my opinion an odd jumble of pagan and chriſtian ſuperſtitions, they have no regular opinions on that head, and ſeem to have but very confuſed notions, if any, of the Supreme Being. They keep the ſabbath regularly, ſo far as abſtaining from work, wearing their very beſt apparel, and aſſembling about twelve o'clock round the outſide of the caſiol wall at their ſtations, flags placed at certain diſtances; their prayers are in Iriſh, and ſuch as they are, addreſſed to the image of father Malaſh. The qualities they attribute to this image are really ridiculous in the extreme, among others that pearings of it boiled in water, are a ſovereign cure for women in labour; when one of them is aſked any thing unreaſonable, it is a common anſwer, "I would not do it for father Malaſh."—From the beſt accounts I could get it ſeems this father Malaſh (as appears from the habit of the image) was a cardinal of Rome, who being void of ambition retired to this iſland, as a loneſome place, where he might practiſe his devotions without interruption, and that many flocked from all parts to him for improvement and inſtruction; and it is melancholy to conſider that ſo noble an inſtance of true philoſophy and contempt for the pleaſures of this life ſhould turn out ſo great an evil in the end. Near this image is an Iriſh inſcription perfectly legible, which perhaps might throw ſome farther light on thoſe curious antiquities to one who underſtood it. Among their other ſuperſtitions is that of fairies; they ſeemed ſurpriſed at our daring to walk abroad after duſk; they likewiſe ſuppoſe that the iſland will not only not ſupport a rat, but likewiſe that ſome of the earth is a ſure remedy in any other part of the world; my veſſel being much infeſted by them, at their advice I was fool enough to carry ſome of it with me, but as it did not remove the vermin I cannot vouch for its efficacy.

NAUTICUS.

An hiſtorical Eſſay on the Iriſh Stage. By Joſeph C. Walker, Eſquire, Member of the Royal Iriſh Academy; Fellow of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, and honorary Member of the Etruſcan Academy of Cortona.—From the Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy.

"IN tracing the progreſs of ſociety, we diſcover the drama amongſt the firſt amuſements of man. Soon as communities were formed, it appeared as well in the bleak regions of the north, as in thoſe countries which feel the genial influence of the ſun. Even hiſtory, when ſhe firſt ventured to raiſe her voice, invoked the aid of the dramatic muſe. It is therefore very extraordinary that we cannot diſcover any veſtiges of the drama amongſt the remains of the Iriſh bards, or amongſt the amuſements of the vulgar Iriſh of this day[a], though a people ſo religiouſly obſervant

NOTE.

[a] It muſt, however, be obſerved that the vulgar Iriſh of the preſent day exhibit, in many parts of the kingdom, ſeveral awkward attempts at comedy at their

bſervant of the cuſtoms of their anceſ-
ors.

NOTE.

heir weddings and wakes; but theſe
ttempts cannot be conſidered as veſtiges
f an ancient regular drama. Theſe
ieces are called, *The Cottoning of*
rize; *The Marriage Act*; *The Ser-*
ants ſerving their Lord at Table; *The*
lling or thickening of Cloth, and *Sir Sop*
Sir Sopin, the Knight of Straw. The
eſign of the laſt is evidently to hold up
ridicule the Engliſh character, and
mnot therefore be a production of high
ntiquity. I will here give a ſhort ana-
ſis of this piece. The principal cha-
cters are, an Iriſh chieftain, who al-
ays takes his title from the Iriſh family
moſt conſequence in the neighbour-
od of the place where the play is ex-
ibited; and an Engliſh chieftain, deno-
nated Sir Sop or Sir Sopin. Sir Sop
dreſſed in ſtraw, with a clogad or hel-
t of the ſame materials on his head;
t the Iriſh chieftain, who is the fa-
rite hero, is clad in the beſt clothes
t the wardrobes of his ruſtic audience
afford. When thoſe characters ap-
r on the ſtage, they are ſeparately at-
ded by inferior officers and ſervants,
o, like the ancient Greek chorus,
d at a reſpectful diſtance, while the
eſtrains converſe. Sometimes the chief
cers are allowed to take a part in the
ogue. With the drift of the plot I
not perfectly acquainted, but know
the cataſtrophe is brought about by
ltercation which ariſes between our
heroes, and terminates in ſingle com-
In this combat Sir Sopin wounds
adverſary, who falls, and a ſurgeon
ars to examine the wound. Re-
ng his ſtrength the Iriſh chieftain
es, followed by Sir Sopin. Soon
they enter again, and renewing the
at, Sir Sopin receives a mortal
d, and is borne off the ſtage. The
chieftain having thus gained the
brandiſhes his ſword and ſtrides
ingly acroſs the ſtage. Then pauſ-
while, he addreſſes himſelf to

It is true that ſome Iriſh poems are conducted in a kind of dramatic narrative, and it is probable that theſe poems were recited at the convivial feaſts of the chiefs, and in the public conventions by ſeveral bards, each bard aſſuming and ſupporting a character in the piece: but no production in a regular dramatic form is extant in the Iriſh language[b], nor even alluded to by any of our ancient writers. So that if the ſtage ever exiſted in Ireland previous to the middle ages, like the "baſeleſs fabric of a viſion" it has melted into air, leaving not a trace behind.

Yet in the dances of the vulgar Iriſh we may diſcover the features of a rude ballet, performed in honor of ſome pagan deity, and accompanied, it may be preſumed, by hymnick verſes; and in an ancient deſcription of Tamor Hall, Druiɔh Righeadh, or royal mimics or comedians, are expreſsly mentioned[c]. All this, however, only ſerves to open a field to conjecture, affording

NOTES.

heaven, offering thanks for his victory. This done, the curtain falls.—The dialogue is extremely humourous, and interſperſed with ſoliloquies, ſongs, and dances.

[b] Mr. Macpherſon has indeed given, as a tranſlation from our Oſſian, a little dramatic poem called *Comala*, of which the Abbate CESAROTTI, his elegant Italian tranſlator, thus ſpeaks: "La ſua picciolezza non pregiudica alla regolarità. Si ravviſano in eſſa tutti i lineamenti a le proporzioni della tragedia. C' è il ſuo picciolo viluppo, i ſuoi colpi di teatro, e la ſua cataſtrofe inaſpettata: gran varietà d' affetti, ſtile ſemplice e paſſionato: in ſomma queſta poeſia ha quelle virtù che ſi ammirano tanto nei Greci." *Poeſie di Oſſian*, tom. I. page 181. But as the original of this poem has never been produced to the public, we cannot ſafely number it with the productions of our immortal bard.

[c] *Collect. de Reb. Hib.* vol. iii. page 351.

no

no positive proof of the existence of a stage amongst the early Irish.

We will then proceed to that period in which Irish history first introduces the dramatic muse, mingling the waters of Jordan and Helicon[d].

That the Irish clergy, as well as their brethren in England, occasionally exhibited mysteries and moralities previous to the reign of Henry VIII[e], may be safely inferred from the following reco preserved amongst the MSS. of Robe Ware.

" Thomas Fitz-Gerald, earl of Ki dare, and lord lieutenant of Ireland the year 1528, was invited to a new pla every day in christmass, Arland Ush being then mayor, and Francis Herbe and John Squire, bailiffs, wherein th taylors acted the part of Adam and Ev the shoemakers represented the story Crispin and Crispianus; the vintners ac ed Bacchus and his story; the carpe ters that of Joseph and Mary; Vulca and what related to him, was acted by th smiths; and the comedy of Ceres, th goddess of corn, by the bakers. The stage was erected on Hoggin-green (no called College-green) and on it the prio of St. John of Jerusalem, of the bless Trinity, and of All-hallows, caused tw plays to be acted, the one representing th passion of our Saviour, and the other th several deaths which the apostles su fered." From this record (which is th first express mention that has occurr to me of the representation of myster and moralities in Ireland) it should seem that it was customary with the chief m gistrates of Dublin to invite the lor lieutenant to a new play every day christmas[f]; and therefore, as I have a ready observed, it may be inferred, th dramatic entertainments were exhibite in Ireland before this period. But it w not only to amuse the chief governor th mysteries and moralities were performe in Dublin: they were got up (to speak the language of the modern theatre) every joyful occasion. In a MS. in th library of Trinity College, Dublin, it related, " that in an expedition ma

NOTES.

[d] Perhaps I should have commenced the history of the Irish stage with the rise of the mummers in Ireland. " The mummers (says DODSLEY) as bad as they were, seem to be the true original comedians of England." *Collect. of Old Plays*, vol. i. pref. But the stage rather sprang from, than commenced with the mummers. Here I will take leave to observe, that, at this day, the dialogue of the Irish mummers in general (for I have collected it in different parts of the kingdom) bears a strict resemblance, in point of matter, with a specimen of the dialogue of the English mummers in the reign of Edward III. which Mr. RITSON has happily rescued from oblivion. See *Rem. on the text, and last edit. of Shakespear.* It is also deserving of observation, that our mummers are always accompaied by a buffoon, whose dress and antic manners answer the description of the Vice of the old English comedies, the precursor of the modern Punch. This character likewise appears in the pageant with which the Irish rustics celebrate the first of May.

[e] Although the classical names of comedy and tragedy did not obtain in England till the reign of Henry VIII. (see PERCY's *Reliq. of Anc. Eng. Poet.* vol. i. p. 137.) yet Sir James Ware, speaking of the rejoicings that followed the proclaiming Henry king of Ireland, enumerates comedies with the amusements on that occasion.—" Epulas, *Comœdias*, et certamina ludicra, quæ sequebantur, quid attinet dicere?" But Sir James, little skilled in polite literature, has probably dignified the rude moralities of our ancestors with the appellation of comedies.

[f] I have been informed, that it was also formerly customary with the several corporations of Dublin to invite the chief governor to a play at St. George's Chapel, on the anniversaries of their patron saints.

againſt James Mac-Connel, by the lord deputy Suſſex in 1557, he was attended by John Uſher, captain, and Patrick Bulkely, petty-captain, with ſixty of the city trained bands; and upon their return THE SIX WORTHIES was played by the city, and the mayor gave the public a goodly entertainment upon the occaſion, found four trumpeters horſes for the ſolemnity, and gave them twenty ſhillings in money."

Although it may be preſumed, that theſe exhibitions, as well as thoſe in England at the ſame period, were conducted by the church, yet we find, not only from the paſſages above quoted, but from the following entries in the CHAIN-BOOK of Dublin, that the corporations uſually ſupplied performers: it alſo appears from thoſe entries, that the dreſſes, ſcenery, and machinery, were likewiſe ſupplied by the city.

"It was ordered, in maintenance of the pageant of St. George, that the mayor of the foregoing year ſhould find the emperor and empreſs with their train and followers, well apparelled and accoutered; that is to ſay, the emperor attended with two doctors, and the empreſs with two knights, and two maidens richly apparelled to bear up the train of her gown."

"Item, 2dly. The mayor for the time being was to find St. George a horſe, and the wardens to pay 3s. 4d. for his wages that day: the bailiffs for the time being were to find four horſes, with men mounted on them well apparelled, to bear the pole-axe, the ſtandard, and the ſeveral ſwords of the emperor and St. George."

"Item, 3dly. The elder maſter of the guild was to find a maiden well attired to lead the dragon, and the clerk of the market was to find a golden line for the dragon."

"Item, 4thly. The elder warden was to find for St. George four trumpets; but St. George himſelf was to pay their wages.

"Item, 5thly. The younger warden was obliged to find the king of Dele and the queen of Dele, as alſo two knights to lead the queen of Dele, and two maidens to bear the train of her gown, all being entirely clad in black apparel. Moreover, he was to cauſe St. George's chapel to be well hung in black, and completely apparelled to every purpoſe, and was to provide it with cuſhions, ruſhes, and other neceſſaries for the feſtivity of that day."

My record proceeds:—"No leſs was the preparation of pageants for the proceſſion of Corpus Chriſti day; on which,

The glovers were to repreſent Adam and Eve, with an angel bearing a ſword before them."

"The corriſees (perhaps curriers) were to repreſent Cain and Abel, with an altar, and their offering."

"Mariners and vinters, Noah, and the perſons in his ark, apparelled in the habits of carpenters and ſalmon-takers."

"The weavers perſonated Abraham and Iſaac, with their offering and altar."

"The ſmiths repreſented Pharaoh, with his hoſt."

"The ſkinners, the camel with the children of Iſrael."

"The goldſmiths were to find the king of Cullen."

"The hoopers were to find the ſhepherds with an angel ſinging, Gloria in excelſis Deo."

"Corpus Chriſti guild was to find Chriſt in his paſſion, with the Marys and Angels.

"The taylors were to find Pilate with his fellowſhip, and his wife cloathed accordingly."

"The barbers, Annas and Caiphas."

"The fiſhers, the apoſtles.

"The merchants, the prophets.

"And the butchers, the tormentors[g]."

All

NOTE.

[g] The memory of thoſe pageants continued to be preſerved in the franchiſes

All these pageants moved in solemn procession to St. George's chapel, the scene of their dramatic exhibitions[h].

Grave as the subjects, in general, of those exhibitions appear to have been, it is probable that the blandishments of the comic muse sometimes lured their authors into the walks of wit and humour. Here indeed they might have ranged without offence: but not content to excite innocent mirth, they introduced profaneness and immorality on the stage. The piety of John Bale[i] (then bishop of Ossory) taking the alarm, he arose, like another Collier, to preserve the mirror of nature from being sullied. To effect this, instead of employing his favourite instrument of invective, he wrote some dramatic pieces inculcating morality, and breathing the spirit of the gospel. Two of those pieces—namely God's Promises, and John Baptist—were acted by young men at the market-cross in Kilkenny, on a Sunday, in the year 1552[k].

In order to convey an idea of the tendency of those pieces, and of the rude state of the drama at this time, I shall here transcribe the argument of God's Promises,[l] as supposed to be delivered by the author in person.

BALEUS prolocutor.

" If prosyght may grow, most christen
" audience,
" By knowlege of thynges which are
" but transytorye,
" And here for a tyme: Of much
" more congruence,
" Advantage myght sprynge, by the
" serche of causes heavenlye,
" As those matters are, that the gos-
" pell specifye.
" Without whose knowledge no man
" to the truthe can come,
" Nor ever atteyne to the lyfe per-
" petuall."

" For he that knoweth not the lyvynge
" God eternall,
" The Father, the Sonne, and also the
" Holye Ghost,
" And what Christ suffered for re-
" demption of us all,
" What he commannded, and taught
" in every coast,

NOTES.

[h] This chapel stood in St. George's-lane (now St. George's-street, south) whence it derived its name. Not a trace of the building remains. Stanihurst supposes it had been founded by some worthy knight of the garter, and thus laments its fate: "This chappell hath beene of late razed, and the stones thereof, by consent of the assemblie, turned to a common oven, converting the ancient monument of a doutie, adventurous and holy knight, to the colerake sweeping of a pusloafe baker." Desc. of Irel. in Holinshed's Chron. page 23.

[i] Bale was a versatile genius. Besides God's Promises, and John Baptist, he wrote several other dramatic pieces, some of which still remain inedited. He also engaged in controversy, but with so much acrimony, that he has been called bilious Bale. But literary history was his favourite pursuit. When Bale's dramatic and controversial writings shall be forgotten, posterity will continue to admire the author of Scriptorum illustrium majoris Britanniæ quam Angliam et Scotiam vocat Catalogus. See Dodsley's Collect. of Old Plays, 2d edit. vol. i. and Wharton's Hist. of Eng. Poet. vol. iii.

[k] See Collect. de Rebus Hib. vol. ii. p. 388.

[l] In this piece, which was written chiefly to vindicate the doctrine of grace, against such as held the doctrine of free-will and the merits of works, Adam, Abraham, Noah, Moses, Isaiah, David, and John the Baptist, are all introduced on the stage with the ALMIGHTY!

And

" And what he forbode, That man
" muſt nedes be loſt,
" And cleane ſecluded, from the
" faythfull choſen ſorte,
" In the heavens above, to hys moſt
" hygh dyſconſorte."

" You therefor (good fryndes) I
" lovyngely exhort,
" To waye ſoche matters, as wyll be
" uttered here,
" Of whom ye maye loke to have no
" tryfeling ſporte
" In fantaſyes fayned, not ſoche lyke
" gaudyſh gere,
" But the thyngs that ſhall your in-
" warde ſtomake chear,
" To rejoyce in God for your juſty-
" fycacyon,
" And alone in Chriſt to hope for
" your ſalvacyon.

" Ya, firſt ye ſhall have the eternal
" generacyon
" Of Chriſt, like as Johan in hys
" firſt chaptre wryght,
" And conſequently of man the firſt
" treacyon,
" The abuſe and fall, through hys
" firſt overſyght,
" And the rayſe agayne, through
" God's hygh grace and myght:
" By promyſes firſt, whych ſhall be
" declared all,
" Then by hys owne Sonne, the
" worker pryncypall."

After that Adam bywayleth here
" hys fall,
God wyll ſhewe mercye to every
" generacyon,
And to hys kyngedome, of hys great
" goodneſſe call
Hys elected ſpouſe, or faythfull con-
" gregacyon,
As here ſhall apere by open pro-
" teſtacyon,
Which from Chriſte's birthe ſhall to
" hys death conclude,
They come that thereof wyll ſhewe
the certytude."

Regardleſs, however, of the biſhop's ſtrenuous oppoſition to the ſufferance of profaneneſs on the ſtage, it ſhould ſeem from an act paſſed in the ſecond year of the reign of Elizabeth, that the comic muſe ſtill preſumed to ſport with the holy word, directing her wit againſt the liturgy of the newly-eſtabliſhed church. By this act (which is intituled, an Act for the uniformity of Common Prayer and Service in the Church, and the adminiſtration of the Sacraments) "it is ordeyned and enacted, that if any perſon or perſons [m] whatſoever, after the feaſt of St John Baptiſt, ſhall in any enterludes, playes, ſongs, rimes, or by other open words, declare or ſpeake any thing in derogation, depraving or deſpiſing of the ſame booke, or of any thing therein conteyned, or any part thereof, ſhall forfeit to the queene our ſoveraigne lady, her heyres and ſucceſſors, for the firſt offence an hundred markes; and if any perſon or perſons being once convict of any ſuch offence, eftſoones offend againſt any of the ſaid recited offences, and ſhall in forme aforeſaid be thereof lawfully convict, that then the ſame perſon ſo offending and convict, ſhall for the ſecond offence forfeit to the queene our ſoveraigne lady, her heyres and ſucceſſors, foure hundred marks; and if any perſon after he in forme aforeſaid, ſhall have been twiſe convict of any offence, concerning any of the laſt recited offences, ſhall offend the third time, and be thereof in forme aforeſaid lawfully convict, that then every perſon ſo offending and convict, ſhall for his third offence forfeit to our ſoveraigne lady the queene, all his

NOTE.

[m] The perſons alluded to in this act were probably thoſe certain perſons noticed by Spenſer, whoſe proper function it was, to ſing at all feaſts and meetings, in his time, the productions of the Iriſh bards. See View of the State of Ireland, and Hiſt. Mem. of the Iriſh Bards, p. 143.

goods and cattels, and shall suffer imprisonment during his life."

From the reign of Elizabeth to that of Charles I. a dark cloud obscures the history of the Irish stage. Yet dramatic exhibitions had not ceased; for in the tenth and eleventh years of the reign of Charles I. an act was passed for the erecting of houses of correction, and for the punishment of rogues, vagabonds, sturdy beggars, and other lewd and idle persons, in which all justices of the peace of the different counties wherein they might be found, are directed to send to the houses of correction all fencers, bear-wardens, common players of interludes, and minstrels wandering abroad. So that we may hence conclude, the stage had not only continued its amusements, but, unawed by the puritanical spirit of the times, had become licentious. However, though coercive measures were thus taken by parliament to silence the stage, it was countenanced by the court. About this time, a master of the revels[n] was placed on the establishment, and under his direction a theatre was erected (1635) in Werburgh-street, Dublin, whither were invited all the itinerant players of distinguished merit, who had formerly been necessitated to stroll from booth to booth in the principal towns and cities, and to wander from hall to hall amongst the rural mansions of the gentry and nobility.

It is very probable that previous to the period now under consideration, dramatic entertainments were not numbered with the elegant amusements of the court; though Mr. Chetwood asserts, on the authority of a wax chandler's bill, that Gorbuduc, and several other plays, had been performed in the castle of Dublin, during the administration of Blount, lord Mountjoy, in the reign of Elizabeth.[o] Now, had there really been such exhibitions, the expenses would certainly have been defrayed by an order of the lord deputy or privy council, on the deputy vice treasurer; yet no such order appears either in the treasury office, or in the archives of the office of the auditor general—at least, if such an order does exist, it has escaped my researches.

The theatre in Werburgh-street continued to be opened, occasionally, under the sanction of government, till the year 1641, when it closed for ever.[p]

From Werburgh-street the scene of the drama was shifted to Orange-street now Smock-alley) in 1661. But during the civil wars that soon after broke out the whole company were dispersed; but when the people of Dublin, on the defeat of king James's army, at the battle of the Boyne, amongst other expressions of joy says Cibber, had a mind to have a play, they could find no actor to assist, and some private persons agreed to give one, at their own expense, to the public at the theatre.[q]

From this time every event of the Irish stage has been so faithfully and so minutely recorded, that nothing is left for me to add to its history.[r] Here, therefore, I shall dismiss the subject.

JOSEPH C. WALKER."

NOTE.

[n] John Ogilby, well known by his translations of Homer and Virgil, was the first person appointed to the office of master of the revels in Ireland. Under his direction, and at his expence, the theatre in Werburgh-street was erected. According to Harris, this theatre cost two thousand pounds. See Ware's works, vol. ii. p. 352, where all the extraordinary vicissitudes of Ogilby's life are circumstantially related.

NOTES.

[o] Gen. Hist. of the Stage, page 51.

[p] The last play performed at this theatre was Landgartha, a tragi-comedy, written by Henry Burnel, Esq. of whom I have only been able to learn, that he was born in Ireland, and flourished about the close of the reign of Charles I.

[q] Apology, page 136.

[r] See Cibber's Apology; Chetwood's Gen. Hist. of the Stage; Victor's Hist. of the Stage; Davis' Life of Garrick; and Hitchcock's View of the Irish Stage.

For

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

Mr. Editor,

BY the regulations of the Imperial Seminary at Moscow it is established, that no man shall be elected to the office of Principal Superintendant, who is not married; the importance of the place making it improper to entrust it to a bachelor. This singular rule having induced me to examine with attention the policy of imposing, as we do, a strict celibacy on all the Fellows of Colleges, has led me to make some reflections on that subject, which I shall venture to submit to the consideration of those who may be better acquainted with the state of our Universities than I am, anxious to begin an enquiry, which to me appears of considerable importance to the welfare of society.

The leisure which a man unencumbered with a family enjoys; his freedom from care and anxiety; and the removal of every cause that could distract him from literary pursuits; are advantages on the side of celibacy which appear to the most superficial observer; and seemingly are so important, that they alone have, I believe, sufficed to decide the general opinion in favour of the law which prohibits all the residents in our Universities from marrying. But a more accurate investigation will give us reason to suspect that these advantages are much less weighty than we have been taught to imagine; and that, were they great as our prejudices represent them, yet they would not prove the law in question to be beneficial.

In every enquiry relative to the conduct of mankind, we must acknowledge theory to be an insufficient guide. To experience, therefore, let us appeal for the advantages of celibacy, and we shall not, I believe, find them to be numerous. Among men who are engaged in the active scenes of life, we must observe, that those who are married, almost exclusively, are diligent; and that a bachelor and an idler are little less than synonimous terms. The hopes of raising a name, and of establishing a family in affluence and independence, make every labour light, and sooth every fatigue, even of the most disagreeable employment; and to this observation my experience does not suggest to me an exception, nor do I believe any instance can be produced, in which marriage was the occasion of idleness. The diminution of leisure we find compensated by additional motives for exertion; and the loss of time which the care of a family occasions, appears to be a less evil than the listless indifference arising from the want of those powerful motives to diligence which natural affection supplies.—And what can be the difference between the Fellows of our Colleges and the rest of mankind, that would prevent the motives, which operate so powerfully on others, from equally influencing them? that among them shall make that state favourable to diligence, which in every other class of men is the parent of idleness and dissipation? Is it their being appointed to superintend the education of youth, that makes it necessary to prevent them from ever knowing the feelings of a father. And do we prefer entrusting our children to those *who never had a son*, rather than to men acquainted with the anxious cares of parental solicitude? Or do we in this most important business blindly follow the absurd prejudices of our fore-fathers in favour of an unmarried clergy and monastic institutions?

But the question before us relates not to the advantages of a voluntary celibacy. To justify the present law in our Universities, it must be proved that a man *desirous of marrying* is rendered more fit for performing his duty as a Fellow, by being *prevented* from entering that state, than he would be if he indulged his inclination. For the law applies not to those who *willingly* continue bachelors; with regard to them it is a dead letter: it operates only on those who are dissatisfied with their present state, and, if permitted, would change it. And the wise method which it takes to render

these

these men useful members of the communities to which they belong, is to perpetuate their dissatisfaction; to impose upon them a restraint which grows intolerable as soon as it is felt, and which never can be removed; to excite in their minds that dislike to their situation, and that desire of change, which must inevitably produce an unsettled state of mind, unfavourable to every plan of systematic application, and but too likely to encourage that indolent and unprofitable life which has always been the characteristic of *Monks*.

Thus are the advantages of celibacy doubtful, and the mischiefs arising from enforcing it by law, certain.

Nor let the flourishing condition of our Universities be considered as a confutation of my theory. That can never be used as an argument, till the law in question is shewn to have been one of its essential causes; till instances are produced of men who, in consequence of an *unwilling* celibacy, attained a degree of eminence which marriage would necessarily have prevented them from reaching; and till it is proved, that there are not any *contrary instances*, that there are not any examples of men to whom celibacy has been injurious.

But there is one consideration which I have not yet mentioned, that proves confessedly the propriety of discouraging celibacy among the clergy, and that applies still more forcibly to the case which we are now examining.

The proneness of our youth to dissolute pleasures is but too well known, and their readiness to seize on any circumstances which may serve to palliate their licentiousness cannot but be observed. What then would be the mischief that any unlucky example of immoral conduct among those appointed to be their instructors would occasion! How would it confirm in unlawful pursuits those who had already begun them! And how gladly would it be quoted, to corrupt those who were yet innocent!—And who will answer that no such examples will occur among hundreds of men condemned to celibacy? Who will engage, that, among so many, not one will be suspected? and, in this case, the suspicion is as injurious as the reality. I do not mean to accuse the Fellows of our Colleges with immorality: unacquainted with their conduct, I argue only from the acknowledged principles of human nature; and, guided by them, I will venture to assert, that, be that conduct as pure as it may, the fondness which young men naturally have to countenance their own vices by those of their seniors will cause them to be suspected, so long as they are restrained from marrying; and to remove this evil there are no means but repealing the law which gives strength to those suspicions, and without which they never could arise.

Unwilling to be prolix, I shall not pursue my enquiry any further; satisfied if what I have already suggested be sufficient to excite attention to this interesting subject; and, confident, that an impartial examination would end in condemning the prejudices which so long have observed it.

Yours, &c. O. C. D. D.

LITERARY

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

"*The Tears of Affection; a Poem, occasioned by the Death of a sister tenderly beloved By the Rev. James Hurdis, B D. Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford.*" 8vo. *p. p.* 90. 2*s.* 6*d.*

NUMEROUS are the poetic undertakings which have been issued from the press, and of all attempts for literary reputation, we know of none which are in general more unsuccessful than the labours of the candidates for the laurel. Of their failure many have assigned the reason, that the world is now too old to produce any thing that is new; that nothing but what is novel can excite our admiration, and poetic imagery has been already monopolized by our fortunate predecessors. However plausible these assertions may be, yet upon investigation it will be found that they are not altogether irrefragable. Our wonder may be raised by a thousand instances which continually occur; the passions of pity, love or tenderness, have been in all ages the same, and we contemplate the portraits of melancholy, and hear the narratives of anguish of the present day, with the same emotions of sympathetic tenderness as we are accustomed to feel when we revert to the misfortunes of antiquity, and weep with an Andromache, or a Dido. Admitting thus the possibility of modern perfection, we cannot mention Mr Hurdis without feeling that degree of veneration which is always due to distinguished excellence. His poem is a composition of beauties in which all that is tender and delicate is united; and all those scenes are introduced which strike the mind with a recollection of the times that are past, and fill the soul with sentiments of pleasure and melancholy. It is impossible to read the work without fully participating in the author's own emotions, without experiencing that religious hope and joy, that sorrow and resignation which alternately diversify this exquisite, this pathetic poem. From the complexion of the work we might in some measure be enabled to judge of its author, but we shall spare his delicacy by withholding panegyric, which indeed we should have done before did we not conceive him entitled to something more than ordinary compliment: we cannot even now dismiss him from our notice without acknowledging the respect and admiration which we feel for his talents, and the impressions which must ever be experienced from the effusions of genuine poetry, and sorrow elegantly described.

"*The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics and Literature, for the Year* 1793. *To which is prefixed the History of Knowledge, Learning and Taste, in Great Britain, during the Reign of King James the first.*" 8vo. 8*s. Boards.*

THIS work has been carried on in a number of annual volumes which have done infinite credit to the abilities of the writers. The present one has been for some time expected with a degree

gree of eagerneſs which is ſeldom obſerved at the delay of literary publications, and indeed, if we conſider the extenſive comprehenſion of the matter, and the time and judiciouſneſs which were requiſite to compriſe what was moſt intereſting from a multiplicity of facts, it will not be difficult to form an apology for its protraction. The arrangement is clear and methodical, and the hiſtoric department is executed with that ſpirit and accuracy which entitle the authors to uncommon praiſe. They are, it is true, inimical to the war with France, but their aſperity never gets the better of their candour, and they inveſtigate its cauſes with that impartiality which ſhould ever mark the ſentiments of thoſe who trace the ſources of events. Their zeal for religion and virtue is every where remarkable, and they have clothed their arguments in a ſtyle that is bold, maſterly and expreſſive. In their introduction they have given an account of the parties of Great Britain, which we have reaſon to believe is a faithful repreſentation of the perſons and tranſactions which they record. They have in the courſe of their work attempted to delineate the character of the late unfortunate monarch of France; but at this early period ſuch an undertaking is no more than an attempt, for the torrent of paſſion is at preſent ſo violent, and prejudice is ſo apt to domineer over the reaſon of the beſt of men, that objects muſt neceſſarily be viewed through an unfaithful medium, and time alone muſt diſpel the miſts which obſcure the truth. This praiſe, however, we cannot withhold, that it is extremely well written, and that it is pourtrayed with that delicacy which avoids the bigotted extremes of veneration and hatred. There is prefixed to this volume an Hiſtory of Knowledge, which will be highly intereſting to thoſe who make knowledge their purſuit, and the ſummary of the ſtate of Literature for the year 1793 is given in terms that diſplay both erudition and taſte. Upon the whole, we deem it ſufficient to ſay, that as the New Annual Regiſter has attained a degree of reſpectability which is ſeldom ſurpaſſed, the preſent volume will be found to poſſeſs a proportionate ſhare of merit.

"*The Tranſlator of Pliny's Letters vindicated from the Objections of Jacob Bryant, Eſq; to his Remarks reſpecting Trajan's Perſecution of the Chriſtians in Bythinia. By William Melmoth Eſq.*" 8vo. pp. 39. 1s. 6d.

THE elegant author of the tranſlation of Pliny's Epiſtles has long enjoyed in retirement the reputation which is annexed to diſtinguiſhed talents. His adverſary, Mr. Jacob Bryant, has obliged him to enter the ſtage of public notice by an attack upon his principles, as tending in his remarks upon the perſecution of the Chriſtians under Trajan, to ſhake the pillars of revealed religion. This charge Mr. Melmoth denies, and conſiders the advocate for revelation as alarmed by a phantom of his own imagination. He treats him with great temper, even with great reſpect, throughout his entire defence, and after fully convincing his readers of his innocence, he declares, that it was with the utmoſt regret that he was *conſtrained*, by a very unprovoked attack, to enter the liſts againſt his polemic diſputant, and that he could not but conſider himſelf, on that occaſion, as in circumſtances ſimilar to thoſe of Laberius, the ſuper-annuated Roman actor, who, in the laſt period of his days was compelled by Cæſar to re-appear in the theatre; but that no *reply*, from whatever hand it may come, ſhall induce him to advance a ſtep farther in the controverſy.—Mr. Melmoth has on this, as on other occaſions, exhibited the ſame abilities and the ſame elegance for which he has ever been diſtinguiſhed.

"*A Proſpect of the Political Relations which ſubſiſt between the French Republic and the Helvetic Body. By Colonel Weiſs, Member of the Sovereign Council of Berne, originally publiſhed in French,* 1793.

1793. *Translated by Weeden Butler, Bt. of Sidney, Suffex College, Cambridge.*" 8vo. *pp.* 56, 1*s.* 6*d.*

THE author of this pamphlet has before made his appearance in another character in the literary world, and has admirably well qualified himself for the present undertaking by a perfect knowledge of the interests of the different states in Europe. Of all the political champions whose pens have been exercised by the existing commotions, he is, perhaps, the best calculated to support his cause. He is neither an abettor of the crimes of France, nor an enemy to its emancipation, he beholds the French constitution with an eye which neither obscures the good nor magnifies the evil, but like every impartial man sees something to blame, and something to admire. In one instance, however, he discovers a short sightedness, which ought to belong only to authors of inferior abilities. In discussing the question, if it would be the interest of France to make war against the Helvetic body, he embraces an opinion, which, however plausible in theory it may be, has defeated all the schemes of the most able speculators. He imagined that Germany alone would be able to resist all attacks of the French, and enjoys the ideal omnipotence of the combined powers of Europe. But the Colonel is not the only man whose abstract speculations have been defeated by practice, and the probability of his conjectures apologize for that defeat. He accuses the French of a lust of domination by extending their own territories by the subjection of others, and plainly affirms that their conduct has excluded from their neighbours all wishes of fraternity and association. In the course of his work he takes an opportunity of vindicating from barbarity and oppression his gallant countrymen the Swiss, who lost their lives in the memorable 10th of August. He lastly concludes, by defining the terms of Liberty and Equality in sentiments that breathe a love of the purest freedom, neither abetting despotism, nor inclining to misrule.

"*Sermons on several Subjects. By the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, D. D. Bishop of London.*" Vol. II. 8vo. 6*s. Boards.*

THESE Sermons are written in such a manner as to do honour to the heart and to the understanding of the author. In an age when the precepts of religion are no otherwise regarded than the doctrines of priestcraft, every exhortation to virtue, and every summons which awakens in our minds a sense of our moral and religious duty, should be treated with that gratitude and veneration which are due to the admonitions for our solid and ultimate happiness. The Reverend Bishop has treated his subject with a master's ability, avoiding the invidiousness of odious personalities, and striking in general terms at the basis of human corruption. He appears to have devoted himself early to the art of preaching, and has been peculiarly happy in the practice of composition. His eloquence is exactly suited to the manner of the pulpit, simple, dignified, pathetic and interesting. No Sermons of the present day can surpass them in excellence, and it is to be hoped that futurity will notice them with the merit which they deserve.

"*Memoirs of the Count of Grammont, translated from the French, containing the Secret History of the Court of Charles the Second, exemplified with seventy-two Portraits of all the Beauties and celebrated Characters which distinguished that Reign, done from original Portraits and Drawings.*" 4to.—*Hardings, London.*—5*l.* 4*s.*

THIS Work is well known to contain a more curious account of the various intrigues and characters of that memorable court, than is to be found in the pages of any historian; the

portraits are moſt admirably engraved, and the printing ably executed on fine vellum paper. For accommodation of foreigners, it is given in French in the ſame ſuperb ſtyle —The public are much indebted to the ingenious editors for this beautiful work, and alſo for the two following intereſting publications.

" *The Book of Common Prayer and adminiſtration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the church, according to the uſe of the church of England, together with the Pſalter or Pſalms of David, pointed as they are to be ſung or ſaid in Churches. Hardings, London.*"

THIS work is printed in a moſt magnificent manner, on a fine quarto vellum paper, and is comprized in ſixteen numbers, at 6s. 6d. each, which are embelliſhed each with a moſt ſuperb engraving. While other books are prized for the beauty of their execution, we hope that public piety as well as public taſte, will diſcern the merits of the one before us, and favour it with that diſtinction which is undoubtedly due to a work that reflects ſo much honour on the Britiſh preſs.

" *Shakeſpeare illuſtrated by an aſſemblage of Portraits and Views appropriated to the whole ſuite of our author's hiſtorical dramas: to which are added, portraits of Actors, Editors, &c.*"

MUCH praiſe is due to Meſſrs. Harding for their ſpirit and pains in illuſtrating, in ſo magnificent a manner, an author whoſe works reflect ſuch glory on the Engliſh nation. Theſe illuſtrations they have collected in 31 numbers, royal octavo, at 5s. 5d. per number, which comprehend portraits and views of almoſt all the perſons and places which are mentioned or introduced in the author's plays, and the engravings are elegantly copied from original drawings. Upon the whole, we think that by the admirers of Shakeſpeare, this work will be regarded as the firſt acquiſition that has yet been offered. For thoſe who poſſeſs folio or quarto editions of the father of our drama, the plates are alſo worked off on a larger paper, at 6s 6d. per number.

IRISH LITERATURE.

" *Reports of Caſes argued and determined in the King's Bench and Chancery, during the time in which Lord Hardwicke preſided in theſe Courts. Collected from a MS. never before printed. To which are added, notes, references, and tables. By William Ridgeway, Eſq. L.L.B. and Barriſter at Law.*" *Royal octavo, pp. 345. 9s. 9d. boards, half a guinea bound.*

IT is with the ſincereſt ſatisfaction we announce this publication, which we are confident will be received with pleaſure by the learned and liberal profeſſion, to which the intelligent and aſſiduous editor belongs; and to which he promiſes to be a very diſtinguiſhed ornament. It appears from the preface that the MS. from which theſe caſes are ſelected, formerly belonged to the late Joſhua Davis, for ſome years the father of the Iriſh bar; and that it was purchaſed at the ſale of his library, by the right hon. Arthur Wolfe, his majeſty's attorney general in Ireland: who with that liberality which ever accompanies diſtinguiſhed talents, made choice of the editor to preſent to his brethren of the bar, a work which he found of value to himſelf in the courſe of his practice. Marginal notes are added to ſeveral caſes, and ſome notes of caſes in the Iriſh courts; and here the editor laments, that while the Iriſh bench is adorned with the ſplendid talents, and profound erudition of the preſent judges, their adjudications are ſuffered to periſh in oblivion. This reproach we hope will be ſoon done away, and we truſt that there are now at the bar many gentlemen

gentlemen capable of reporting the decisions of our courts, in a manner equally creditable to themselves, as advantageous to the profession.

Mr. Wraxall's history of France, in two volumes quarto, will appear in February.

Mr. White of Selborne, has left materials for two volumes octavo, on subjects of natural history.

Dr. Gregory's expected work on the philosophy of natural history, is in great forwardness.

Mr. Bewicke of Newcastle, who published a popular history of beasts, with engravings on wood, is employed on a history of birds, to correspond with his former work.

Mr. Marsh, the translator of Michaelis, has intimated his intention of answering some positions in the last edition of archdeacon Travis's book.

We are happy to find that Mr. Andrews, part of whose history of England has already appeared, intends to take up the subject in his second volume, where Dr. Henry concludes The intermediate period will be comprized in an appendix to the first volume.

We understand that Mr. Tattersall's *Improved Psalmody* will soon be ready for the subscribers.

Two volumes of tracts for the use of students in divinity, and the younger clergy, compiled under the direction of the *Society for a reformation of Principle*, will soon be published. Some valuable productions of the late bishop Horne, which have never yet appeared, will form a part of the collection.

A volume of sermons by Dr. Huntingford, the learned warden of Winchester, is now in the press.

The Bishop of London's late charge to his clergy, is also nearly ready for publication.

Labruzzi's *Via Appia* proceeds we understand, very rapidly, under the patronage of sir Richard Hoare.

Mr. Kirwan's mineralogy, much enlarged, will soon appear in a new edition.

A very superb edition of the poems of Goldsmith is to be expected from the press of Mr. Bulmer.

We have also to announce the following work, which is preparing for the Irish press and speedily to be published: A general index to the modern reporters, relative (principally) to the law occurring at trials by nisi prius; from the period of the revolution to the present times.

The design of this work is to combine, so far as is consistent with brevity, the advantages of a digest or succinct abridgement of the leading authorities, with the practical utility of a repertorium referring to all the cases of any importance either way, relative to each particular subject, so as to reduce within the compass of two octavo volumes arranged and adapted for speedy research and discovery, the principal matters dispersed in seven and twenty volumes, and to exhibit in one scope of view, not only the law as it now stands on the authority of the latest decisions, but also the progress of its gradual improvement through various determinations to its present maturity.

The editor submits to the profession the outline of a work begun for private use, in order that they may judge how far the general plan (though perhaps imperfectly executed in the first instance) is capable of being improved, continued, and extended, to various branches of the law; so as to lessen the labours of research, multiplying from daily publications, and to facilitate the studies of beginners —It is also submitted to agents that a general knowledge of modern determinations will not render them less qualified to judge where to seek assistance, and in what particulars to instruct their council.

MATHEMATICS.

For the Anthologia Hibernica.

The proper Motion of the Sun and Solar Syſtem in abſolute Space demonſtrated.

By William Beauford, A. M.

PRACTICAL aſtronomers, from their conſtant obſervations on the fixed ſtars, have obſerved conſiderable alterations in their ſituations, not only in reſpect to the earth, but alſo among themſelves. Doctor Halley about 80 years ſince, was the firſt among the moderns who noticed this irregularity. On comparing the declinations of the fixed ſtars given by Ptolemy, from obſervations made by Timocharis and Ariſtillus near 300 years prior to the chriſtian æra, alſo by Hipparchus about 170 years after them, with the declinations then obſerved, in order to aſcertain the quantity of the preceſſion of the equinoxes, was ſurpriſed to find the latitudes of three of the principal ſtars contradict the diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic, confirmed by the latitudes of moſt of the others. They being placed in the old catalogues, as if the plane of the earth's orbit had changed its ſituation among the fixed ſtars, about 20′ ſince the time of Hipparchus in the ſpace of 1844 years; yet the remarkable ſtars, Aldebaran, Sirius and Arcturus, contradicted this, their change of latitude being contrary to that of the others; being above half a degree more ſouth than given by the ancients, tho' the bright Orion was almoſt a degree more northerly than in Ptolemy. He hence concluded, that theſe ſtars being the moſt conſpicuous in the heavens, were the neareſt to the earth, and therefore any particular motion they might have of their own, was the eaſier perceived, and during the period of 1844 years ſhew itſelf, though imperceptible in the ſpace of a ſingle century.

Since Doctor Halley, ſeveral other aſtronomers have applied to the illuſtration of this curious phenomenon. M. Caſſini found that the difference of latitude between the bright ſtar of the Eagle and the ſtar ♂ of the ſame conſtellation, is greater by 36′ than in the time of Ptolemy, and by two or three minutes than by the obſervations of Tycho. M. de la Caille, M. de la Lande and others attribute the cauſe of theſe variations to the attractions of the different heavenly bodies upon each other, but that many ages may paſs, before the laws and meaſure thereof be known; and

and though it be in the brighteſt ſtars, which are probably the neareſt, that this variation is moſt ſenſible, it undoubtedly exiſts among the reſt, and that in conſequence, the ſun and his ſyſtem have a real motion in abſolute ſpace. M. D'Alembert purſuing theſe reſearches, inveſtigated the orb deſcribed by the ſun about the general centre of equilibrium of the whole planetary ſyſtem; but as to the path of this ſyſtematic centre, by reaſon of the vaſt diſtance of the fixed ſtars, it muſt be ſo ſmall a portion of an immenſely extended curve, as to differ inſenſibly from a right line in many years. Dr. Herſchel from a number of excellent obſervations, endeavoured in 1784 to aſcertain this path, and aſſumes the ſolar motion, from a point not far from the 77th degree of right aſcenſion to its oppoſite 257th degree; which motion he ſays will anſwer the variations in right aſcenſion aſſigned by Dr. Maſkelyne to Sirius, Caſtor, Procyon, Pollux, Regulus, Arcturus and Aquilæ; the former ſix decreaſing in right aſcenſion, whilſt Aquilæ appears to increaſe. The actual quantity of the ſolar motion, he thinks, we cannot eſtimate leſs annually, than that of the earth in her orbit.

As the obſervations have none of them been rendered complete, and many of the aſſertions being conjectural and not demonſtrated on mathematical and philoſophic principles, the motion of the ſolar ſyſtem has not gained univerſal belief, being by many deemed doubtful.

Indeed philoſophers admitting two principles of motion in nature, the one attractive and the other repulſive, or a gravitating and projectile power, have precluded themſelves from ever obtaining, on theſe principles, the truth. For there can be no two principles in nature, the whole univerſe being conſtructed on one uniform principle, and acts by one univerſal law, from which proceeds the origin of all motion, and this law is gravity, whether we admit it to originate from attraction or repulſion *.

Thus let A and B (fig. 3 plate 17, in Anthologia for June 1793) be two bodies or quantities of matter, of different denſities and magnitudes, whoſe common centre of gravity is P. Now it is evident that theſe bodies being placed at the diſtance A B, and not acted upon by any other matter or body, will mutually attract by the power of gravity and finally meet in a ſtate of reſt in their centre of gravity P. But if a third body be added at C, there will be a centre of gravity common to them all at O, and towards which, the bodies A, B and C will tend; but if O be at a great diſtance from A and B, their common centre P will be preſerved, and whilſt the body A attracts B to *m*, B will attract A to *s*, during the time that A is attracted by O to *t* and B to *r*. By which compound motion A will arrive at *v* inſtead of *s*, and B at *r* inſtead of *m*. But if the power of C on B is nothing in reſpect to A on B by the vis inertiæ B will be brought to *n*. (vide Anthologia Hib. vol. II. page 371) During this time, the centre of gravity P will be changed to *q* ſituated in the line *v n* and centre of gravity of the △ A *v r* whoſe point of ſuſpenſion is O. Then will the areas B *n* P and A *v* P be deſcribed by the bodies B and A round their centre of gravity P, in the time that the area O *q* P is deſcribed by that centre round the common centre O. Whence inſtead of the bodies A and B approaching the centre P, they will deſcribe an elliptic orb round it, whilſt the point P is deſcribing a like orbit round the centre O, in times, the ſquares of which will be as the cubes of P A, P B and P O, and

NOTE.

* Anthologia Hibernica, vol. I, p. 438. Ibid. vol. II, p. 209.

this,

this, without the leaſt aſſiſtance from any projectile power whatever, except what ariſes from the vis inertiæ of matter. Wherefore throughout all the univerſe, not only the ſeveral planets revolve about their reſpective ſuns in the various ſyſtems, but that every ſun alſo revolves round a common centre, carrying with him his proper ſyſtem. Whence not only our ſun, but all and every of the fixed ſtars, have a proper motion in abſolute ſpace, varying their latitudes, longitudes and right aſcenſions, independent of the preceſſion of the Equinox, ſecular motion, Aberration, &c. In conſequence of which, if the innumerable bodies throughout the immenſity of ſpace, were placed at proper diſtances, they would immediately revolve round their reſpective centres of gravity, and baniſh by that power alone, every exiſtence of abſolute reſt from the creation; in ſuch a manner, that if a ſingle conſtituent particle of matter was to remain, even for a moment, in abſolute reſt, the intire fabrick of the univerſe muſt fall.

From this circumſtance and according to this univerſal law, let us endeavour to aſcertain the diſtance of the centre of equilibrium of the ſolar ſyſtem, from its centre of motion. Let A (fig. 3) repreſent the ſun, B the mean gravitating power of all the planets and their ſatellites, revolving round him. P the ſyſtematic centre, O the centre of its motion. B P the mean diſtance of all the planets from P, and A P that of the ſun. Now as the areas P n B $= qnx$, and A v P are deſcribed in the ſame time as P q O, according to the laws of gravity, the powers by which they are deſcribed, will be as the ſquares of P A, P B and P O, but P B is to P A as B to A inverſely, and O is acted upon by B and A jointly. Whence if we ſuppoſe that P O is to O C as P B is to P A, we ſhall have A s $PA^2 : PB^2 :: A + B : PO^2$. Then let P A be to P B as 1 to 588, we ſhall get P O $=$ 12975 times P B when P B $=$ 1, but P B $=$ 465,000,000 miles; wherefore P O $=$ 6,033375,000,000 miles. But there is every reaſon to imagine that the attractive power on O is $=$ to A $+$ B, whence O will be in the centre between A and C. Wherefore as $B : \frac{PB + PA}{4}{}^2 :: \frac{A + B}{2} : PO^2 :: PO =$

2,339415,000,000 miles, the diſtance of the ſyſtematic centre P from its centre of motion O

Now the time or velocity of P round O, is compounded of the velocities of A and B, which let be r and s and that of P $= t$ the ſquares of which, according to Kepler's law, are as PB^3 to PA^3 $\therefore$ as $\frac{PB + PA}{8}{}^3 : \frac{r + s}{4}{}^2 :: PO^3 : t^2$

Here $r = 6731$ days the mean time of all the planets round the ſyſtematic centre P, $s = 27$ that of the ſun, then $\frac{r + s}{4}{}^2 = 1141731$, $\frac{PB + PA}{8}{}^3 = \frac{1}{8}$, and

$PO^3 = 15917430598$, when P B $+$ P A $= 1$, conſequently $t = 4263\,10849$ days, or 1,167,972 years, for the revolution of the ſyſtematic centre, round its centre of motion, or the period of the revolution of the ſolar ſyſtem. Wherefore, ſince the ſuppoſed time of the creation, 6000 years, the ſyſtem will have moved in abſolute ſpace $\frac{1}{195}$ of its entire courſe $= 1° 50' 46''$, or ſince the time of Hipparchus in 1844 years $\frac{1}{167}$ or $34' 7'' \frac{1}{2}$ being $1' 50''$ in 100 years, or $1'' 1'''$ annually. But the circumference of the orbit will be near 14,036,490,000,000 miles, making the annual movement in abſolute ſpace 10,683,021 miles Engliſh. If a fixed ſtar be ſituated perpendicular to the plane of the ſyſtematic orbit, and oppoſite to the centre, at the diſtance of the ſyſtematic centre from the centre of motion, it would

would have a parallax at the ſun of $5''\frac{1}{2}$ in 100 years, making an annual parallax not more than 0.055 of a third.

Though the ſun, or rather the ſyſtematic centre of gravity, has been conſidered to revolve round another ſun, yet it is more probable, that it is a concourſe of ſyſtems revolving about one common centre, whoſe diſtance from our ſun is as before found. The moſt conſpicuous, and conſequently the neareſt of the fixed ſtars, may therefore be conſidered as ſuns appertaining to this ſyſtematic congreſs, of which Aldebaran, Fomahaut, Aquila, Sirius, Arcturus, bright Orion, Deneb, Spica, Antares, Rigel, Procyon, Cor Hydræ, Capella, Caſtor and Lyra, are moſt probably members.

If we adopt the ſuppoſition of doctor Herſchel, that the ſyſtematic orbit tends in the direction from 77° of right aſcenſion to its oppoſite 257°, and towards Hercules, the earth's axis will be nearly parallel to its plane, and of the above-mentioned ſtars, 5 will be inferior and 11 ſuperior ſyſtems in the congreſs, of which the ſolar ſyſtem will be the ſixth from the centre of motion

But the relative diſtances of theſe ſyſtematic orbits, and the inclination of their planes with each other, cannot be determined from any laws or obſervations yet known. From their apparent ſituation, as ſeen from the earth, and given on the plane of the ecliptic in fig. 4, and on the plane of the equator fig. 5, it is probable that their order from the centre, is as given in fig. 6; that is, Deneb, Regulus, Arcturus, Procyon, Caſtor, Sun, Capella, Sirius, Aldebaran, Lyra, Aquila, Orion, Rigel, Spica, Hydra, Antares and Fomahaut.

It is not here pretended that the diſtance and time brought out is ſtrictly true, a great number of obſervations are ſtill neceſſary to aſcertain theſe facts. The true denſity, magnitude and diſtance of all the bodies compoſing the ſolar ſyſtem, have not yet been diſcovered, and conſequently the real ſituation of the ſyſtematic centre. But from the nature and circumſtance of the ſubject, we are certain ſuch things muſt be, as above demonſtrated, tho' the particulars, as yet, cannot be ſpecified. For the accompliſhment of this part of the aſtronomical ſcience, aſtronomers ought diligently to apply themſelves to obſerve the fixed ſtars of the firſt magnitude, in reſpect to their variations, as thoſe neareſt the centre will have the quickeſt motion, and conſequently the greateſt variation, and vice verſa. The comets ought alſo to be attended to, as it is probable they are connecting bodies to the ſeveral ſyſtems which compoſe the congreſs.

The diameter of the external orbit of the ſolar ſyſtematic congreſs, from a conſideration of thoſe of the ſolar ſyſtem, cannot be leſs than 40 billions or millions of millions of miles. Yet the centre of this amazing expanſe, containing 17 ſuns, with their revolving planets and worlds, is not at reſt, but revolves round a common centre in conjunction with other concourſes.

The diſtance of the orbits of theſe congreſſes from each other, cannot be leſs than 300 times the diameters of the external orbit of each reſpective congreſs, or 12,000 billions of miles, nor the mean diſtance of the centre, leſs than 12 trillions. An amazing ſpace, in the contemplation of which the human mind is loſt, but which exiſts ad infinitum through the infinitude of ſpace. So ſtupendous are the works of the Omnipotent, that whilſt they attract the admiration and reverence, they amaze and aſtoniſh the mind of man, towards the eternal author of its exiſtence.

Theſe reſearches may be conſidered more curious than uſeful; but whatever increaſes the reverence and gratitude to our Creator, improves the heart and mind of man; and whatever brings us acquainted with the motions of the ſtars, ſerves to perfect geography and navigation; ſciences, with which the well-being of arts and

and commerce are greatly connected; and from thence the prosperity of civilized nations.

The ancients, especially the Indian Brahmins, and from them the Stoics, seem to have had an imperfect notion of this systematic motion. For the former taught that all nature was dissolved and re-produced every night and every day of Brahma. Each of which days and nights were supposed to last a thousand revolutions of yoogs, or 4,320,000,000 years; making the duration of each yoog 4,320,000 years[a]. A yoog therefore evidently denotes a systematic revolution, for if we suppose, as first taken in the above enquiry, the central body to be in proportion to the sun, as the sun is to all the planets, and that the planets, as known to the ancients, were, with the moon, only seven, and their mean period of revolution only 3,417 days; the revolution of the system, according to this hypothesis, would be 4,380,948 years, which agrees remarkably with the Indian yoog.

The day and night of Brahma seem to denote an intire revolution of nature; and were, most probably, the supposed revolution of a systematic congress round its centre of motion. According to them, some remarkable change happened in the mundane system, at the end of every yoog, and at the expiration of a day of Brahma all the creation would be dissolved and united with the great spirit during the night or 4,320,000,000 years, and then be re-produced. Whether this curious hypothesis be founded in truth, is impossible to determine, but from the nature and circumstance of things, it has a great probability. But however this may be, it is evident from the Gentoo astronomical tables brought into Europe[b], that the ancient Brahmins in very early periods, were well acquainted with the effects and power of gravity, though the present race are entirely ignorant of it; and even their writers of the 10 last centuries speak of it but obscurely.

NOTES.

[a] Wilkin's translation of the Bhagvat Geeta, Lect. 8.

[b] Playfair on the Brahmin Astronomy. Edinburgh Transactions, vol. 2.

POETRY.

Ellen, or the Fair Insane.

GENTLE ſtranger! haſt thou, pray,
Seen my Bertram in the way?
'aſt the hour he mark'd to meet—
eldom love has tardy feet.

Would, O would the youth were here!
'et 'twill wrong his faith to fear:
h! he's true—vain fears begone!
ertram will be here anon.

Then we'll trip to yonder grove:
here he told me firſt his love:
h! when there, with kiſſes ſweet,
e'll the charming tale repeat.

Fifty ways his fondneſs ſhew:
raid my locks, and bind my brow:
ull me flow'rs, or blithely play
any a pretty roundelay.

See this chaplet, this he wove—
h! how long delays my love?
now'ſt thou, ſtranger, where he ſtrays?
n'ſt thou tell me why he ſtays?

He comes not—oh! I wiſh in vain—
ranger, he'll not come again!
ad and gone, my Bertram's laid,
here Ellen too muſt reſt her head.

Red, laſt night, the moon appear'd,
rice the night-bird's ſcream I heard,
ro' the grove, the nightingale
ld me not one tender tale.

He ne'er gave me kiſſes ſweet,
r ev'n found one kind word to greet!
he wiſtful look'd, and wan
kon'd me, and quick was gone—

Mark, the wreathe he made, is dead,
ry flowret hangs its head!
tho' dead, to me 'tis dear—
nger, tell me why that tear?

Is thy true-love loſt, like mine?
Come, I'll mingle tears with thine—
Ah, no—with grief this long, long day,
Stranger, I've wept myſelf away.

Have my ſorrows giv'n thee pain?
All will ſoon be well again!
Spring re-blooms, tho' winter blight;
Day ſucceeds the longeſt night.

Pitieſt thou my hapleſs lot?—
Pity now availeth not:
Envy's arts poſſeſs'd the youth:
Ellen had betray'd his truth.

Oh! I ſaw the deadly cup;
Why would Bertram drink all up!
None to leave me, was unkind—
Yet, I will not ſtay behind.

If thou chance my knell to hear,
Stranger, kindly place my bier
Where my love—I faint—I'm ſpent—
Oh!—my heart—indeed, 'tis rent!

Hiſt—heard'ſt thou my love cry, "come?"
Yes, 'tis he, he calls me home:
"Haſte," he ſays—"I come," ſhe cried:
Then wildly gazing, Ellen died.

C. J. PITT.

Epigram on Dr. Sherlock.

Regibus obſequium dum binis obligat unum,
Jurat utrique unam, prodit utriq Fidem.
Quid mirum? Si ſit ſemper jurare paratus;
Cum per quos jurat, tres habet ille deos.

TRANSLATED.

The ſame allegiance to two kings he pays,
Swears the ſame faith to both, and both betrays;
No wonder if to ſwear he's always free
That has two Gods to ſwear by more than we.

An Irish Wedding between Dick and Moll.

LET that heroic muse that sings
The marriages of gods and kings,
Lay by her harp, and slack her strings:
Let him that writes how first his head
Bright Phœbus dipt in Thetis' bed,
Or first how Thames did Isis wed,
Be idle,

And let some merry muse now smile,
And guide me in a pleasant stile,
Tune you, Erato, for a while
My Fiddle.

Come, Bacchus, too, your friendly drink
Infuses mirth into my ink,
And makes Erato look, I think,
More jolly.

Tell then, my muse, where I have been
The pleasant wedding I have seen,
'Twixt country Dick on yonder green
And Molly.

Dick thought himself, that's without doubt,
A lad as pretty and as stout
As any youngster all about
The village.

Of bullocks he had half a score;
He had as many goats, and more;
Of rented land he had good store,
For tillage.

He was a lusty lad, and tall,
And would not care to try a fall
With any sturdy lout in all
The manor.

'Twas that made Moll so plaguy mad
To have this well set proper lad,
Whose mungrel father was by trade,
A tanner.

Moll wore a waistcoat, not a mant,
Which she had got from Kate her aunt;
She was a very comely plant,
God bless her.

Her petticoat was red, her gown
No further than her waist hung down;
She had the maids of all the town,
To dress her.

Two mutton fists she had, a bum
As round and sound as any drum;
She had a plaguy fat and thumping belly.

A face as broad as any platter,
I'm sure no pork was ever fatter;
She was the daughter of a hatter,
Called Kelly.

Her ears wore never any drops,
Her head no lofty muslin tops,
But a plain coif about her chops
Did dangle.

Nor was her nose so very small,
But it might serve to fish with all
For rod, for hook, for bait and all
To angle.

Mean-while came reverend father Dan;
He'd kiss a lass or toss a can
With any priest or any man
In Dry-bridge.

Who there, by jolly Dick's commands,
Stood ready now to join their hands
In those long wished for-pleasant bands
Of marriage.

But faith I stay too long a time,
My muse will starve before I dine,
And she no longer will to rhyme
Be able.

Since then I've shewn the pair complete,
Aid me, my muse, and I'll relate
The noble guests and what they eat
At table.

Good store of milk they brought so thick
That in the middle you might stick
A knife upright, yet they did lick
The platter.

And with their milk they also got
Some few potatoes piping hot;
Whether from ashes or from pot
No matter.

Their butter sadly stunk, their ale
Was neither fresh, nor was it stale;
They had great heaps of buttered kale
And garlick.

A pye of pork, of rye the walls,
In which potatoes served for balls,
Was eat through by the Hannibals,
Most warlike.

Mean-while the priest did please and cram
His holy guts with pork and lamb,
And called for ale and for a dram
Of brandy.

Which Nelly pour'd from the great black jug,
And gave him brandy in a mug,
Which he much better lov'd, than sugar-candy.

Then tasting it, quoth he, oh Nell!
By Patrick's cross I do you tell,
There's no such drink in Dennis-well,
My daughter.

'Tis

'Tis wholesome, by the pope's great toe,
And Nelly let me nearer go;
But it is better than our ho-
ly water.

Now he that does of nectar sing,
His heavenly lyre away may fling,
For brandy is the noblest thing
In nature.

Promotheus needed not desire
To filch from heaven enlivening fire,
Had he but brandy to inspire
His creature.

But now the sacred Dan said grace,
And twice or thrice he crossed his face—
To dancing then they fell apace,
In braces.

In good March beer their care they drown;
Now every lass and every clown,
Did dance until the sweat ran down
Their faces.

But Dick no longer now would stay,
But called for light; then carried they
Rush candles, 'stead of Hymene-
us' taper.

Now Dick blew out the lights, and then
Amongst the croud I lost my pen,
And could not find my ink again,
Nor paper.

Upon a Patch on a Lady's Face.

WHAT artful speck upon her face,
Had been a foil on one less fair;
In her it hides a wounding grace,
And she in mercy placed it there.

Description of the Battle of Thymbræa, from a Poem entitled the Panthead.

NOW breathes fierce war, and glows the field around
With men and armour, steeds and chariots crown'd.
Each different leader of each different band,
His hosts collects and re-assumes his stand.
Quick beats each breast, heav'd by the lab'ring breath
That pants for contest on the verge of death.
Throughout a fearful, solemn stillness reigns,
Like midnight silence, on the peopl'd plains.
Anxious yet firm in deep suspence they wait,
The dreadful signal of approaching fate.
Just then the god whose secret cause they fight,
The god of armies thunder'd on the right.
Quick as the light'ning of electric fires,
One heart informs them and one soul inspires;
All rank'd in order march, a dreadful scene!
Like the vast movement of a huge machine.
To strides impetuous yields the solid ground,
And earth far trembles and the heav'ns resound.

Now far from view in gloomy front appears
The hostile squadron with the pointed spears;
Horrid the sight, when Lydia calls from far,
Her strong associates to support her war.
As shores, by waves o'erborne, she scarce contains
Her thousand armies on her boundless plains.
Myriads on myriads o'er the waste extend,
And gath'ring myriads swarm that know no end.
Of Egypt's host in front twelve squadrons throng,
Like chiefs courageous, and like lions strong.
Men wedg'd with men, a firm connection keep,
In front ten thousand, and ten thousand deep.
The pikes frown'd dreadful as erect they stood
Like masted navies, or a leafless wood,
And each fierce hero glorying in his pow'r,
O'er-top'd his target like an iron tow'r.
The steely bulwarks rear'd on left, on right,
Enflank the squadrons that confront the sight.
Moving they move along a vast expanse,
The front retiring as the wings advance;
And form as far as eye can gauge the scene,
A wide extended hollow square between.

Thus rang'd, each army to the charge drew nigh,
Fell war their business or their joy to die.
Resolv'd, they fierce for death's dark work prepare
A large quadrangle in a larger square:
Soon met, the hosts in horrid contact close,
And front to front, their sounding arms oppose.

Eternal virgins of the heroic lyre,
The theme irradiate, and the bard inspire:
Give him your voice, your sacred voice, to tell,
What deeds were wond'rous, and what heroes fell:
So shall the song confess your pow'r divine,
And war's fierce strains in fiercer measures shine.

The hymns of battle ceas'd, each host let fly
A flight of jav'lins through the yielding sky.
The æreal roof the swift destruction rends,
And on their heads the wasteful storm descends.
The first foul signal for the conflict giv'n,
Low'r death's dark clouds and intercept the heav'n:
Thro' the vast field tremendous ruin spreads,
And rains thick vengeance on the heroes' heads.
Frequent and fast their sounding helms assail
A stony tempest and an iron hail;
Volley with volley meets in mortal strife,
And each keen shaft demands a warrior's life:
With gath'ring might the adverse hosts engage,
And mutual slaughter deal with mutual rage.
Fierce flames the battle with their wond'rous deeds,
Their wrath increasing as the conflict bleeds.

Earth groans beneath them, and reſound the ſkies
With clang of arms and many-languag'd cries.
Round the dire field the reeking mountains grow;
The ſtreams of carnage the dy'd fields o'er-flow:
Through the wide waves of blood down tumbling glide,
Heads, legs and arms, in one promiſcuous tide,
Havock and ruin the vaſt bounds o'er-ran,
Here ſtretch'd a faulchion lies, and there a man,
Wide-waſting ſlaughter deſolates the plain,
And now a hero ſlays, and now is ſlain.

Thus bleeds the field, thus fights the hoſt around,
Full many a champion bites the ſanguine ground,
The waſteful fury ev'ry breaſt inſpires,
And war's red vengeance glows in all its fires.
While round his head the whizzing jav'lins ſing,
In fame's full centre ſhone great Suſhan's king;
When he whom Perſia's princely pow'rs inveſt,
'Midſt flames and furies thus the chief addreſt.

Soon ſhall our foes, brave prince, too late confeſs,
Bright conqueſt favours whom the gods ſhall bleſs;
Now while we both in deeds conſpicuous ſhine,
Be this thy ſphere of glory, that be mine,
The drooping ſquadrons to exhort from far,
And ſpread war's frenzy to the verge of war.

Briefly he ſpoke, then fought the diſtant hoſt,
Where the weak fight demands his preſence moſt.
The tarrying chief redoubling tranſport warms,
Love, friendſhip, glory, all his ſenſe informs.
To ſoſter ſcenes fond thought one moment ſtole,
But ſoon to fight return'd his warlike ſoul.
Three diſtant youths triumphing in their might,
Three youths unhappy caught his wand'ring ſight.
Theſe ſeen, one ſlaughter'd to the gods above,
The one he doom'd to friendſhip, one to love;
On the red earth all welt'ring in their gore
Tumble they liſeleſs, and exult no more.
No more their ſtand in war's high ranks they keep,
Securely ſlumb'ring in eternal ſleep.
Theſe ſlain, more victims to his wrath ſucceed,
Soon, ſoon he eyes them, and as ſoon they bleed.
Where'r he turns, the tim'rous weapons fail,
Whole armies tremble, and whole hoſts grow pale.
In wild diſmay th' affrighted bands retire,
Nor wait the vengeance of his waſteful ire.
As the big wave by madd'ning fury driv'n,
Smites the black clouds, and threats the roof of heav'n:
Hurl'd by the ſhock the num'rous navies ſtray,
Confus'dly ſcatter'd o'er the wat'ry way;
Some pitch'd afar, a vaſt, vaſt diſtance keep,
And ſome lie buried in the gulfy deep.
So yields the pow'r by mightier pow'r ſubdu'd,
So fled the armies as the chief purſu'd.
At length nine heroes urg'd by ſhame conſpire,
Their ſtrength uniting, to oppoſe his ire;
But ſtrength combin'd nor force avail them not,
His arm grew death-leſs as his ire grew hot.
Soon as he comes, they tremble at the ſight,
Their hearts affrighted, and unman'd their might,
Some held by fear his matchleſs valour ſlew;
Some herd for ſafety 'midſt the vulgar crew.
Throughout the hoſts the freezing terrors ran,
And all gaz'd wildly on the wond'rous man.
Whoe'er preſumptuous to his vengeance came,
His jav'lin nail'd him to the poſt of fame,
There fix'd, the chief the ſanguine field pervades,
To ſend more victims to th' infernal ſhades.
Their thund'ring lord the death-hoof'd courſers bear,
Impetuous aided by the wings of air;
Harſh groan the wheels that plow the furrow'd plains,
Thick clogg'd with duſt, and blood, and heroes' brains;
Whole ſinking ſquadrons fall beneath his ire,
As crackling ſtubble yields to waſting fire.
As o'er the plains he ſpeeds with ſwift advance,
One dar'd to brave him with preſumptuous lance,
While frighted armies fled, he ſcorn'd to fly,
Reſolv'd to periſh in a death ſo nigh;
A loath'd exiſtence to the field he bore,
And on his brow the marks of anguiſh wore.
To diſtant realms the youth had lov'd to roam,
For ſlighted friendſhip drove him far from home.
Yet as he wander'd, ſtill he ſecret pin'd,
For faithleſs friends and relatives unkind.
'Till other arts his fickly mind employs,
To huſh his ſorrows in the war's loud noiſe.
Alas! in vain he ſoothes his mighty grief,
Deſtruction finds him where he ſeeks relief.
As at the chief his dauntleſs lance he ſhook,
A better lance his naked breaſt o'ertook.
O'ertook and pierc'd him with a deadly wound,
He ſtaggers, reels, he tumbles to the ground;
From his pierc'd breaſt, where once the virtues glow'd,
His ſpirit iſſu'd, and his life-blood flow'd.

Thus all unknown the youth had preſs'd the plain,
In life unhonour'd, and untimely ſlain;
'Till one young chief his daring deed admir'd,
And his warm breaſt the bright example fir'd.
Commutual friends in life's firſt morn they grew,
With equal honour, and with equal view;
'Till farther in the world's wide walks they came,
Their fortunes varied, tho' their fates the ſame.

One

One pleasure's darling, one the child of care,
One sought for glory, one to ease despair.
Soon as he sees the bleeding, breathless corse,
First pity seiz'd him, then a deep remorse.
Resolv'd to prove a sorrowing friend tho' late,
He dares the victor in the front of fate.
E'er from his hands the wing'd destruction fled;
Thus the bold youth in rage and anguish said.

Thou skill'd in war to wage unequal fight,
Whom frequent slaughters charm with fell delight,
May but the gods endue this arm with pow'r,
To hurl thee headlong from thy driving tow'r,
To give to beasts of earth, or fowls of air,
Whom youth ne'er mov'd, nor pity learn'd to spare,
Thee first dispatch'd, my joyful soul should go,
Thy glad companion to the shades below.

Thus threat'ning fierce his massive dart he sent,
Thro' the pierced air the forceful weapon went;
Just on the shoulder's top it slightly tore,
Profanely tasting of the warrior's gore,
Then, conscious of the worth it dar'd to sting,
Sought the priz'd baldric of the wounded king.
As from the gash the issuing streamlet flows,
Mad with revenge the wrathful monarch glows.
Reckless of fear, his hand he swift applied,
To grasp the dart that fought his girded side,
And dreadful thus with thund'ring voice he cries,
While flames flash furious from his fiery eyes.

Thy death, presumptuous, from our hand receive,
That death thy arm would impotently give.
But ruin wrests him in an hateful hour,
Who dares to combat with superior pow'r;
Thee, most vile dastard, whom no sense but fear,
Stops in the progress of thy base career:
No more thy threats, but hence, ignobly tell,
What arm dispatch'd thee to the realms of hell.

Furious he said: flung with resistless force,
Death speeds the weapon in its winged course.
To shun swift fate while turns the youth around,
In his bare flank the shaft wide entrance found.
Dim roll his eyes where beauty once had play'd,
On his pale cheek the blasted roses fade:
The manly strength his tott'ring frame forsook,
A shiv'ring tremour all his brains o'ertook:
Before his view the dead'ning visions swim,
Unbrac'd each sinew and relax'd each limb.
As o'er his once-priz'd friend he tott'ring hung,
Prophetic utt'rance mark'd his fateful tongue.

Relentless warrior, who with impious breath,
Can breathe foul insult in the act of death;
Thee too now glorying, mortal mischief waits,
And dark destruction from the hov'ring fates,
No scenes of love shall cheer thy dying eye,
No friend shall solace, and no wife be nigh;
All sad, all hopeless, desolate in woe,
Thou soon shalt follow where I sink to go.

No more he saint the future fates pursu'd,
His shiv'ring frame the damps of death bedew'd;
Feeble and plaintive on his friend he calls,
Bends o'er the body, and lamenting falls;
No more to wake his slumb'ring eye-lids close,
And death deep veils him in a last repose.

While thus the chief the works of death performs,
In his struck mind arise the low'ring storms:
His wrath suspending as the conqu'ror hears,
Black fate's short summons with attentive ears.
Not for himself the softer passions wake,
But her whose soul must sorrow for his sake;
Whose cheerless days must drag a weight of life,
Should he but perish in disast'rous strife.
Distracting thoughts successive thoughts pursue,
Round the dire field he turns his gloomy view.
Too late he finds a warrior's prudence drove
His headstrong valour, and more headstrong love.
Himself he sees without assistance near,
His hosts out distanc'd, and the foes appear;
Distractions seize him that refuse controul,
And all Panthea rushes on his soul.

Thus had the chief the glorious cause betray'd,
And love had vanquish'd whom no arms dismay'd;
But she whose breast admits no base desire,
Inspires tho' distant with a hero's fire.
Confirm'd anew, no more his fear prevails,
The gentler storm no more his breast assails,
Resolv'd he stands the chance of war to wait,
On death's dark confines, and the verge of fate.

Now fell and stern, proceeds Egyptian might,
With thund'ring clangour to the rage of fight.
Horrid to view, they bend their wasteful way,
An iron mountain in a purple sea.
Commutual aid commutual vigour bore,
The hindmost warriors drove the ranks before.
From forth the mass impetuous chiefs arise,
Eager of glory to contest the prize,
Confirmed in numbers as they vainly go,
A troop of warriors tow'rd a single foe.
Soon their swift strides in horrid contact bring,
Proud Egypt's champions with the Sushan king.
The Sushan king whom deeds of glory fire,
Beholds them fearless, and collects his ire.
But first submissive, to the gods resign'd,
Fervent he utters from his inmost mind.

Patient, ye heav'ns! I hear your just decree,
Your victim fated, and that victim me.
But thanks, ye heav'ns, that life's short date supply,
To live with glory, and with glory die.
Who ev'n in death's full face whole decads send,
Whose wond'rous conquest shall adorn my end.

Yet

Yet might a wife but claim your guardian care,
Your glad complacence and your bounty ſhare;
That grace, that much-priz'd grace, ſhould fate beguile,
And clothe death's ſpectre with a gladſome ſmile.

While thus the fervent chief in ſecret ſaid,
A ſtorm of ſtones came rattling round his head.
Furious and fell he drives his well-aim'd lance,
He deals deſtruction as the foes advance:
He joins in concert as the jav'lins ſing,
The caſques ſound horrid and the targets ring.
Where'er he whirls his forceful ſhafts around,
The tumbling foes augment the human mound;
The direful plains deſtructive carnage fills,
The blood runs iſſuing in a hundred rills;
He ſees the wide, the purple fields o'erſpread,
With heaps of warriors whom his arm ſtruck dead,
Savage he ſees them, yet he dares oppoſe
The iron phalanx of his adverſe foes.
Rapid and ſtrong, he bends his fateful courſe,
With madd'ning fury and with headlong force.
Not ſo the foes---reſolv'd and calm they wait,
As firm compacted as a brazen gate.
Soon as the chief in matchleſs might draws near,
Each gloomy warrior points a lengthen'd ſpear,
To pierce the lines in vain the hero tries,
Man brac'd with man, redoubling ſtrength ſupplies.
Shields preſs'd on ſhields, the driving ſhock ſuſtain,
Like a big bulwark on the trembling plain.
On the rough front the headlong courſers drive,
Check'd their full ſpeed, again they plunging ſtrive,
'Till their ſtrong pow'r ſuperior pow'r withheld,
Their courſe reſiſted, and their rage repell'd.
Thus driv'n, one wheel a rocky fragment met,
The tow'r uplifted and the chief o'erſet.
The thund'ring craſh the boundleſs region ſhakes,
Groans the earth's centre and each warrior quakes.

Stunn'd with the fall, nor yet by fate ſubdu'd,
Springs the dire chief whom hov'ring death purſu'd.
In his fierce boſom flames the vengeful fire,
He waves his faulchion and collects his ire.
Now blows meet blows, with ſhields the ſhields engage,
The fight roars dreadful with a ſev'n-fold rage.
Shouts after ſhouts from all the hoſt ariſe,
And ſhouts redoubled rend the echoing ſkies.
On the brave chief the bands impetuous bore,
As floods ruſh thund'ring from their burſted ſhore:
As the ſtrong dykes thoſe furious floods reſtrain,
So ſtands the warrior on the ruſhing plain.
While crowds on crowds in horrid circle cloſe,
He deals deſtruction where he deals his blows,
With arm terrific ſtill maintains his ground,
'Till waves of warriors burſt in ſeas around.
Yet cloſe and cloſer as the bands moleſt,
Their num'rous force his manly force repreſt;
Their wood of pikes the dauntleſs hero braves,
Thruſts his big targe, his ſlaught'ring faulchion waves;
Round the rough circle deals tranſcendant deeds
On all ſides combats, and on all ſides bleeds:
Tho' whelm'd by numbers with encreaſing might,
His feebler efforts ſtill maintain the fight.
Gallant in death, unconſcious of diſmay,
He ſtubborn yields, nor yields an eaſy prey.
As when the winds the northern pale reſtrains,
Burſt looſe and deſolate the wat'ry plains;
Waves after waves in wrath indignant riſe,
And hurl their fury to the low'ring ſkies.
The ſhip-wreck'd merchant's ſtruggling arms engage,
In frequent buffets with the whirlpool's rage.
As the big billows in loud madneſs urge,
He plies each nerve and ſmites each foaming ſurge,
'Till here, 'till there in ſwift diſorder toſt,
His ſtrength quite feebled, and his ſpirits loſt,
By num'rous toils, inceſſant toils o'ercome,
He ſinks exhauſted in his wat'ry tomb.
Juſt ſo the chief; the pangs of death he braves,
Dares the fierce fight, his ſlaught'ring faulchion waves;
Combats all horrid on the mounts of dead,
O'erwhelm'd by numbers and with wounds o'er-ſpread:
With threat'ning voice inſults the pow'rs combin'd,
Nor ſunk his courage tho' his life declin'd.
In his faint arm he moves the ling'ring ſpear,
That arm that once congeal'd the brave with fear.
His manly beauty all beſmear'd in gore,
Now ſhines conſpicuous in the fields no more.
As fate flits round he heaves one penſive ſigh,
One tear of love invades his dying eye;
Then ſtagg'ring helpleſs in the arms of death,
Earneſt he utters with a fault'ring breath:

At length to fate's ſuperior pow'r I yield,
A friend's injunction and a wife's fulfill'd;
Honour's high debt, the debt of love now paid,
I reſt with heroes in eternal ſhade.

His dying voice the hov'ring fates ſuppreſs'd,
Death wav'd his iron ſceptre o'er his breaſt,
The vanquiſh'd hero in the deadly ſtrife,
Sinks on his arms, and pours his mighty life.

ODE

ODE
TO
MITHRA.

Sung by the Perſian Army after the Engagement.

From Maurice's Hiſtory of Hindoſtan, lately publiſhed.

I.

PARENT of LIGHT, whoſe burning eye
Pours on an hundred realms exhauſtleſs day;
Whether, beneath the Polar ſky,
They ſtretch, where Tanais rolls in tardy ſtream,
Or glow beneath thy fervid, tropic ray:
Mithra, we hail thee our immortal fire!
And, as we gaze on thy diffuſing beam,
Drink from thy fountain life, and catch rekindling fire!
Swell loud and deep the choral ſong,
To Mithra's praiſe the notes belong,
Ye ſacred guardians of th' Eternal Flame,
That, pure and bright, from Nature's birth
Through many a circling century hath glow'd,
Ere firſt, to warm the barren earth,
His ſhining chariot clave th' ætherial road:
Aloft your golden cenſers raiſe,
And, while a thouſand altars blaze,
With ſhouts the conſcious Deity proclaim!

II.

Impatient for the breaking dawn,
Ere yet, emerging from the main,
Thy glowing axle pour'd the morn,
Our Perſians, ſpread through many a plain,
With furious ſhouts demand the war.
Bright on yon mountain's pine-clad height
Beam'd the fair harbinger of day,
And ſoon we mark'd thy radiant car,
In glory burſting on the ſight,
Mount ſwiftly up the ſapphire way!
Inſtant a thouſand trumpets ſound,
A thouſand chiefs in arms appear,
And high their glitt'ring banners bear;
To virtue and to glory dear,
From Suſa's proud imperial tow'rs they come,
The chief to fall on an untimely bier,
His comrades to return with laurels home!
By thee led on to victory,
And glowing with thy own immortal flame,
To arms with kindred rage they fly,
And half the danger ſhare, and half the fame.

III.

What ſtranger youths of nobler mien,
Ye Perſians, mingle with your valiant train,
Of aſpect dauntleſs but ſerene,
Whoſe glitt'ring helms in air ſublimely tow'r;
And on their ſullen brows, that breathe diſdain,
Contempt of death and ſtern defiance low'r!
In their fluſh'd cheeks the mantling blood,
That bounds impatient through each throbbing vein,
Mounts in a richer fuller flood,
Imprinting deep the warrior's ſcarlet ſtain!

IV.

Hark! Glory from yon craggy height,
Where cloath'd in glitt'ring adamant ſhe ſtands,
Summons to war the ſons of fight;
And, rolling round the field her eyes of flame,
Fires with heroic rage her favour'd bands!
High on her creſt the burniſh'd dragons glow,
While deeply drinking the eternal beam,
They ſhed pernicious light, and blaſt the with'ring foe!
Smite, loudly ſmite, the choral ſtring,
Aloft the golden cenſer raiſe;
Let heaven's bright arch with triumph ring,
And earth reſound with Mithra's praiſe!

V.

What frantic ſhrieks of wild deſpair
Come rolling on the burthen'd air!
The war-fiend pours his funeral yell;
While ſcarce the trumpet's pow'rful breath;
Scarce the loud clarion's ampler ſwell
Drowns the tumultuous groans of death!
Th' Aſſyrians fly; in heaps around
Their braveſt vet'rans ſtrew the ground!
Shall wanton vengeance ſtain the brave,
Or rancour burn beyond the grave?
Perſians, th' enſanguin'd fight give o'er,
And ſheathe your ſabres ſteep'd in gore.
Though juſtice wide her faulchion wave,
From inſult ſtill the brave forbear;
With palms array'd, with conqueſt crown'd,
The brighteſt glory's ſtill to ſpare!
Swell loud and deep the choral ſong,
To Mithra's praiſe the notes prolong,
Ye ſacred guardians of the Eternal Flame,
That, pure and bright, from Nature's birth
Through rolling centuries hath ceaſeleſs glow'd,
Ere firſt, to warm the barren earth,
His ſhining chariot clave th' æthereal road:
Aloft your golden cenſers raiſe,
And, while a thouſand altars blaze,
With ſhouts the conſcious Deity proclaim!

Verſes written in the Iſland of Staffa, Auguſt 6, 1787. Addreſſed to Sir Joſeph Banks by Wm. Parſons, Eſq. F.R.S.

WHAT ſounds harmonious mingle with the ſtorm!
The ſtars dim gleaming through his miſty form,
Does

Does Cona's * voice renew the thrilling rhimes,
The ſtreamy Morven's tales of other times?
Or to revifit yon deſerted fane†,
Does bleſt Columba leave the ſainted train,
Tuning in golden clouds the ſolemn lyre,
Whoſe loud notes join the full celeſtial choir?
Vain fictions theſe, which youthful bards delight,
When ſome new wonder ſtrikes th' aſtoniſh'd ſight!
No ſounds are heard, except th' Atlantic wave,
That deeply murmurs in the twilight cave!
Awe-ſtruck I enter!---This ſtupendous roof,
Theſe adamantine walls of maſſy proof,
Theſe groups of columns that in Ocean ſtand,
What hands have rais'd? what architect hath plann'd?
Did the bold giant race, the Northern boaſt,
With vaſt Typhœan ſtrength, each man a hoſt,
Rear mid the raging deep a pillar's floor‡,
And link the Hebrides to dread Bengore?
Or, am I borne to that tremendous hall
Where Odin ſat, and at his mighty call
The Runic Demi-gods in ſtern repoſe
Quaff'd their ſweet beverage from the ſculls of foes.
Illuſions all!---Of arts no traces near,
Nor Giant race, nor Runic chiefs were here:
His nobler work, proud || Nevis' towering head
Who rais'd, and ſunk the ſea's capacious bed;
Who taught the enormous *whale*, while Ocean boils,
To ſtem the wave, and thrid the numerous iſles!
Who bade the *Arctic eagle* in his flight
Drink the ſlant beam, and ſcorn the languid light!
O ſacred truth! O energy divine!
Too long at ſpecious fancy's gaudy ſhrine
Deluded loitering, 'mid Italian ſhades
In day-dreams wild I woo'd th' Aonian maids,
Who bade full oft their air-built viſions riſe
In glittering hues before my dazzled eyes,
Prone to forſake *thy* philoſophic ſtore
For fabled regions, and romantic lore:
Such thoughts the *local feelings*, there inſpire,
Rous'd by the Mantuan trump, or Sabine lyre;
Such mad Orlando's ſtrange adventures move,
And Godfrey's pious arms and Petrarch's hapleſs love.
At length, ſo reaſon wills, theſe raptures fail,
And riper judgment muſt with tears bewail
Thoſe hours devoted to the "thankleſs Muſe."
More *wiſe*, more *bleſt*§, whoſe curious ſearch purſues
Of *real wonders* each efficient cauſe,
Nature's prolific reign, and hidden laws.
Tracing all change of earth's all-paſſive frame,
Subdued by air, by water, and by flame,
While oft the faireſt ſymmetry of things
From jarring powers and dire convulſion ſprings.
Were I *thus* gifted, I might now unfold
To yon poor ſeamen, ignorant as bold,
While from the dancing wave their lifted eyes
Gaze on this iſland with uncouth ſurpriſe,
And, widely erring, they aſcribe each part
To manual labour or to magic art,
By what nice proceſs powerful nature gave
Theſe rocks their pillars, and their ſhadowy cave,
Which awe with grandeur, or with beauty pleaſe---
¶ By *fire ejected*, or *depoſed by ſeas!*
Such objects, Banks, provok'd thy gen'rous toils,
Scorning alike ambition's gorgeous ſpoils,
The ſports of pleaſure, and the couch of reſt,
To ſail adventurous with undaunted breaſt
Through ſeas unknown, where fiercer billows roll,
And "curl their monſtrous heads" round either pole;
From *ſouthern* iſles, whence ſavage forms advance,
Raiſe the wild yell, and ſhake the hoſtile lance
Then, fierce and reeking from the horrid meal,
* Their mangled foes to ſhuddering eyes reveal;
To *northern* Hecla, who his ice-crown'd head
Proudly uprears, while round his ſides are ſpread

NOTES.

* Oſſian calls himſelf "the voice of Cona," "The ghoſt of Crugal came from his cave, the ſtars dim twinkled through his form." Macpherſon's Oſſian.

† The ruins of the church of Iona or Ikolmkill, founded by St. Columba in the fifth century, are viſible from Staffa.

‡ It has long been a popular ſuperſtition, that the columns of Staffa and thoſe of the Giants Cauſeway in Ireland, were the work of Giants, and once united the two coaſts. The Headland of Bengore is one of the moſt ſtriking features of the Baſaltic coaſt, of which the Giants Cauſeway is a part. See Hamilton's Letters on the Coaſt of Antrim.

|| Ben Nevis is the higheſt mountain in Scotland; it is about 100 miles from Staffa, and its height more than 4000 feet above the ſea.

NOTES.

§ Felix qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas. Virg. Geo. lib. 2.

* The volcanic theory of the Staffa Baſaltes has been generally adopted, though the character of the neighbouring iſlands, where the columnar appearance is nearly as perfect, is widely different from the uſual one of a volcanic country, they being moſtly formed of natural terraces, one above another, and all lying in exact horizontal directions, which confirms ſome obſervers in the opinion, that they were originally formed by depoſition of water.

* See in Hawkeſworth's Account of Cook's Voyage, deciſive proof of the New Zealanders eating the fleſh of their enemies.

Torrents

Torrents of flame, and at his feet arise
The watry Geysers, glittering in the skies!
Great is the merchant's praise, whose active mind
In distant climes can some new commerce find,
And bring exulting to a grateful shore
Sources of wealth, and arts, unknown before:
And great the hero's, who on foreign plains,
'Mid toil and peril, his high task maintains
O'er conquer'd nations, with supreme command
To bear the sceptre of his native land:
But greater his, whom science tempts to roam,
And bring the spoils of rich discovery home;
Whose better aim, and labours more refin'd,
Add to the general knowledge of mankind.
For this Britannia's studious sons decree
That sacred chair which Newton fill'd to thee;
For this, where'er her welcome flags unfurl'd,
Thy praise shall spread, and charm the list'ning world;
E'en these lone scenes thy keen research proclaim;
Fix'd on basaltic columns stands thy Fame!

To the Editor of the Anthologia.

SIR,

IF the following trifle be worthy of a place in the only respectable publication, of the nature, that has yet appeared in this country, you will oblige a constant reader by inserting it either in this, or next month's Anthologia.

I am, sir,

December 17, 1794. Your humble servant, J. C.

STANZAS.

To Mrs. Hitchcock, of the Theatre Royal.

1.

O! CEASE thy plaints, Melpomene,
Enough of *real* ills we know;
On ev'ry *stage* of life we see
Substantial, *undissembled* woe:
Then, gloomy goddess, cease thy power,
And let lov'd *mirth* and *laughter* rule the hour!

2.

And come, Thalia's lively train,
Your dear, your grateful joys impart,
To ease the tortur'd mind of pain,
To banish *sorrow* from the heart!
O! let the sportive comic scene
Still frighten sickly grief, and haggard spleen!

3.

See! faithful to the muse's voice,
When Momus' laughing children rise,
To bid the gloomy breast rejoice,
To charm the giddy and the wise!
Whilst *taste* their genial labour guides,
And o'er the *chaste*, *instructive* scene presides!

4.

And lo!—amidst the sprightly throng
That every drooping spirit cheers,
With jocund mien, and playful song,
Where HITCHCOCK, *ever gay*, appears!
Whose cheek, still crown'd with roseate prime,
Defies the subtle ravages of *time*!

5.

How different from the *general* doom!
In thee, lov'd Hitchcock, still we view
The laurel's undiminish'd bloom—
For ever pleasing, ever new
Thy matchless talents still appear,
To each *Iernian* bosom ever dear.

6.

Tho' the inconstant wand'ring mind,
To seek *new* objects eager flies;
Tho' *excellence* itself—we find
When grown familiar, often cloys;
'Tis *thine*—through ev'ry *change*, to prove
A grateful people's undiminish'd love!

7.

Thine is the pleasing task, "*to strew*
The thorny path of life with flowers;"
To cheer the soul, when press'd with woe,
And gild with mirth the gloomy hours—
How grateful to the feeling heart
Content and joy around it to impart!

8.

How oft, when bitter *care* oppress'd,
When *sorrow* wrung my heart e'er-while,
Have I, to ease my tortur'd breast,
Sought comfort from thy magic smile;
Which, like bright Sol's enliv'ning ray,
Chas'd the black, heavy clouds of life away!

9.

Nor this *alone*—in thee is join'd
With public talents, *private worth*;
In *thee* the generous *muse* may find
All that should call her plaudits forth:
All that endears domestic life,
The tender mother, *friend*, *and virtuous wife*!

J. C.

FOREIGN NEWS.

STATE PAPERS.

Proclamation of the Supreme National Council to the Poliſh Nation.

"Citizens, when you took up arms with an intention of recovering your Liberty, and of ſaving the Country, you ſolemnly vowed and ſwore before God, that neither the greateſt adverſities, nor the greateſt reverſes, ſhould ſhake your fortitude. Providence, in whoſe hand is the fate of Nations, has been pleaſed to try your conſtancy. THADEUS KOSCIUSCO, whom you had elected Chief of the armed force, has juſt been made priſoner, in a bloody combat with the enemy. This ſad event certainly fills your hearts with juſt ſorrow, and your ſenſibility is the tribute due to the virtue of that worthy citizen, the victim of his patriotiſm. But, citizens, beware of deſpair, and of burying with his fate the hopes of your country. Remember the motto you have adopted, *Liberty or Death!* Preſerve the ſpirit of unity, redouble your zeal and courage, and God will bleſs the goodneſs of our cauſe.

"The Supreme council promiſe you, that they will remain on their poſt; that they will defend Liberty with you, or periſh along with you. In order to fulfil the duty preſcribed to the Council by the act of inſurrection, they have appointed a new Supreme Chief of the armed force:—Thos. Wawrzecki, Lieutenant-General, has been elected. Citizens, you know his excellent character; you are acquainted with his civil and military virtues. The Council hope that you will not ſuffer yourſelves to be caſt down by misfortune; but rather that you will ſummon up all your ſtrength, for the ſalvation of the State; and that, ſupported by your energy, you will enable the Council to maintain the defence of liberty and the country.

"Done at Warſaw, in the ſitting of the Council, Oct. 4, 1794.

LETTER OF THE SUPREME NATIONAL COUNCIL TO GENERALISSIMO KOSKIUSCO.

"The Council, in your misfortune, bewails that of the country at large. They placed not in events that confidence which they have never ceaſed to repoſe in your virtues. The duty of good citizens, and your example, will prevent our deſpairing of the country. As long as you ſhall be at liberty to addreſs the Council, boldly make known to us your wants, and thoſe of the brave companions of your efforts, who now partake your melancholy ſituation. So high is the value which the Council ſet upon your perſon, that they would willingly reſtore to the enemy all their priſoners in exchange for you; and there is not an individual in the Council that would not joyfully barter his liberty for yours.

"It is by an uncommon courſe of things, Generaliſſimo, that you receive from your cotemporaries that tribute which the lateſt poſterity will one day render you.

"Such are the ſentiments which the Supreme Council charges me, in my quality of Preſident for the preſent week, to convey to you: and to theſe I add the feelings of my profound reſpect.

(Signed)
"THADEUS DEMBOWSKI, Preſident.

Copy of a Letter ſent by the Ruſſian General Erſen, to the King of Poland, together with his Majeſty's Anſwer.

"SIRE,

"The almoſt total deſtruction of a corps ſituated at Zameck, the capture of a great number of officers and ſoldiers, of generals, and, in fine, of him who commanded all the reſt, the Chief of the Revolution of 1794, theſe were the ſucceſſes of the 10th of October. Perſuaded that your Majeſty and the Republic of Poland are now returned to their primitive rights,

I haſten

I haſten to addreſs myſelf to the legitimate power, to demand the liberty of all the Ruſſian generals, officers, ſoldiers, and domeſtics, as well as thoſe of the diplomatic corps, and women, detained againſt all the rights of nations. My deſire is, that they be brought to the army under my command. Their ſpeedy return cannot but add to the inclination I entertain of doing, on my part, every thing permitted me, or that depends upon me. It is in the hope that efforts, conſtantly uſeleſs, are about to bring back a durable and ſalutary calm in Poland, and that I may be able, during the courſe of the preſent year, to preſent my reſpects to your majeſty, that I beſeech your majeſty to accept of my previous homage, and the ſentiments with which I am, &c.

THE ANSWER.

"SIR,

"However painful we find the defeat of a part of the Poliſh army on the 10th of October, eſpecially on account of the loſs of a man valuable in all reſpects, and whoſe merit it has been to have laid the foundation to the firſt fruits of the independence of his country, yet it cannot ſhake the firmneſs of thoſe, who have ſolemnly vowed either to die, or to conquer for liberty.

"You, who know how much modeſty embelliſhes ſucceſs, need not wonder, Sir, if the method which you propoſe to us, to liberate the Ruſſian priſoners, and hoſtages, who ſerve as pledges for the Poles ſeized by the Ruſſians, does not meet with our concurrence. If you would endeavour to exchange your priſoners for our own, I would then attempt to gratify your wiſhes.

(Signed) "STANISLAUS, Rex."

PETERSBURG.

October 21.

It does not appear that in this criſis of the affairs of Europe, the court of Ruſſia interferes any farther than as to what regards her own intereſts in Poland.

Every day couriers arrive, and are diſpatched, but nothing is publiſhed. We only know that the inſurgents have made conſiderable progreſs in Southern Pruſſia. On the contrary, the provinces bordering on our empire, Samogitia and Lithuania, for inſtance, have ſworn to defend the Ruſſian intereſts, preſerving at the ſame time all that had been done in their favour by the Diet of Grodno.

Much reliance is placed on the talents of our generals, particularly thoſe of Repnin, Suwarrow, and Ferſen. The empreſs, to ſhew her ſatisfaction to the ſecond of theſe, for the victory which he has gained over the Poles in Lithuania, has named him her aid-de-camp general, ſent him a crown of laurel, adorned with brilliants, to the value of 60,000 roubles, and deſired him to ſelect a regiment in the army which ſhall bear his name to all perpetuity!

WARSAW.

October 22.

The ſpirit of liberty animates all perſons; and whatever other nations may think of us, the diſſolution of our ſyſtem will not be ſo ſoon effected as might be ſuppoſed, nor will they return to their priſtine inaction—nor even the capture of Warſaw will be able to quell the fervour of the nation. We appear already to be devoted victims of the Ruſſians, and in this ſuppoſition propoſals have been made already to remove the ſeat of the new Revolution elſewhere, but whither has not been determined yet.

The day before yeſterday a trumpeter from the enemy brought a letter from Koſciuſko to the Supreme Council, in which he ſtates, that the number of officers taken priſoners in the action of the 10th inſt. amounts to 125 perſons, and 5 generals beſides himſelf. He praiſes very much the good treatment he receives from general Ferſen, and the care which is taken to heal his wounds. He occupies an apartment with the Legate Memcewiz, his adjutant, is guarded by 5 officers, and 400 men mount the guard about the houſe he lives in.

All the officers who were taken priſoners, unanimouſly accuſe prince Poniatowſky, who, either through ignorance or treaſon, neglected to ſupport the corps under Koſciuſko, and has thus been the cauſe of this diſaſter. This impeachment was found of ſuch importance, that he was immediately arreſted, and a court martial will be held upon him.

GUADALOUPE.

The Succeſs, captain John Peele, arrived at Workington on the 6th inſt. from St. Kitt's: by a converſation, from the quay, (the veſſel not being allowed to come in) the following particulars have been learned:—Fort Pittſburgh ſurrendered the 28th of September, to the people of colour, aſſiſted by a detachment from ſome French men of war lying at Point-a-Petre, who put all the white people to the ſword. Captain Peele ſailed from Baſſeterre, in company with the Woolwich of 44 guns, on the 2d of October, and both arrived at St. Kitt's on the 6th of the ſame month.

On the day he ſailed, he ſaw a conſiderable fire upon the heights which command Fort Matilda, and upon inquiry, was informed that the French had taken poſſeſſion of them.

He had on board forty-five paſſengers, chiefly French emigrants; and, on the 9th October, a ſloop from Guadaloupe had arrived full of paſſengers, all, or moſt, of whom had paſſports from general Preſcott, (who commanded at Fort Matilda) one of them had diſpatches for the governor of St. Kitt's, giving information of the ſurrender of Fort Matilda, but captain Peele does not recollect the day, having ſailed from St. Kitt's on the 10th of October. He repreſents the garriſon of Fort Matilda as having been very ſickly, and the Woolwich as full of ſick troops.

ITALY.

October 25.

The late French ambaſſador at Genoa, citizen Tilly, is conducted to Paris under a military eſcort; all his effects were embarked, and he intended to go by water, but the new French reſident, citizen Villars, perſuaded him to make his journey by land, whereupon he was arreſted by the gens d'armes near Vado: being arreſted, he proteſted his innocence

The heads of his impeachment are ſaid to be the following:

1. That he had not ſent proviſions enough to Baſtia.
2. That he has kept on a ſecret correſpondence with the Engliſh.
3. That he intended to create at Genoa an inſurrection.
4. That he has ſquandered great ſums belonging to the Republic.

LAST SITTING OF THE JACOBINS.

19 *Brumaire, Nov.* 9.

Several letters were read from perſons who requeſted to be elected members of the ſociety.

A letter was alſo read from the ſociety at Porentrui, complaining of the oppreſſion exerciſed on the Jacobins. A diſcuſſion aroſe on the queſtion, whether the ſociety of Porentrui merited the confidence of the Jacobins.

Lanot obſerved, that there have been Jacobins in all times and all circumſtances.——"When they are oppreſſed, certain perſons abandon them; but they are few, and when the faction that now exiſts ſhall be annihilated, as it ſoon will be, then will you ſee the hall filled; and thoſe even who have moved for the deſtruction of your ſociety will be proud to become members of it.

A member announced to the ſociety that he had heard a group of ariſtocrats expreſs a wiſh to have the head of Carrier and the heads of the members of the two committees of public and general ſafety, who had iſſued orders to Carrier.

Leonard Bourdon aſſured the ſociety that they had many friends in the convention.

Gaſton began to ſpeak, when his voice was drowned by the ſcreams of the women in the galleries.

The preſident endeavoured in vain to reeſtabliſh order. The ſcreams continued, and the women puſhed forward to the door in order to make their eſcape Information was communicated to the ſociety, that the hall was beſet by a great crowd crying out, *Vive la Convention —à bas les Jacobins*, (down with the Jacobins,) Large ſtones thrown through the windows, fell through the interior of the hall and wounded ſeveral perſons.

Fayau invited the Jacobins to be firm; to remain at their poſts and die, if it was neceſſary. All the members immediately got up and exclaimed, *Let us die at our poſts, but let the Republic live for ever* Tranquillity and order were immediately eſtabliſhed, and the doors were thrown open. Several ſtones continued to be thrown, and ſeveral members were wounded, but they did not ſtir from their ſeats. Some perſons who had taken the part of the Jacobins, brought in a few priſoners. The preſident ordered them to be brought near him in order to protect them. No violence was offered.

The women in the mean time who had retired out of the hall, were extremely ill-treated. The armed force and ſeveral deputies at length arrived. The people diſperſed, and the ſociety terminated their ſitting.

On the next day the Convention ordered the ſociety to be ſhut up.

FRANKFORT.

November 9.

Count Clairfayt arrived at Meerheim on the 30th October. Immediately after he received a letter by a courier from Vienna, who ſet out for London On reading this letter all the troops received orders to go into winter quarters. Head quarters were firſt at Weilbourg, but afterwards changed to Limburg.—On the night of the 5th inſt. the French got poſſeſſion of an iſland ſituated in the Rhine near Coblentz, oppoſite to Valendar. The greater part of their troops and artillery in this ſtation have marched to Mentz, which town, according to reports by deſerters, will ſoon be attacked with the utmoſt vigour. Yeſterday morning a proclamation was made at the

the drum head, enjoining every houſe keeper to lay in a ſtock of fuel, water, and proviſions. Yeſterday the Pruſſian troops, who have ſet out upon their march for the frontiers of Sileſia, paſſed by this town.

BERLIN.

November 10.

We have juſt received certain intelligence that general Suwarrow has taken by aſſault Praga, a ſuburb of Warſaw, and that the garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 men, and who had defended themſelves vigorouſly, had been made priſoners of war.

The attack was made in three columns, under the commands of general Suwarrow, Ferſen, and Derſenden, and coſt the Ruſſians 1500 men. On the other hand, their loſs in the victory which they gained, under the command of general Suwarrow, over 4500 Poles, before Praga, on the 26th of laſt month, was very trifling. The action, however, coſt the latter one general, four majors, forty-one officers of different ranks, and eight hundred men; ten pieces of cannon alſo fell into the hands of the Ruſſians.

November 11.

We have learnt ſome further particulars reſpecting the capture of Praga, on the 4th inſt. The intrenchments of that place, raiſed in haſte, and in conſequence untenable, were, notwithſtanding, for a long time defended by the Poles with obſtinate bravery and deſperation.

The Ruſſians, according to their own account, purchaſed their victory with the loſs of 2000 men. The place was taken by aſſault.—It is reported that the Poles loſt, on this occaſion, 3000 men, who were killed, and 4000 made priſoners. The Ruſſians alſo took 35 pieces of cannon.

The ſuburb of Praga conſiſted almoſt wholly of houſes of wood, and being ſituate lower than the city of Warſaw, can be ſet fire to by the artillery of that place, and conſequently cannot be held by the Ruſſians, unleſs, during the firſt conſternation of the Poles, they ſhould have rendered themſelves maſters of the bridges of the Viſtula.

The corps of twenty thouſand Pruſſians, which is returning from the Rhine, is every day expected here; yeſterday the military cheſt, with the treaſure for defraying the expence of this counter march, was diſpatched to meet it. Prince Hohenlohe, who commands it, ſets off a fortnight later.

The tranquillity maintained in the Auſtrian Netherlands ſince they were taken poſſeſſion of by the French troops, ſuffered ſome interruption in the beginning of this month, particularly at Tournay, Ath, and Enghein, where popular commotions were excited by ſome Auguſtine-Friars, accuſed of having formed a plan of counter-revolution. A battalion, with four pieces of cannon, was ſent from Bruſſels to Tournay to reſtore order. On the 9th, two Auguſtins were brought to trial before the criminal tribunal, which found them guilty of having excited the people to revolt. They were ſentenced to death, and ſhot the ſame day.

The three Committees of Public Safety, General Safety, and Legiſlation, to which the Committee of war has lately been added, did not propoſe the final reſolution againſt the Jacobins, adopted by the Convention on the 12th, till after they had received a freſh provocation.

On the 11th, in the evening, after the decree for putting Carrier under arreſt, a great number of the Jacobins, armed with ſabres, daggers, and piſtols, repaired to the club, although their meeting had been proviſionally ſuſpended by order of the committees. The numerous groups of the Thuilleries being informed of this, inſtantly began debating whether they ſhould repair to the Convention and demand the diſarming of the Jacobins, or go and diſarm them themſelves? The latter opinion prevailed; they flocked to the Jacobins, and ſurrounded their hall, exclaiming —"Down with the Jacobins! down with the ramparts of Carrier! down with the drowners! the cut-throats! the ſhooters! and the impriſoners! down with the knights of the guillotine! live liberty! live juſtice! live the people and their repreſentatives!" The orators of the ſeveral groups, however, perſuaded the people to abſtain from actual violence; detachments of horſe and foot were ſent to ſurround the hall of the ſociety; and the whole tumult was confined to ſhouts, cries, and reproaches, which continued the greater part of the night. About three in the morning, commiſſaries ſent with an expreſs order by the four committees, went to the Jacobins club; expelled the members who ſtill remained in it; ſealed up the papers of the ſociety; ſhut the doors of the hall, and carried the keys to the committees.

FROM THE LOWER RHINE.

November 12.

The French have decreaſed at Cologne the contribution from twelve to nine millions; the bakers are obliged to carry all their bread to the French commiſſaries, who pay them in aſſignats, and ſell it again for ready money; the merchants are alſo obliged to deliver two-thirds of the goods on hands. It is the ſame caſe at Coblentz.

FRANKFORT.

FRANKFODT.

November 14.

Two French deſerters, come into Mentz, have reported, that an attack will very ſhortly be made by three columns at once, while two others attempt the paſſages of the Rhine. The French army in that quarter is eſtimated at 80,000 men, of which more than 10,000 conſiſt of cavalry.

We learn from Mentz, that at ſeven o'clock in the afternoon, two corps of French chaſſeurs appeared on the mountain of Hexheim near Mentz. The batteries of Zahib fired upon them, and killed three men.

On the 8th the French threw a bomb into the fort of St. Elizabeth, and another into the dykes of the citadel. The Auſtrian corps de reſerve in the evening took poſt in the out-works. Letters, received yeſterday, ſtate that Mentz is entirely ſurrounded. The inhabitants have been forbidden to appear on the ramparts or in the towers of the churches during the ſiege.

November 15.

The French are now bombarding Mentz in a tremendous manner. Skirmiſhes are taking place hourly between them and the out-poſts. On the 12th they began a bombardment from all their trenches around that fortreſs, which laſted till the 13th in the morning; at eleven at night the whole corps de reſerve of the garriſon was obliged to march into the covered-way, and other out-works. We have juſt learnt that the enemy, on the 13th, three times ſtormed the fort at Nonnen Aue, and were every time repulſed by the brave Auſtrian garriſon.

Since the above, we receive daily accounts of the French, notwithſtanding the brave defence oppoſed to them by the Auſtrian garriſon, continuing their daily attacks with the utmoſt vigour againſt that unfortunate town, which cauſes a number of people to ſend off their effects from this place.

The French on the 9th rendered themſelves maſters of the village of Bretzenſtein; but were again driven out of it on the 11th.

BERLIN.

November 18.

Yeſterday M. Von Heſſe, Adjutant to the Ruſſian General Suwarrow, paſſed this place on his journey to Potzdam, with the news of Warſaw having capitulated to the Ruſſians on the 9th inſt. The moſt favourable terms have been granted to the city, the inhabitants being ſecured, on the honour of her Imperial Majeſty, in their lives and property; and a forgiveneſs of all that is paſt.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the inſurgents had united their utmoſt efforts, the kernel of the Poliſh nation was deſtroyed, no hopes remained of defending Warſaw with ſucceſs. On the 7th inſt. Count Ignatius Potocki paid a viſit to the Ruſſian General at his head-quarters, with offers of peace. Theſe were rejected; as Count Suwarrow obſerved, the war was not againſt Poland, but againſt the rebels. Potocki took with him a letter from the King, which was returned opened. On the 9th, the Sovereign Council was annulled; and the General Commandant, Wahrzewſki, ſurrendered his power into the hands of the King. It was intimated to the Burghers to exert themſelves to ſave their property; on which a deputation of the Magiſtrates waited on General Suwarrow to ſurrender up the town, begging as a condition that their lives and property might be reſpected. This was granted; and the General promiſed an oblivion of all former injuries. On the ſame day the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of the city, and Gen. Potemkin was ſent to the King of Poland, to guard the ſafety of his perſon.

On the 9th, General Suwarrow himſelf entered the town; and, on the keys being preſented to him at the gates, he threw them in the air, and exclaimed, "God be praiſed, that they have not coſt us ſo dear as thoſe did belonging to Praga." He was drawn in triumph into Warſaw, and ſoon after waited on the King.

Nine thouſand Poliſh troops laid down their arms, whom Gen. Suwarrow releaſed on their parole of honour. Some thouſand troops refuſed to ſurrender themſelves; but Suwarrow ſaid, he would not puniſh the city for their diſobedience. He ſaid they ſhould not eſcape them. They cannot hold out long, as they are in want of proviſions.

A Spaniſh gentleman, juſt arrived from Madrid, confirms an account of the enfeebled and diſtracted ſtate of the Spaniſh government. Diſſention pervades every department of the State. The people in general are ſo much diſſatisfied with the Adminiſtration and the war, that many perſons of family and property are preparing to quit the country under fears of a revolution. Religion, hitherto the great ſtate engine, has loſt almoſt all its political influence. The Prieſts, many of whom are ſuſpected of Jacobiniſm, endeavour in vain to promote the views of the Court, even among the very loweſt claſſes of the people. In many places, the Madonas, formerly the moſt awful objects of veneration, have been defaced; wherever the French penetrate, they decorate them with the National cockade.

The French give out at Coblentz, that they muſt have Mayence, coſt what it may.

The French General Moreau, who commanded at Coblentz, has been ſent for to Paris very ſuddenly. It is ſaid he is in diſgrace with the Convention.

The

The number of perſons confined in the priſons of Paris, on the 8th of November was 3985. During the latter part of the life of Robeſpierre, the number was 7485.

The fate of the emigrants at Guadaloupe under Gen. Graham has been extremely dreadful. In his capitulation the French would only allow him one covered boat, capable of containing only twenty-five men, into which four others crept. The remainder there is every reaſon to fear have been all put to death.

Letters from Troppau, of the 11th, ſtate, that La Fayette has been re-taken not far from Olmutz, upon the Auſtrian territory, and reconducted to the place of his detention. His fellow priſoner, who is the German Doctor Bolman, has been overtaken at Schweidnitz.

M. De La Fayette, ſo long the victim of the moſt unaccountable perſecution, has made his eſcape from priſon. He had been ſeparated from Alexander Lameth, and the other companions of his misfortune, and conveyed to Olmutz, in Bohemia. Two gentlemen had gone to Olmutz for the purpoſe of deviſing means to get him off. They ſucceeded, and to avoid ſuſpicion in paſſing through the country, one of them went with La Fayette; while the other took a different road. The latter was taken; but there is reaſon to believe that La Fayette and his companion have been more fortunate.

The preſent Emperor has reſtored to the Archbiſhop of Vienna his inquiſitorial juriſdiction over the inferior Roman Clergy, of which Joſeph II. had deprived that prelate. The latter has already made uſe of his re-acquired power to impriſon ſeveral very popular and learned Eccleſiaſtics.

A requiſition has been ſent to all the churches and convents at Naples, for delivering up their plate. For the value they are to receive an intereſt of 4 per cent—All the banks at Naples are now united under the title of the National Bank.—At Rome even private individuals have been called upon to bring their plate to the mint in conſideration of 4 per cent intereſt.

LEYDEN,

November 28.

Arnheim is ſo full of ſoldiers that the churches are converted into barracks, and there is only one church in which divine ſervice is performed. Tranquillity reigns at Thiel, and inactivity pervades the operations of the Dutch troops and of the enemy. On Saturday laſt a vigorous cannonade was directed againſt Fort St. Andre, in order to prevent the erection of the new works.

The town of Grave has certainly ſurrendered, and the garriſon was permitted to retire into the interior of Holland, on condition of not ſerving againſt the French during the remainder of the war.

It has been confidently aſſerted, within theſe few days, that the garriſon of Luxembourg has ſurrendered by capitulation, after having ſuſtained a blockade of five months.—The want of proviſions was the cauſe of this capitulation.

The quartering of the Britiſh troops in the province of Holland extremely diſguſts the inhabitants, and ſeveral of the towns in the Regencies have proteſted againſt the introduction of the Britiſh.

Six hundred ſick and wounded have arrived in 16 boats before the town of Delft; the magiſtrates refuſed to ſuffer them to enter the town, pretending that the ſoldiers were not provided with a patent in form. The gates were ſhut and guarded, and the troops were forced to remain on board the boats. The dread and deteſtation of the Britiſh troops ariſe from the exceſſes which they commit wherever they go.

BRITISH ARMY.

ARNHEIM,

November 29.

Every thing remains perfectly quiet on the banks of the Waal: our piquets frequently hear a hammering at night, which ſome croakers will have is owing to the Carmagnols being employed in making rafts, boats, &c. to croſs the river in. A Hanoverian officer was ſent over to Nimeguen this morning with a flag of truce, in order to ſend letters to the different officers of the Allied Army, who are priſoners. He was treated remarkably civilly by the French General, who lived at the ſame houſe where our head-quarters formerly were. The officer was eſcorted back by a party of French, and accompanied by the French Adjutant-General, who was a very genteel looking man. It is believed at head-quarters, that the French have retired into winter-quarters. Several of our regiments, however, are ſtill encamped; among the number are the 3d, 40th, and 155th regiments.

Sunday, Nov. 30.

The ſickneſs among our troops increaſes to an aſtoniſhing degree; it is even computed, that the number of men at preſent in the different hoſpitals, is equal to two thirds of the whole army. A fever has lately broken out among the troops. Among thoſe who have fallen victims to it is Captain D'Arcy, of the 59th regiment; he was buried yeſterday at Balbourg, where he died. His Royal Highneſs is, it is ſaid,

ſaid, to ſet off either to-morrow, or the day after, for the Hague, to conſult with the Prince of Orange about the beſt place for winter-quarters for the army, or whether we are ſtill to remain cantoned in the different villages. The roads are getting worſe and worſe, even thoſe on the dykes muſt ſoon be impaſſable.

Monday, Dec. 1.

Nothing new has occurred on the Waal: we have lately been throwing up ſome new batteries a little below Nimeguen. At St. André the fort has been almoſt entirely levelled, and it is now only kept poſſeſſion of by 50 men per day, and 100 at night. Every thing, as far as we can learn, is perfectly quiet at the Bommelwart: the career of the Carmagnols is probably ſtopped for this campaign at leaſt: and as for their croſſing the Waal, if we defend it at all, it muſt be next to impoſſible. A Telegraphe has been exhibited on the hills above Arnheim, about one mile and a half from the town. Another is on a hill, about ſix miles off, and ſeveral letters, &c. have been read by it. His Royal Highneſs went again yeſterday to ſee it.

December 1.

The infanta of Spain died on the 2d of Nov. The princeſs Amelia is much indiſpoſed. Don Acuna, diſmiſſed from his office in the beginning of the year, has been recalled from Galicia. A ſquadron ſailed from Cadiz on the 3d ult. to reinforce the fleet in the Bay of Roſſas. The St. Iſidora, of 74 guns, was loſt in going out of the harbour. The crew were ſaved.

Two frigates have ſailed from the Corunna to the Texel, to bring to Spain 150,000 muſkets contracted for.

On the 27th ult. in the afternoon, died at Copenhagen, her royal highneſs Sophia Frederica, ſpouſe of the prince royal of Denmark, of an inflammation in the cheſt, in the thirty-ſixth year of her age.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Arnheim, Dec. 2.

"His royal highneſs the commander in chief having received his majeſty's commands to proceed without loſs of time to England, the command of the allied army, during the abſence of his royal highneſs, devolves to general count Walmoden, as ſenior officer, whoſe orders the troops of the ſeveral nations will follow with the ſame alacrity, zeal and ſpirit, which they have on all occaſions ſhewn in obeying thoſe of his royal highneſs.

His royal highneſs cannot let paſs this opportunity of bearing his teſtimony to thoſe qualities in the troops compoſing the army under his command, and of returning his beſt thanks to the officers and men for them.

His royal highneſs truſts that nothing will happen during his ſhort abſence, to cauſe any regret to his royal highneſs, at his being under the neceſſity of leaving an army, which it is his royal highneſs's pride to hope will ſtill be the inſtrument of ſtopping the ſucceſſes of an enemy, formidable to it in no reſpect, but in that of numbers.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET—Nov. 19.

This day a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between his Majeſty and the United States of America, was ſigned by the right honourable lord Grenville, his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, being duly authorized for that purpoſe on his majeſty's part, and the honourable John Jay, envoy extraordinary from the United States of America, having a like authority on the part of the ſaid States.

HORSE-

HORSE-GUARDS—Nov. 22.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, dated Arnheim, the 11th of November, 1794, has been received from his royal highneſs the duke of York, by the right honourable Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

The evacuation of Nimeguen took place on Friday night. His majeſty's troops retired without any loſs, which would alſo have been the caſe with the Dutch, but for an unfortunate chance ſhot, which carried away the top of the maſt of the flying bridge to which the hawſer was made faſt, conſequently the bridge ſwung round, and they were taken priſoners, to the amount of about four hundred. The bridge of boats was entirely burnt, and the flying bridge, of which they got poſſeſſion by the above accident, has been ſince deſtroyed by our fire.

From the London Gazette.

Downing-ſtreet, Nov. 25.

The king has been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. ſir Morton Eden, knight of the Bath, to be his majeſty's envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary to the court of Vienna.

End of the Gazette.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 28.

The king has been pleaſed to grant the dignity of a baronet of the kingdom of Great Britain to the following gentlemen, and the reſpective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. Sir James Sanderſon, of the city of London, knight; Chriſtopher Willoughby, of Baldon-Houſe, in the co. of Oxford, eſq. and George William Preſcott, of Theobald's-Park, in the co. of Herts, eſq.

[There are no leſs than twenty-one commiſſions of bankruptcy advertiſed in this Gazette.]

End of the London Gazette.

LONDON,

December 3.

On Wedneſday laſt, the 26th inſt. a council was held at St. James's, after the levee, when Earl Fitzwilliam was formally introduced and appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Rev. Mr. O'Beirne, who was private Secretary to the Duke of Portland, is ſaid to be appointed to the ſame office under Lord Fitzwilliam.

A letter from Hull of the 27th ult. informs us, that an alarming mortality has been experienced there lately. In the month preceding the date of our account, one hundred children and twenty-ſix adults were interred in the burial ground of the Church of the Holy Trinity, independent of a conſiderable number depoſited in the other cemeteries of that town.

Monday laſt, a reſpite for a month was notified to David Downie, now a priſoner in the caſtle of Edinburgh, ſentenced to be executed for high treaſon, but recommended to mercy by the jury.

One of the moſt remarkable circumſtances attending the peſtilence raging in different parts of America, which proves beyond doubt its locality, and corrects the prevalent opinion of its being conveyed acroſs the Atlantic in a ſlave-ſhip, is, that it will not ſpread from the place where it originated.

Saturday the trial of Mr. Tooke ended. The chief juſtice having delivered an eloquent and impartial charge, and the jury having withdrawn, in the ſpace of nine minutes returned with a verdict,

NOT GUILTY.

A burſt of acclamation filled the Court, and was inſtantly followed by a ſhout from the populace aſſembled without.

5.—Yeſterday, near three hundred mutilated Engliſh ſoldiers were landed from barges at the Adelphi Wharf. They had juſt returned in tranſports to the river from Germany and Holland.——The ſhocking appearance they made, and the tortures many of them ſeemed to endure, drew the tear of ſenſibility from many an eye, which was unaccuſtomed to ſuch horrid ſcenes. They were taken away in coaches, carts, &c. except thoſe who could walk upon crutches, to the new hoſpitals in Five-Farthing-Fields, Chelſea.

6.—Early this morning his royal highneſs the duke of York arrived at York-houſe, Piccadilly, from Holland.—The command of the army now devolves on Gen. Abercromby.

An American gentleman from Breſt brings letters from ſeveral Engliſh officers, now priſoners there, who write, that nothing can be more poliſhed and liberal than the behaviour of the French to the Engliſh officers.—They are allowed, on their parole, to take two days liberty in each week; and ſo looſe is their general con-

finement, that they are daily permitted to go into the market to buy their provisions.

General Kellerman, late commander of the army of the Alps, has been tried at Paris, and honourably acquitted.

The Committee of Public Safety is at present engaged in a secret operation of great importance. So secret is it, that the Committee requested the Convention to delegate to them the power of appointing two deputies, with full powers to undertake the operation.

The armies under generals Pichegru and Jourdan, consist of 200,000 men, of whom 45,000 are employed in garrisoning the conquered places, and 40,000 in defending the Rhine from Bonn to Cleves. Before the capture of Maestricht and Nimeguen, 85,000 were engaged in sieges and blockades.

London Gazette.

At the Court of St. James's, the 10th of December, 1794.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS majesty in council was this day pleased to declare the right honourable William earl Fitzwilliam lieutenant-general and general governor of his majesty's kingdom of Ireland.

Horse Guards, Dec 13.

By dispatches received from general sir Charles Grey, K. B. dated Martinique, the 16th, 19th, and 24th October, it appears, that the enemy from Point-a-Petre, in the Island of Guadaloupe, made a landing at Goyave and Lamentin on the same island, on the 27th of September, and proceeded to attack the camp of Berville, under the command of brigadier-general Graham, who defended this position with the utmost gallantry and spirit, until the 6th of October, when, finding his provisions nearly exhausted, and that he was cut off from all communication with the shipping, and without hopes of relief, he was obliged to surrender, his force being reduced to 125 rank and file fit for duty.

By this unfortunate event the whole of the Island of Guadaloupe, except Fort Matilda, where lieutenant-general Prescott commands, fell into the hands of the enemy.

The following are the terms of capitulation granted by the enemy to brigadier-general Graham:

Articles of Capitulation for the Post of Berville, and its Dependencies.

Article I. That, in consideration of the gallant defence the garrison has made, they shall be allowed the honours of war.

Anf. Granted.

Art. II. That the inhabitants of the island now co-operating with the army, whether white or free people of colour, being British subjects, having taken the oaths of allegiance to his Britannic majesty, shall be considered and treated as such.

Anf. Not admissible, but a covered boat shall be allowed to the general, which shall be held sacred.

Art. III. That the troops, and such of the inhabitants as do not wish to become subjects of the French Republic, shall be sent to Great Britain, as soon as transports can be provided for that purpose.

Anf. The troops shall be sent to England as soon as transports are ready; but as to the inhabitants, it is answered in Article II.

Art. IV. That the baggage of the officers and inhabitants in camp shall be allowed to them.

Anf. The troops shall be allowed their baggage.

Art. V. That the sick and wounded, who cannot be sent on board transports, shall be allowed British surgeons to attend them.

Anf. Agreed to.

Art. VI. That the ordnance and stores of every denomination shall be given up in their present state.

Anf. Agreed to.

Art. VII. If any difficulty in settling the above shall happen hereafter, they shall be amicably adjusted by the respective commanders.

Anf. Admitted.

(Signed) COLIN GRAHAM, Br. Gen.
(Signed) VICTOR NUGUES.

Berville, Oct. 6, 1794.

The British forces, which were taken at Berville camp, consist of the flank companies from Ireland, and the 39th, 43d, and 65th regiments. Their loss in the different actions between the 27th of September and 6th of October, as nearly as could be ascertained, amounts to 2 officers killed, 5 wounded; 25 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 51 ditto wounded.

Officers killed.

Major Forbes
Lieutenant Cochran, of the 39th.

Officers wounded.

Captain Hutton, of the artillery
Captain Cameron, of the 43d
Lieutenant Keating, of the 33d
Ensign Paris, of the 65th
Quarter-master Clements, of the 39th.

Hariet-

Horſe-Guards, Dec. 13.

By diſpatches received from lieutenant-colonel James Grant, commanding officer at Cape Nicolas Mole in the Iſland of St. Domingo, dated the 21ſt of October, it appears, that the town and poſt of Leogane, in the ſame Iſland, had fallen into the hands of the forces of the Convention, aided by a numerous corps of revolted negroes.

PORTSMOUTH.

December 16.

Yeſterday a court martial was aſſembled on board the Cæſar, of 84 guns, at Spithead, to try the mutineers belonging to the Culloden.

MEMBERS.
Vice-Admiral Cornwallis, Preſident.
Rear-Adm. Colpoys
Capt. Parry
Lord Hugh Seymour
Capt. C. P. Hamilton
Hon. T. Pakenham
Rear-Adm. Elphinſtone
Sir John Orde, Bart.
Capt. Parker
Sir Faſmus Gower
Sir A. S. Douglas, and
Lord Charles Fitzgerald.

The priſoners had their choice to be tried altogether or ſeparate, and they preferred the latter. Francis Watts, James Johnſon, and Cornelius Sullivan, have been tried, but none of them will receive ſentence until the whole of the trials are finiſhed.

During the time the ſhip was in a mutinous ſtate, two of the lower deck guns were pointed aft, and the mutineers kept matches continually lighted to fire on the officers, ſhould they attempt to go below; and at one time it was propoſed to blow up the ſhip. The honourable captain T. Pakenham and lord Hugh Seymour, were the firſt who ſeized the ringleaders.

The court is adjourned from the Cæſar at Spithead, to the Stately, in Portſmouth harbour.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN.

December 3*d*.

By the late heavy gales of wind, no leſs than 44 veſſels have been driven on ſhore on the northern and ſouthern coaſts of this kingdom, but we are happy to hear that very few lives have been loſt.

Saturday night another violent ſtorm aroſe here, which was attended at intervals with tremendous flaſhes of lightning. Several veſſels were driven by the ſtorm from their moorings in the harbour; and it is feared much miſchief has been ſuſtained by the ſhipping in various parts.

Another reſpite, for five weeks, has been granted to the unfortunate Mr. O'Berne, now under ſentence of death in the New Jail.

In conſequence of the heavy rain on Friday night laſt, New-ſtreet was flooded yeſterday as high as Fumbally's-lane, by which the inhabitants in that quarter received very conſiderable damage.

Three days ago a man of the name of Skerret who was coachman to the Right Hon. William Burton Conyngham, was drowned by the flood in his way from Slane near Finglas.

Accounts have been received by the laſt mails from England, of Shipwreck, to a melancholy amount, not leſs than one hundred veſſels within the laſt fifteen days. So diſaſtrous a misfortune, ſuperadded to the depredation of the enemy for ſome time paſt, is ſuch a ſtroke as, in a like ſpace of time, the trade of Britain never experienced.

Tueſday ſe'nnight a lighter going from Waterford, laden with coals, to Mrs. Phair's paper-mills, was ſunk at the Long Reach, by a heavy ſea. When ſhe went down, a boatman,

who was asleep in the cuddy, unfortunately perished.

An adjournment of the Quarter Sessions was held at the Tholsel on Saturday last before William Walker, Esq; Recorder of this city, at which James Gallagher, for stealing clothes, the property of John Halligan; Daniel Reilly, George Corcoran, and Mary Murphy, for stealing stockings; and Bartholomew Dunn, for stealing a bridle, were convicted, and sentenced to be transported; after which the court adjourned to the 13th inst.

A large ship of war has been driven ashore on the Southern coast between Waterford and Wexford. She is supposed to belong to the French Republic, for when coasters had approached her she has taught them the necessity of keeping a civil distance by sending a thirty-two pound ball over their heads. An express was immediately forwarded to Cork with information of the circumstance, and it is concluded, that before this some of the King's ships, on that station, have been able to give a better account of her.

On Sunday night last, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Dalton, of Fleet-street, was stopped on the City-quay, near Moss-street, by a gang of armed ruffians, who robbed him of his watch and what money he had about him, and were proceeding to take the buckles from his shoes, and perhaps further strip him, but were prevented by the opening of a window in Mr. Dixon's house, which so disconcerted them that they fled precipitately. It is worthy of observation, that there was not a police-man from the Marine hotel to the Guard-house in Fleet-street. After coming home he was alarmed in his bed by a vehement cry of police, murder, robbery, &c. immediately under his windows, and though this had taken place within a few yards of the guard-house in Fleet-street, not a single police man appeared. A considerable quantity of blood was found the next morning on the flags and steps of his hall-door, so that murder as well as robbery might have been committed with impunity.

The Muster-Master-General's office, in the lower Castle-yard, was feloniously entered on Monday night or Tuesday morning, by some person or persons unknown, and out of an iron chest contained therein, were taken, by means of skeleton keys, Debentures of different kinds, and treasury bills, to the amount of 1750.—bank notes to the value of between 4 and 500l. and above 40 guineas in cash.

George Evans, Esq; is elected an Alderman of Drogheda, in the room of Graves Chamney, Esq; deceased.

Saturday night last, as a person named Robert Thompson was returning from the post at Waterford, with letters for the Marquis of Waterford, he was attacked by three men near the two-mile-stone, who besides robbing him, abused him in so gross a manner, as to leave him without signs of life.

Saturday night, a gentleman passing through meeting-house yard, which leads to Usher's-quay, was seized by three or four ruffians, who robbed him of his watch, money, and other articles; and after abusing him, made their escape.

The Mercator, which was wrecked off the Light House recently, attracted a number of plundering adventurers, who surrounded the wreck in boats, and seized whatever they could lay their hands on. Sunday evening a scuffle ensued between a party of those marauders, when one of them gave the other a blow, which tumbled him into the sea, where he was drowned.

December 9th.

Kerry-house. at Stephen's-green, which has been for so long a time at market, was yesterday disposed of for seven thousand pounds.—Ten thousand pounds were offered and refused for it in the Summer 1792.

December 17th.

The Captain of a vessel lately arrived at Waterford from Newfoundland, reports that the sea ran so high during the late heavy gales, that the boat with every article on deck, was swept away, and such were their deplorable situation, that they were three or four days without having the means of dressing their victuals.

On Sunday morning a young man was found drowned, or rather smothered in a small stream of water not a foot deep, in a lane leading from the left of Glasnevin Road, opposite Mr. Newburgh's house. The preceding night he was refused liquor in some houses on the road, being so much intoxicated. He was not known by any of the people living about that neighbourhood.

A gentleman returning home on Friday morning last, between the hours of twelve and one, was stopped by two robbers in Upper Dorset-street, near Eccles-street, but the neighbourhood being alarmed by his cry, they effected their escape, after taking from him a silver snuff box. A police-man absolutely refused to go any further than the extremity of Eccles-street!

A few nights since, a party of defenders attacked the house of a farmer near Lascartin, county Meath. They demanded arms, which being refused, they broke open the door with a sledge, on which the former fired at them, and wounded one of their leaders: this exasperated them so much that they stabbed him in several parts of his body, and left him for dead.

On Saturday came on before the Recorder, the trial of Theophilus Swift, Esq. and D. Swift, Esq. his son, for an assault on the Rev. Thomas Elrington, F. T. C. D. After an hearing of six hours, Mr. Theophilus Swift, was found guilty. Mr. D. Swift pleaded guilty to the indictment, and was sentenced by the Court to a fine of 50l. and to be imprisoned two months: Mr. T. Swift was sentenced to be confined one month, and to pay a fine of 50l.

Last

Laſt Tueſday evening Lieutenant Donovan was committed to the city jail of Cork, charged with having occaſioned the death of James Donnelſon, mariner, on board the Iſabella of Workington.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleaſed to ſign a commiſſion, appointing the Earl of Tyrone Lieutenant Colonel commandant of the Waterford regiment of militia, in the room of the Marquis of Waterford reſigned. Commiſſion dated 28th of Nov. 1794.

December 18th.

A poor man yeſterday broke his leg in the lane leading from Fleet-ſtreet to Carliſle-bridge. He very philoſophically thanked God he had one left to the good, to the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction of a Paving Commiſſioner who was preſent at the accident.

December 19th.

On Friday evening about 8 o'clock, the poſt-boy conveying the Dublin mail to Enniſcorthy and Wexford, was ſtopped within half a mile of the former place by a ſingle footpad, who took the horſe and mail, and rode off. The horſe was found about an hour after ſtript of his ſaddle.

December 20th.

Laſt Wedneſday night the houſe of Lady Barry, at Sandymount, near Ball's-bridge, was broke into by a gang of miſcreants, and robbed of valuable articles to a conſiderable amount. Theſe ſavage ruffians, on entering into Lady Barry's chamber, fired a piſtol at her, which fortunately miſſed its aim, but ſtrewed the room with the ſlugs with which it was loaded.

The following extraordinary circumſtance happened laſt week: a merchant in Dublin ſent 1000 guineas to his friend in Waterford, above 300 of which worked out of the box between Dublin and Clonmel: as ſoon as the owner perceived the accident, he ſet off for Clonmel, and found them in the boot of the coach, where they had remained near 24 hours.

COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

Saturday, December 20.

The Court ſat at twelve o'clock.

William Widenham, who had been found guilty at the laſt commiſſion, of forceably and feloniouſly taking from the perſon of Mr. James Bardon Palmer, on the 19th of October laſt, one gilt metal watch, value 1l. 2s. 9d. one ſeal and chain, of the ſame value, and ſentenced to be executed for the ſame, pleaded his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon, on condition of enliſting in his Majeſty's land forces, and ſerving abroad.

BIRTHS.

In Abbey-ſtreet, the lady of William Sweetman, eſq. of a daughter.

The lady of William Lambert, eſq. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Movidy Church, Richard Orpen, of Ardully, in the county of Kerry, eſq. to Miſs Nettles, of Nettleville, in the county of Cork.

Richard Emerſon, eſq. of Bandon, to Miſs Hosford, daughter of the late William Hosford, eſq.

James Hearn, of Shanakil, in the county of Cork, eſq. to Miſs Power, of George's-ſtreet.

At Kilkenny, Martin Cormick, eſq. brewer, to Miſs Arkwright, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Arkwright, of that city.

Mr. Stephens, of this city, to Miſs Bell, of Bellbrook, Queen's county.

The Rev. Mr. Maſſey, of the county Tipperary, to Miſs Hoare, of Factor-hill, county Cork.

By ſpecial licence, William Crawford, eſq. of Sackville-ſtreet, to Miſs Falkner, of Buckingham-ſtreet.

In England, Mr. William Roſs, a Lieutenant in the army, to Miſs Harrington, of Mancheſter.

At Uſher's-quay. Theobald M'Kenna, eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, to Mrs. M'Dermott.

Richard Bayley, of Crow-ſtreet, eſq. Attorney at law, to Miſs Chriſtian, of North King-ſtreet.

Oliver Hodſon, of St. John's, county Roſcommon, eſq. to Miſs Neligan, only daughter of Dr. Neligan, of Navan, county Meath.

Stephen Rice, eſq. Attorney, to Miſs Sarah Pinchin, of Limerick.

At Mallow, William Pigott, eſq; of Dodder's Hall-park, Buckinghamſhire, to Miſs King, of Mallow.

DEATHS.

John Gaſpard Battier, eſq.

At Liſbon, George Hartpole, eſq. High Sheriff of the Queen's county.

At Durham, county Roſcommon, Edmond Corr, eſq.

In Loughbrickland, aged 109, Mr. James M'Donogh.

In Calcutta, George Bingham, eſq. Surgeon in the Hon. Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At his houſe in the Dock-yard, Plymouth, Admiral Cotton, Port Admiral of that place.

In Britain-ſtreet, deſervedly lamented, Arthur O'Neill, eſq. who was the lineal deſcendant of Owen Roe O'Neill, the formidable competitor of Cromwell, and who once gave laws to Ireland

Charles Fraſer, eſq. Surveyor of Ringſend.

Mr. George Swan, Walking-officer of the North-wall.

At Portſmouth, Ramſay Carr, eſq. many years Surgeon of his Majeſty's Dock-yard at that port.

Major James Wilſon of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, on the 30th of October laſt at Gibraltar.

Near Cork, Miſs Elizabeth Ware, eldeſt daughter of the late Thomas Ware, eſq. of Farren Thomas.

At Porto Bello, Captain Hans Hamilton.

Miſs Dorothea Fitzgerald, daughter of James Fitzgerald, of Ballymartin, eſq.

In Belfaſt, William Brown, eſq.

In Caſtlewellen, Rev. Robert M'Cormick.

At Athy, aged 88 years, George Deker, ſenior, eſq.

In Great Ship-ſtreet, Robert Reynell, eſq. Attorney.

At Carlingford, Roſs Moore, eſq. Surveyor of that port.

In Oxford, Mrs. Nugent, ſiſter to the late Earl Nugent, of this kingdom, and aunt to the preſent Marchioneſs of Buckingham.

In Stratford-place, London, the Ducheſs Dowager of Leeds.

In Brunſwick-ſtreet, the Rev. Chriſtopher Fleming, of Adam-and-Eve chapel. The recollection of the man and his excellence, will form his eulogy—as a preacher his eloquence formed an æra in pulpit oratory; unlike thoſe, who poſſeſſing much ſpeculative benevolence, permit it to evaporate in theory and ſentiment, his practice was a living comment on his doctrine. His ſplendid abilities excited general admiration and reſpect; his virtues prevented their brilliancy from being offenſive or oppreſſing. He was peculiarly diſtinguiſhed by a ſublime ſimplicity of manners. His verſatile genius made him a pleaſing, inſtructive companion to every age and deſcription.

In ſocial life we have ſeen the man who in the morning declaimed with more than oracular ſolemnity, in the evening become the ſoul of innocence and gaiety. He brought with him no unſocial gloom to damp the ſprightly effuſions of cheerfulneſs and wit. His attic feſtivity and good humour gave an animated glow to converſation, and communicated a high zeſt and elegant ſeaſoning to the rational language of life. Dear to talent, dear to religion, he died univerſally regretted, and his memory will be reſpected as long as any regard to departed merit remains among us.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

1794. *Nov.* 26.—The Suſpicious Huſband; Ranger Mr. Daly, Strictland, Mr. Duncan, Jacintha, Miſs Brett, Lucetta, Mrs. Hitchcock; Sprigs of Laurel.

27.—Macbeth; —— Macbeth, Mr. Cooke, Lady Macbeth, Miſs Campion—The two Miſers.

28.—The two Miſers; Grippe, Mr. Cherry, Hunks, Mr. Bowles, Jenny, Mrs. Hitchcock, Harriot, Miſs Brett—The Village Lawyer.

29.—The Jew, or Benevolent Hebrew; Frederick Bertram, Mr. Hargrave, Charles Radcliffe, Mr. Cunningham, Sir Stephen Bertram, Mr. Duncan; Mrs. Radcliffe, Mrs. Duncan, Eliza Radcliffe, Miſs Campion—William Tell; or the Deliverer of his Country.

Dec. 1.—Othello—Othello, Mr. Cooke, Caſſio, Mr. Palmer, Emilia, Miſs Brett, Deſdemona, Miſs Campion—Harlequin in Perſia; or the Triumphs of Neptune.

2.—Inkle and Yarico—Inkle, Mr. Palmer, Sir Chriſtopher Curry, Mr. Duncan, Medium, Mr. Barret; Yarico, Miſs Bowles, Patty, Mrs. Hitchcock, Wowſki, Miſs Brett—The Village Lawyer.

3.—Columbus—Harlequin in Perſia; or the Triumphs of Neptune.

4.—King Richard the Third—King Richard, Mr. Cooke, King Henry, Mr. Hurſt, Lady Anne, Miſs Brett, Queen, Miſs Campion—Harlequin in Perſia; or the Triumphs of Neptune.

5.—The Young Quaker—Sadboy, Mr. Daly, Spatterdaſh, Mr. Palmer, Araminta, Miſs Brett, Lady Bountiful, Mrs. Duncan, Pink, Mrs. Hitchcock—Harlequin in Perſia.

6.—Maid of Normandy,—Theodore, Mr. Hargrave, Dauphin, Miſs Cherry, Marie Antoinette, Miſs Campion—The Village Lawyer.

8.—Romeo and Juliet—Romeo, Mr. Hargrave, Friar Lawrence, Mr. Cooke, Capulet, Mr.

Mr. Duncan, Lady Capulet, Mrs. Duncan, Juliet, Miſs Campion—Harlequin in Perſia.

9.—Surrender of Calais—King Edward, Mr. E. King, Madelan, Miſs Brett—The Hotel.

10.—King Richard the Third—King Richard, Mr. Cooke, Lady Anne, Miſs Brett—Harlequin in Perſia.

11.—Hamlet—Hamlet, Mr. Hargrave, Ophelia, Miſs Brett—The Agreeable Surpriſe.

12.—Every one has his Fault—Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Daly, Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Hitchcock, Lady Eleanor, Miſs Campion—Harlequin in Perſia.

13.—Mountaineers—Count Viralet, Mr. Cunningham, Agnes, Mrs. Hitchcock—Harlequin in Perſia.

15.—Romeo and Juliet—Romeo, Mr. Hargrave, Nurſe, Mrs. Hitchcock, Juliet, Miſs Campion—Harlequin in Perſia.

16.—King Richard the Third—Richard, Mr. Cooke, Lady Anne, Miſs Brett—William Tell.

17—Every one has his Fault—Sir Robert Ramble, Mr. Daly, Mrs. Placid, Mrs. Hitchcock—Harlequin in Perſia.

18—King Arthur—King Arthur, Mr. Hargrave, Ariel, Miſs Brett—The Village Lawyer.

19.—The Mountaineers—Octavian, Mr. Hargrave, Zorayde, Miſs Brett.

20.—The Jew—Jew, Mr. Hargrave, Radcliffe, Mr. Cuningham, Eliza Radcliffe, Miſs Campion—The Village Lawyer.

22.—Every one has his Fault—Sir Robert, Mr Daly, Lady Eleanor, Miſs Campion—Harlequin in Perſia.

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